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Martha J. Farah, *University of Pennsylvania*

When cognitive neuropsychologists make inferences about the functional architecture of the normal mind from selective cognitive impairments, they generally assume that the effects of brain damage on the functional architecture are local, that is, the nondamaged components of the architecture continue to function normally. This follows from the view that the components of the functional architecture are informationally encapsulated. I will argue that this locality assumption is probably not correct. Nevertheless, inferences about the functional architecture can be made from neuropsychological data with an alternative set of assumptions, according to which human information processing is graded, distributed, and interactive.

With Commentary from JA Bullinaria; B Butterworth; R Campbell; DP Carey & AD Milner; N Chater; J Davidoff & B Renault; M-M Mesulam; M Oaksford; DC Plaut; MI Posner; R Sekuler; P Servos & EM Olds; and others.

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Jonathan Baron, *University of Pennsylvania*

Consequentialism, in a simple form, holds that decisions should be made according to our judgment of consequences for achieving goals. People nevertheless knowingly follow nonconsequentialist rules: they prefer harmful omissions to less harmful acts; they favor the status quo over better alternatives; they endorse third-party compensation on the basis of an injury's cause rather than the compensation's benefit; they ignore deterrent effects of punishment and they resist coercive reforms. Nonconsequentialist principles may involve commitment to overgeneralizations, detached from original purposes. Such phenomena have implications for philosophical and experimental methodology, public policy, and education.

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Peter R. Killeen, *Arizona State University*

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