The Plurality Trilemma A Geometry Of Global Legal Thought Philosophy Public Policy And Transnational Law

Ockham's Razor

Nigeria-South Africa Relations and Regional Hegemonic Competence

Truth, Politics, Morality

Elementary Lessons in Logic

The God Delusion

Not content with merely telling us how to find a way back to objective idealism, Hosle exhibits his philosophy in a wide-ranging series of essays on topics ranging from the greatness and limits of Kant's practical philosophy to the moral ends and means of world population policy, from moral reflection and the decay of institutions in the Enlightenment and Counter-Enlightenment to a reflection on philosophical foundations of a future humanism in our world of overinformation.

Legal Positivism in a Global and Transnational Age

Essays on Being

Shows that law it is often better understood as an entangled web rather than as a coherent, orderly system.

Every Thing Must Go

Ockham's razor, the principle of parsimony, states that simpler theories are better than theories that are more complex. It has a history dating back to Aristotle and it plays an important role in current physics, biology, and psychology. The razor also gets used outside of science - in everyday life and in philosophy. This book evaluates the principle and discusses its many applications.

Fascinating examples from different domains provide a rich basis for contemplating the principle's premises and perils. It is obvious that simpler theories are beautiful and easy to understand; the hard problem is to figure out why the simplicity of a theory should be relevant to saying what the world is like. In this book, the ABCs of probability theory are succinctly developed and put to work to describe the problem of relativism and its solutions over the centuries. The book evaluates the principle and discusses its many applications. Every Thing Must Go: Ockham's razor, the principle of parsimony, states that simpler theories are better than theories that are more complex. It has a history dating back to Aristotle and it plays an important role in current physics, biology, and psychology. The razor also gets used outside of science - in everyday life and in philosophy. This book evaluates the principle and discusses its many applications.

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A European Republic of States Kevin Scharp proposes an original theory of the nature and logic of truth on which truth is a transnational concept should be replaced for certain theoretical purposes. He argues that truth is best understood as an inconsistent concept, and proposes a detailed theory of inconsistent concepts that can be applied to the case of truth. Truth also happens to be a useful concept, but its inconsistency includes its utility; as such, it should be replaced with consistent concepts that can do truth’s job without giving rise to paradoxes. To this end, Scharp offers a pair of replacements, which he labels the truth and transnational truths, along with an axiomatic theory of them and a new kind of possible worlds semantics for this theory. He next develops an idea that truth is best understood as the core of a measurement system for rational phenomena (e.g., belief, desire, and meaning), and offers a semantic theory that treats truth predicates as assessment-sensitive (i.e., their extension is relative to a context of assessment) and solves the problems posed by the liar and other paradoxes.

The European Project Maria C. Roco and N.S. Baird In the early decades of the 21st century, concentrated efforts can unify science based on the unity of nature, thereby advancing the combination of nanotechnology, biotechnology, information technology, and new technologies based in cognitive science. With proper attention to ethical issues and societal needs, converging in human abilities, the technological capabilities could achieve tremendous productivity improvements and the quality of life. This is a broad, across-the-board, field of study aimed at finding new opportunities for individuals, society and humanity in the long term. The phrase “convergent technologies” refers to the synergetic combination of four major “NBIC” (nano-bio-info-cogno) provinces of science and technology, each of which is currently progressing at a rapid rate: (a) nanoscience and nanotechnology; (b) biotechnology and biomedicine, including genetic engineering; (c) information technology, including advanced computing and communications; (d) cognitive science, including cognitive neuroscience. Temporally and Broad Opportunity. Convergence of diverse technologies is based on material unity at the nanoscale and on technology integration from that scale.

Objective Idealism, Ethics, and Politics Admireably clear, concise, down-to-earth, and powerful—all too often, legal writing embodies none of these qualities. Its reputation for obscurity and needless legalese is widespread. Since 2001 Bryan A. Garner’s Legal Writing in Plain English has helped address this problem by providing lawyers, judges, paralegals, law students, and legal scholars with sound advice and practical tools for improving their writing. Now the leading guide to clear writing in the field, this indispensable volume encourages legal writers to challenge conventions and offers valuable insights into the writing process that will appeal to all professionals: how to organize ideas, create and refine prose, and improve editing skills. Accessible and witty, Legal Writing in Plain English is the definitive guide for anyone who needs to produce clear, concise, and effective legal writing.

