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| p193 | World views -- great chain of being, Creation  
Effect can have no more perfection than cause  
Physical change is only rearrangement |
| p194 | Emergence is denial of eliminativism & pansychism  
All causality is efficient cause  
Fundamental attributes cannot appear |
| p195 | J.S. Mill emergent properties in chemistry "no mere summing"  
George Henry Lewes coined the term emergence  
Followed by the British Emergentists  
Pepper, Sperry, Putnam, Kim, Humphreys, |
| p196 | Parts/wholes mentioned in role for Kim & Humphreys*  
Focus on dynamics becomes important re problem of emergence  
Complex Dynamical systems theory more accepted today  
Deacon argues whole not greater than sum of its parts...  
Constitutive absences will explain emergent attributes  
Second law is not a necessary law -- ubiquitous tendency  
From constraint to self-organization to organism |
| p197 | p4-5 |
| p198 | p6 |
| p199 | p6 |
| p200 | p.10 |
| p201 | Organism vs machines  
Solely motive power  
Formative power  
Reciprocal cause and effect  
Intrinsic generation of constraints |
| p196 | CD BROAD  
CD BROAD -- novel properties that emerged via compositionality could exhibit discontinuous causal laws than those characterized by components in isolation |
| p202-203 | Constraint generation process and normativity  
Constraints as intrinsically generated  
Interpretation processes  |
| p202 | p15 |
| p202 | Interpretation processes  
Representation in "self-organized attractors in neural circuits" |
| p203-204 | Emergence as the result of the hierarchy of constraints  
Context-sensitive constraints are generative, creating hierarchies of emergent systems on top of systems |