

KNOWLEDGE, THOUGHT, AND THE CASE FOR DUALISM

The relationship between mind and matter, mental states and physical states, has occupied the attention of philosophers for thousands of years. Richard Fumerton's primary concern is the knowledge argument for dualism – an argument that proceeds from the idea that we can know truths about our existence and our mental states without knowing any truths about the physical world. This view has come under relentless criticism, but here Fumerton makes a powerful case for its rehabilitation, demonstrating clearly the importance of its interconnections with a wide range of other controversies within philosophy. Fumerton analyzes philosophical views about the nature of thought and the relation of those views to arguments for dualism, and investigates the connection between a traditional form of foundationalism about knowledge, and a foundationalist view about thought that underlies traditional arguments for dualism. His book will be of great interest to those studying epistemology and the philosophy of mind.

RICHARD FUMERTON is the F. Wendell Miller Professor of Philosophy at the University of Iowa. His most recent publications include *Realism and the Correspondence Theory of Truth* (2002), *Epistemology* (2006), and *The Philosophy of John Stuart Mill* (with Wendy Donner, 2009).



CAMBRIDGE STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY

General Editors

JONATHAN LOWE (University of Durham)
NOAH LEMOS (College of William and Mary)

Advisory Editors

JONATHAN DANCY (University of Reading)

JOHN HALDANE (University of St. Andrews)

GILBERT HARMAN (Princeton University)

FRANK JACKSON (Australian National University)

WILLIAM G. LYCAN (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

SYDNEY SHOEMAKER (Cornell University)

JUDITH J. THOMSON (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Recent Titles

DAVID LEWIS Papers on Ethics and Social Philosophy FRED DRETSKE Perception, Knowledge, and Belief LYNNE RUDDER BAKER Persons and Bodies ROSANNA KEEFE Theories of Vagueness JOHN GRECO Putting Skeptics in Their Place RUTH GARRETT MILLIKAN On Clear and Confused Ideas DERK PEREBOOM Living Without Free Will BRIAN ELLIS Scientific Essentialism ALAN H. GOLDMAN Practical Rules CHRISTOPHER HILL Thought and World ANDREW NEWMAN The Correspondence Theory of Truth ISHTIYAQUE HAJI Deontic Morality and Control WAYNE A. DAVIS Meaning, Expression and Thought PETER RAILTON Facts, Values, and Norms JANE HEAL Mind, Reason and Imagination JONATHAN KVANVIG The Value of Knowledge and the Pursuit of Understanding ANDREW MELNYK A Physicalist Manifesto

ANDREW MELNYK A Physicalist Manifesto
WILLIAM S. ROBINSON Understanding Phenomenal Consciousness
D. M. ARMSTRONG Truth and Truthmakers
KEITH FRANKISH Mind and Supermind
MICHAEL SMITH Ethics and the A Priori
NOAH LEMOS Common Sense



JOSHUA GERT Brute Rationality

ALEXANDER R. PRUSS The Principle of Sufficient Reason

FOLKE TERSMAN Moral Disagreement

JOSEPH MENDOLA Goodness and Justice

DAVID COPP Morality in a Natural World

LYNNE RUDDER BAKER The Metaphysics of Everyday Life

SANFORD GOLDBERG Anti-Individualism

MICHAEL J. ZIMMERMANN Living with Uncertainty

CRAWFORD L. ELDER Familiar Objects and their Shadows

JAMIN ASAY The Primitivist Theory of Truth





Knowledge, Thought, and the Case for Dualism

Richard Fumerton

University of Iowa





CAMBRIDGEUNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107037878

© Richard Fumerton 2013

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2013

Printed and bound in the United Kingdom by CPI Group Ltd. Croydon CR0 4YY

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data Fumerton, Richard A., 1949–

Knowledge, thought, and the case for dualism / Richard Fumerton.

pages cm. – (Cambridge studies in philosophy) ISBN 978-1-107-03787-8 (hardback)

1. Dualism. 2. Materialism. 3. Mind and body. I. Title.
BD331.F87 2013

147'.4-dc23 2013004140

ISBN 978-1-107-03787-8 Hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



For Alex and Charlie





Contents

Pr	page xiii		
1	Setting the stage		1
	1.1	Leibniz's law and the Cartesian argument	
		for dualism	6
	1.2	Hard vs. easy problems of consciousness	21
	1.3	Summary	27
2	Distinctions: versions of physicalism and dualism		29
	2.1	Substance physicalism/dualism	29
	2.2	Property physicalism/dualism	36
	2.3	Fact physicalism/dualism	39
	2.4	Event physicalism/dualism	41
	2.5	Proposition physicalism/dualism	42
	2.6	Sentence physicalism/dualism	44
	2.7	Defining "mental" and "physical"	45
	2.8	Physical sciences and physical properties	46
	2.9	Epistemological characterizations of	
		the mental/physical	49
	2.10	Intentionality as the mark of the mental	52
	2.11	Giving up	58
	2.12	Varieties of physicalism	60
	2.13	Logical behaviorism	64
	2.14	, ,	72
	2.15	Functionalism	76
3	Ontological priorities: taking phenomenology serious		91
	3.1	Foundationalism	92
	3.2	Regress arguments for foundationalism	93
	3.3	Epistemic regress	94
	3.4	The conceptual regress argument	96
	3.5	Acquaintance	98