3D Printing, AI, and Additive Manufacturing for Improved Human Performance Science is knowledge gained and justified methodically. It is achieved by research and theory formation. But what is a methodical procedure and what are the metatheoretical aspects of discovery? The answers are clear-cut and straightforward. The phrase “convergent technologies” refers to the synergetic combination of four major “NBIC” (nano-bio-info-cogno) provinces of science and technology, each of which is currently progressing at a rapid rate: (a) nanoscience and nanotechnology; (b) biotechnology and biomedicine, including genetic engineering; (c) information technology, including advanced computing and communications; (d) cognitive science, including cognitive neuroscience. Temporally and Broad Opportunity. Convergence of diverse technologies is based on material unity at the nanoscale and on technology integration from that scale.

Logical Pluralism Entrepreneurs as well as seasoned business leaders are struggling to innovate and stay ahead of change in the age of decentralization. What separates the companies that get disrupted from the ones that thrive when faced with decentralization? What tactics can be used to decentralize large monolithic organizations? Drawing on their experiences as researchers and tech entrepreneurs, Professors Calcaterra and Kaal show how to Learn to embrace the change that comes with decentralization. Evolve technology, communication, and culture as the business encounters decentralization. Use best practices to maintain profitability in the emerging environments of decentralization across industries. Combine responsibility with velocity to leverage the advantages of decentralization for the common good.

With rigor and wit, Dawkins examines God in all his forms, from the sex-obsessed tyrant of the Old Testament to the more benign (but still illogical) Celestial Watchmaker favored by some Enlightenment thinkers. The major argument in the book is that religion and atheism are natural categories, but a question: Is religion the correct way to classify these systems of thought? Does it make more sense to classify them under an anthropological or cultural category of "religion," or do we have to be content with less – with corroboration and confirmation? Is the distinction between the context of discovery and the context of justification the last word in methodical and theoretical pursuits? Or do we have to be content with less – with corroboration and confirmation?
The Reality of the Unobservable This book examines the relations between Nigeria and South Africa and their implications for regional influence across the African continent. With the largest and third largest economies in the region and a historical status as the major peacemakers on the continent, it is often argued that Africa’s fate is directly linked to the success or failure of these regional powers. While there is widespread reference to each state’s capabilities and regional influence in the extant literature, little analysis is offered on relations between Nigeria and South Africa and their impact on regional governance and provision of public goods on the continent. This book attempts to fill the gap by engaging issues such as the hegemonic competence of the states, their credentials for a permanent seat at the UNSC, their efforts towards regional integration, and their efforts towards combating the dark side of globalization including climate change, drug trafficking and xenophobia. It also engages a gender perspective on their relations as well as their experiences of transitional justice. Providing an in-depth comparative analysis of the two so-called African powerhouses, this volume will be of great interest to policy-makers, academics and students interested in Nigeria and South Africa’s foreign policy, regional powerhood, and the African peace, security, and development agenda.

A Realist Theory of Science Examines the democratic legitimacy of international organisations from a republican perspective, discusses the EU as suffering from a democratic disconnect and offers democracy as the cure.

Digitalisierung, Automatisierung, AI und Recht This volume presents a series of essays published by Charles Kahn over a period of forty years, in which he seeks to explicate the ancient Greek concept of Being. He addresses two distinct but intimately related problems, one linguistic and one historical and philosophical. The linguistic problem concerns the theory of the Greek verb einai, ‘to be’: how to resolve the conventional but misleading distinction between copula and existential verb with a more adequate theoretical account. The philosophical problem is in principle quite distinct: to understand how the concept of Being became the central topic in Greek philosophy from Parmenides to Aristotle. But these two problems converge on what Kahn calls the veridical use of einai. In the earlier papers he takes the connection between the verb and the concept of truth to be the key to the central role of Being in Greek philosophy. In the later papers he interprets the veridical in terms of a more general semantic function of the verb, which comprises the notions of existence and instantiation as well as truth.

Community and Autonomy Every Thing Must Go argues that the only kind of metaphysics that can contribute to objective knowledge is one based specifically on contemporary science as it really is, and not on philosophers’ a priori intuitions, common sense, or simplifications of science. In addition to showing how recent metaphysics has drifted away from connection with all other serious scholarly inquiry, and the paradigm of causation as the collapse of such objects, everything must go also addresses the role of information theory and complex systems theory in attempts to explain the relationship between the special sciences and physics, treading a middle road between the grand syntheses of thermodynamics and information, and eliminativism about information. The consequence of the author’s metaphysical theory for central issues in the philosophy of science are explored, including the implications for the realism vs. empiricism debate, the role of causation in scientific explanations, the nature of causation and laws, the status of abstract and virtual objects, and the objective reality of natural kinds.

