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Title: Bacteria and Bach: Clarifying Kinds of Cognition

Abstract: Radically Enactive Cognition, or REC, recommends modelling cognition on the embodied and embedded activities of living systems. It construes cognition as fundamentally interactive, dynamic and relational. Controversially, REC argues that in its most basic form cognition is not content-involving: it is neither representational at root, nor does it involve picking up and processing informational contents that are used, stored and reused in order to get cognitive work done. Furthermore, REC argues that basic cognition, so understood, pervades the natural world – it is exhibited not only in the cognitive activity of bacteria, plants and animals but in much of the perceiving, imagining, remembering of human beings. Nevertheless, there are reasons to think that a principled line can and should be drawn between such contentless forms of cognition and those, much rarer, forms which are content-involving. Recognizing that there is an important difference between these two forms of cognition yields a principled way of understanding in which respects bacteria and Bach are cognitively similar and cognitively different.

Bio: Daniel D. Hutto is Professor of Philosophical Psychology at the University of Wollongong and member of the Australian Research Council College of Experts. He is co-author of the award-winning *Radicalizing Enactivism* (MIT, 2013) and its sequel, *Evolving Enactivism* (MIT, 2017). His other recent books, include: *Folk Psychological Narratives* (MIT, 2008) and *Wittgenstein and the End of Philosophy* (Palgrave, 2006). He is editor of *Narrative and Understanding Persons* (CUP, 2007) and *Narrative and Folk Psychology* (Imprint Academic, 2009). A special yearbook, *Radical Enactivism*, focusing on his philosophy of intentionality, phenomenology and narrative, was published in 2006. He is regularly invited to speak not only at philosophy conferences but at expert meetings of anthropologists, clinical psychiatrists/ therapists, educationalists, narratologists, neuroscientists and psychologists.