Contents

	3.6	Inferential justification and the physical world	119	
	3.7	Internalism and the threat of skepticism	130	
	3.8	Rejecting methodological naturalism	132	
	3.9	Is there any contribution science can make		
		to the philosophy of mind?	143	
	3.10	Summary	149	
4		vledge arguments revisited	150	
	4.1	The ability hypothesis	157	
	4.2	Getting acquainted with color experience	161	
	4.3	Mary's new beliefs	165	
	4.4	Different propositions; same truth-maker	169	
	4.5	Summary	181	
5		ect thought and informative identity	182	
	5.1	The direct reference theory	183	
	5.2	Two traditional accounts of foundational		
		thought	189	
	5.3	Objections to sense theories	192	
	5.4	Anti-descriptivist alternatives	195	
	5.5	Did Mary always have beliefs about	201	
		phenomenal color?	201	
	5.6	Informative identity	206	
6	An ontologically liberating skepticism: the last hope			
		nysicalism	208	
	6.1	Indirect understanding of the physical	210	
	6.2	An ontologically liberating skepticism	218	
	6.3	Panpsychism	225	
	6.4	Is this a version of physicalism?	227	
	6.5	Summary	231	
7	Objections and replies			
	7.1	Jackson's rejection of the knowledge		
		argument	233	
	7.2	Foundationalism of knowledge and thought	239	
	7.3	The causal theory of objects	245	
	7.4	Causal overdetermination	246	
8	The ubiquitous self: a brief postscript			
	8.1	Summary	257	
	8.2	Substance dualism in the background?	258	



Contents

8.3	The self and the body	258
8.4	Humean rejection of the self	259
8.5	Reduce where you can: commit where you can't	264
8.6	Diachronic identity	267
References		
Index		279





Preface

The task of trying to say something interesting and original about the mind/body issue is daunting to say the least. Furthermore, the issues have become more and more complex as it becomes painfully clear that to settle some of the most fundamental issues in the philosophy of mind, one must reach conclusions on a host of other difficult and fundamental controversies that arise in different, though interrelated, areas of philosophy. These areas include, but are not limited to, epistemology, general metaphysics (including the metaphysics of property exemplification), philosophy of language (particularly those issues concerning intentionality that spill over into the philosophy of mind), and philosophy of science. This relatively short book cannot possibly hope to settle all of the controversies that are relevant to an assessment of various forms of dualism. In fact, I'm convinced that it is only a lifetime of work in all of the relevant areas of philosophy that could be construed as a convincing case for the positions that will be discussed in the book.

In what follows I'm interested primarily in the plausibility of so-called knowledge arguments for property dualism. But even here I realize that to fully defend the arguments I offer, I would need to more fully defend some of the epistemological premises I bring to the table. In a number of places I engage in the admittedly annoying practice of referring my reader to other works in which I have tried to provide more complete defenses of premises on which I rely. If the reader hasn't read



Preface

those other works and has no particular inclination to do so, I still hope that the following discussion will be interesting if thought of as the defense of a very complex *conditional*. Indeed, I'm most interested in figuring out what views in the philosophy of mind one should adopt if one accepts the rather controversial epistemological positions I have been defending for several decades. In short, I am interested in exploring the implications of a radical empiricist and internalist foundationalism, and an equally radical content internalism, for the philosophy of mind.

One might initially suppose that the conditional won't be that interesting if the antecedent is loaded up in the way described above. But such a conclusion is premature. Indeed, as Russell, Maxwell, Chalmers, and Stoljar have argued, it *may* be that views most closely associated with traditional dualism offer at least conceptual room for the physicalist. And this is one of the most important issues to be addressed in what follows.

There is no getting around the fact that the issues involved are complex. But I'm not sure they need to be quite as complicated as some of the philosophical writing on this topic makes them. I try hard to make the material in this book as accessible as I can. I want the book to be interesting (and no doubt controversial) to the professional philosopher, but readable and thought-provoking for the interested undergraduate. A price for taking this approach is that I do not discuss extensively the voluminous literature on all of the topics I address.

There are so many people I should thank for the many philosophical discussions that have influenced my thought on these matters. They include countless colleagues and students – too many to thank individually. But I should probably begin by expressing my appreciation to the late Grover Maxwell for including me in a discussion group when I visited the



Preface

University of Minnesota some thirty years ago. Maxwell was the paradigm of a philosopher who was willing to go wherever argument led him. While he is still perhaps most famous for his (1962) influential paper attacking the idea that there is a clear observation/theoretical distinction, he noted in a footnote (ft. 5) to that paper that there is an extreme form of foundationalism that might put one in a better position to argue for a hard and fast distinction between foundational (observational) knowledge and inferred (theoretical) knowledge. To his great credit he continued to think about that idea and, inspired by Russell and Kripke, started to explore (1978) the very view that he set aside in his earlier work as too extreme.

I learned how to do philosophy at Brown University, and I will always be grateful to Chisholm, Sosa, and Van Cleve for the education I received and the examples they set for their students. My views might be wrong, but I always hope that the conclusions I reach and the arguments I give are relatively clear. At Iowa I have learned a great deal and enjoyed discussion with all of my colleagues, but in topics related to the intersections of epistemology with philosophy of mind I should particularly thank Gustav Bergmann, Laird Addis, Panayot Butchvarov, Philip Cummins, Diane Jeske, Gregory Landini, and Evan Fales. My former student John DePoe looked carefully at an early draft of the manuscript and his questions and comments were extremely helpful. Seth Jones helped me enormously working with me on the index and proofreading the manuscript. I also want to thank anonymous referees who gave me all sorts of invaluable advice and criticism.

The writing of this manuscript was supported, in part, by a University of Iowa Developmental Leave. I presented some of the material in Chapter 6 at Illinois State in 2011 and at a conference organized by Bruce Russell, March 2011. I thank the participants at both presentations for their probing questions and objections.