The IT Revolution and its Impact on State, Constitutionalism and Public Law The New Yearbook for Phenomenology and Phenomenological Philosophy provides an annual international forum for phenomenological research in the spirit of Husserl’s groundbreaking work and the extension of this work by such figures as Scheler, Heidegger, Zaritz, Levinas, Merleau-Ponty and Gadamer.

Replacing Truth What is the future of constitutionalism, state and law in the new technological age? This edited collection explores the different aspects of the impact of information and technology revolution on state, constitutionalism and public law. Leading European scholars in the fields of constitutional, administrative, and financial law and EU provide answers to fascinating conceptual questions including: is there a new challenge of a democratic will formation and technology impact democracy? What are the disruptive effects of social media platforms on democratic will-forming processes and how can we regulate the democratic process in the digital age? What are the main challenges to courts and administrations in the algorithmic society? What is the impact of artificial intelligence on administrative law and social and health services? What is the impact of information and technology revolution on data protection, privacy and human rights?

Reductionism, Emergence and Levels of Reality Relativism about space is a venerable doctrine that is enjoying renewed attention among philosophers and physicists. Relativists deny that space is ontologically prior to matter and seek to ground all claims about the structure of space in facts about actual and possible configurations of matter. Thus, many relativists maintain that to say that space is infinite is to say that certain sorts of infinite arrays of material points are possible (even if, in fact, the world contains only a finite amount of matter). Gordon Belot investigates the distinctive notion of geometric possibility that relativists rely upon. He examines the prospects for adapting to the geometric case the standard philosophical accounts of the related notion of physical possibility, with particular emphasis on Humean, primitivist, and necessary account of physical and geometric possibility. This contribution to the debate and more generally the nature of space will be of interest not only to philosophers and metaphysicists concerned with space and time, but also to those interested in laws of nature, modal notions, or general issues in ontology.

Systematic Unidos por el concepto de macrovictimización, en esta polifonía multidisciplinar se destaca el impacto temporal de la violencia en los crímenes internacionales, el terrorismo, los abusos de poder o la victimización sexual en contextos institucionales, así como la victimización secundaria del propio sistema penal.

Legal Writing in Plain English, Second Edition Scientists have always attempted to explain the world in terms of a few unifying principles. In the fifth century B.C. Democritus boldly claimed that reality is simply a collection of indivisible and eternal parts or atoms. Over the centuries his doctrine has remained a landmark, and much progress in physics is due to its distinction between subjective perception and physical possibility. He examines the prospects for adapting to the geometric case the standard philosophical accounts of the related notion of physical possibility, with particular emphasis on Humean, primitivist, and necessary account of physical and geometric possibility. This contribution to the debate and more generally the nature of space will be of interest not only to philosophers and metaphysicists concerned with space and time, but also to those interested in laws of nature, modal notions, or general issues in ontology.

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parts. Reductionism deals with the relation between different theories that address different levels of reality, and uses extrapolations to apply that relation in different sciences. Reality shows a complex structure of connections, and the dream of a unified interpretation of all phenomena in one unified philosophical and scientific interest. The most radical reductionist point of view is correct, the relationship between disciplines is strictly inclusive: chemistry becomes physics, biology becomes chemistry, and so on. Eventually, only science, indeed just a single theory, would survive, with all others merging in the Theory of Everything. Is the current coexistence of different sciences a mere historical venture which will end when the Theory of Everything has been established? Can there be a unified description of all phenomena? Rather than an analysis of full reductionism, this book focuses on aspects of theory reduction in physics and stimulates reflection on related questions: is there any evidence of actual reduction? Are the examples used in the philosophy of science too simplistic? What has been long endured by the search for (the) ultimate truth? Has the dream of reductionist reason created any monsters? Is big science one such monster? What is the point of embedding science Y within science X, if predictions cannot be made on that basis?

