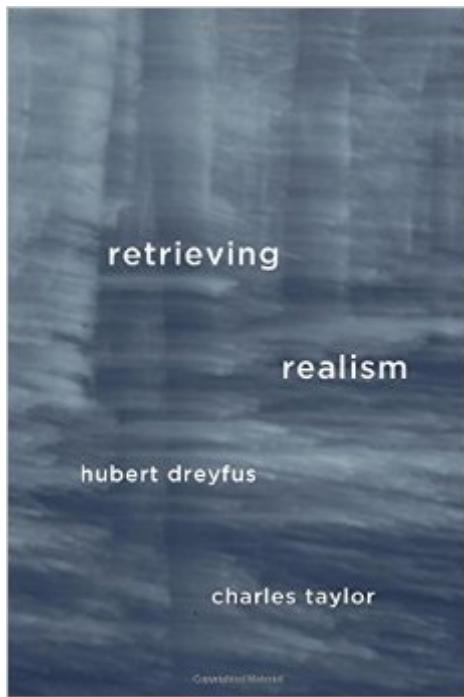


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Retrieving Realism



Synopsis

â œA picture held us captive,â • writes Wittgenstein in the Philosophical Investigations, describing the powerful image of mind that underlies the modern epistemological tradition from Descartes onward. Retrieving Realism offers a radical critique of the Cartesian epistemic picture that has captivated philosophy for too long and restores a realist view affirming our direct access to the everyday world and to the physical universe. According to Descartes, knowledge exists in the form of ideas in the mind that purportedly represent the world. This â œmediationalâ • epistemologyâ • internal ideas mediating external realityâ • continues to exert a grip on Western thought, and even philosophers such as Quine, Rorty, and Davidson who have claimed to refute Descartes remain imprisoned within its regime. As Hubert Dreyfus and Charles Taylor show, knowledge consists of much more than the explicit representations we formulate. We gain knowledge of the world through bodily engagement with itâ • by handling things, moving among them, responding to themâ • and these forms of knowing cannot be understood in mediational terms. Dreyfus and Taylor also contest Descartesâ ™s privileging of the individual mind, arguing that much of our understanding of the world is necessarily shared. Once we deconstruct Cartesian mediationalism, the problems that Hume, Kant, and many of our contemporaries still struggle withâ • trying to prove the existence of objects beyond our representationsâ • fall away, as does the motivation for nonrealist doctrines. We can then begin to describe the background everyday world we are absorbed in and the universe of natural kinds discovered by science.

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Customer Reviews

Dreyfus and Taylor present a unique solution to the problems of knowledge and realism, à œ retrieving • both from a skepticism that seems inherent and inescapable in traditional western philosophy. There are two big arguments in the book. The first is an epistemological argument and attacks what the authors call à œ mediational • theories of knowledge à " ones in which our access to reality is in one way or another à œ mediated • rather than direct. The second is a metaphysical argument that takes a non-mediated, direct account of access to and knowledge of the world farther, to a à œ realist • claim about the status of our knowledge with respect to a world independent of our involvement in it or our making sense of it. The anti-mediational argument is relatively familiar. Dreyfus and Taylor characterize à œ mediational • accounts of knowledge as adhering to four characteristics: (1) that our knowledge of reality outside us is obtained à œ only through • some features (ideas, representations, percepts) within us, (2) that our knowledge of external reality can be decomposed into some sort of discrete elements (e.g., ideas, beliefs, sentences), (3) that justifying those elements of knowledge cannot rely on anything outside of them à " e.g., that beliefs only follow from other beliefs à " that there is no transcendent Archimedean point from which to justify the system of beliefs or representations per se, and (4) a à œ dualist sorting • or, for short, the distinction between mind and reality (where à œ mind • neednâ™t be individual, but could refer to the theoretical knowledge or socially generated ideas of a community). The most familiar à œ mediational • accounts are representationalist, although Dreyfus and Taylor mean to generalize the view they oppose as à œ mediationalism • to encompass a broader scope of views.

This is a surprising turn of events. The author of Sources of the Self and A Secular Age seems to be moving more towards a Husserlian point of view - Back to the Things Themselves! How can this be? At first I was worried Dreyfus kidnaped Taylor and took him off to the Laurentian Mountains. But the book is serious. It reminds me of Philip Kitcher's book from the 80s on mathematical knowledge. That book presented a theory of mathematics that argued our abilities in math come from perception leading to elementary mathematical knowledge on which is built the edifice of further theory. As I read this book it reminded me of this argument. Another is Seeing Things as They Are by John Searle (which I have just barely begun) that both strike me as trying to do something similar. That is they are trying to do an end run around what Taylor refers to as the mediational theory that basically cuts knowledge off from reality à " or rather, from the possibility that we could have certainty regarding the world apart from our perceptions. Of course, even that summary is mistaken since the

issue is more complex than that. Or what might be called disjunctivism (but which Searle calls Conceptual Dualism) as I understand it in Searleâ™s argument and Searle says âœAustin refuted the argument from illusion.â•â “ which argument is a major step here. But regarding Philip Kitcherâ™s attempt in the Nature of Mathematical Knowledge we have what may be the most certain type of knowledge being puzzled out regarding the source of that sense of certainty.

Short reviewIn one of his many philosophical jokes Woody Allen tells us of the man who thought he was a mouse. After months in the psychiatric ward he is released as cured only to come back the next day, trembling of fear: âœBut you know, youâ’re not a mouse!âœ âœYes, but does the cat know that too?âœThe history of curing philosophy from Cartesian epistemology and ontology seems to have gone somewhat like that. Instead of moving on to a different game many post-Cartesian philosophers seem only to have changed teams: from supporters of the mighty cat (Cartesian subject) to defenders of the endangered mouse (things-in-themselves). Understandably so, capitalism being cat-worship.Sadly, this little interesting book, attempts an analysis of the whole history including a cure and a way of understanding things without playing cat-and-mouse â“ only to end up mainly in the mouse-protection business.Basically it is a two-part endeavor: overcoming Cartesian epistemology and ontology and understanding the â new worldâœ this leaves us in. For the first part, Taylor/Dreyfus give us the concept of the mediational theory in order to understand, what Cartesian epistemology (including its modern offspring) means. For the second part, they give us an epistemological âœContact Theoryâœ and a âœrobust but plural realismâœ (versus â deflationary realismâœ).As philosophy this is very readable. But it takes care, time, and some background knowledge. Educated in Analytic Philosophy youâ’re programmed for misunderstanding. Like baseball it canâ’t be understood just reading the rules. You will have to practice it for some time.

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