A Class Room Logic Like American politics, the academic debate over justice is polarized, with almost all theories of justice falling within one of two traditions: egalitarianism and libertarianism. This book provides an alternative to the partisan standoff by focusing not on equality or liberty, but on the idea that we should give people the things that they deserve. Milligan sets forth a theory of economic justice that rereads a desert principle and is distinctive from existing work in two ways. First, meritocracy is grounded in empirical research on how human beings think, intuitively, about justice. Research in social psychology and experimental economics reveals that people simply don't think that social goods should be distributed equally, nor do they dismiss the idea of social justice. Across ideological and cultural lines, people believe that rewards should reflect merit. Second, the book discusses hot-button political issues and makes concrete policy recommendations. These issues include anti-terrorism tactics, women's rights, immigration, and the Meritocratic State offers a new theory of justice and provides solutions to our most vexing economic problems. It will be of keen interest to philosophers, economists, and political theorists.

Positivism Today Sellars (1912-1989) was, in the opinion of many, the most important American philosopher of the second half of the twentieth century. This collection, coedited by Sellars’s chief interpreter and intellectual heir, should do much to elucidate and clearly establish the significance of this difficult thinker’s vision for contemporary philosophy.

Decentralization Brexit will have significant consequences for the country, for Europe, and for global order. And yet much discussion of Brexit in the UK has focused on the causes of the vote and on its consequences for the future of British politics. This volume examines the consequences of Brexit for the future of Europe and the European Union, adopting an explicitly regional and future-oriented perspective missing from many existing analyses. Drawing on the expertise of 28 leading scholars from a range of disciplines, Brexit and Beyond offers various different perspectives on the future of Europe, charting the likely effects of Brexit across a range of areas, including institutional relations, political economy, law and justice, foreign affairs, democratic governance, and the idea of Europe itself.

Whilst the contributors offer divergent predictions for the future of Europe after Brexit, they share the same conviction that careful scholarly analysis is in need — now more than ever — if we are to understand the possibilities and the limits of Brexit and to achieve the kind of reform for the European Union and for the common project of European integration and of Europe itself that is not far from sight. Brexit is a wake-up call for the EU. How it responds is an open question — but respond it must. To better understand its options going forward you should turn to this book, which has also been made free online,' Prospect Magazine 'This book explores wonderfully well the bombshell of Brexit: is it a uniquely British phenomenon or part of a wider, existential crisis for the EU? As the tensions and complexities of the Brexit negotiations come to the fore, the collection of essays by leading scholars will prove a very valuable reference for their depth of analysis, their lucidity, and their outlining of future options.' - Kevin Featherstone, Head of the LSE European Institute, London School of Economics 'Brexit and Beyond is a must read. It moves the ongoing debate about what Brexit actually means to a whole new level. While many scholars to date have examined the reasons for the British decision to leave, the crucial question of what Brexit will mean for the future of the European project is often overlooked. No in-depth analysis of leading members of the governance of the EU has addressed this question, not only for the United Kingdom, but also for the future of the European continent.' - Catherine E. De Vries, Professor in the department of Government, University of Essex and Professor in the department of Political Science and Public Administration Free University Amsterdam 'Brexit and Beyond provides a fascinating (and comprehensive) analysis on the how and why the UK has found itself on the path to exiting the European Union. The talented cast of academic contributors is drawn from a wide variety of disciplines and areas of expertise and this provides a breadth and depth to the analysis of Brexit that is unrivalled. The volume also provides large amounts of expert informed speculation on the future of both the EU and UK and which is both stimulating and anxiety-inducing. ' -Professor Richard Whitman, Head of School, Professor of Politics and International Relations, Director of the Global Europe Centre, University of Kent

The New Yearbook for Phenomenology and Phenomenological Philosophy First Published in 2008. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Entangled Legacies Beyond the State Consequence is at the heart of logic, and an account of consequence offers a vital tool in the evaluation of arguments. This text presents what the authors term as 'logical pluralism' arguing that the notion of logical consequence doesn't pin down one deductive consequence relation; it allows for many of them.

Justice and the Meritocratic State This book provides a thorough and up-to-date introduction to the philosophy of quantum physics. Although quantum theory is renowned for its spectacular empirical successes, the principle of causality? Are particles of the same type indistinguishable and therefore not individual entities? Do quantum objects retain their identity over time? How does a compound quantum system relate to the wave function? Can we talk of causality and measurement in quantum physics? How can a reductionist reason created any monsters? Is big science one such monster? What is the point of embedding science Y within science X, if predictions cannot be made on that basis?

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