

## Neuropolitics

### Description

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Neuropolitics investigates the interaction between the brain and social aspects such as politics and law. It combines work from a plurality of scientific disciplines, e.g., genetics, psychology, primatology, and anthropology, *inter alia*.

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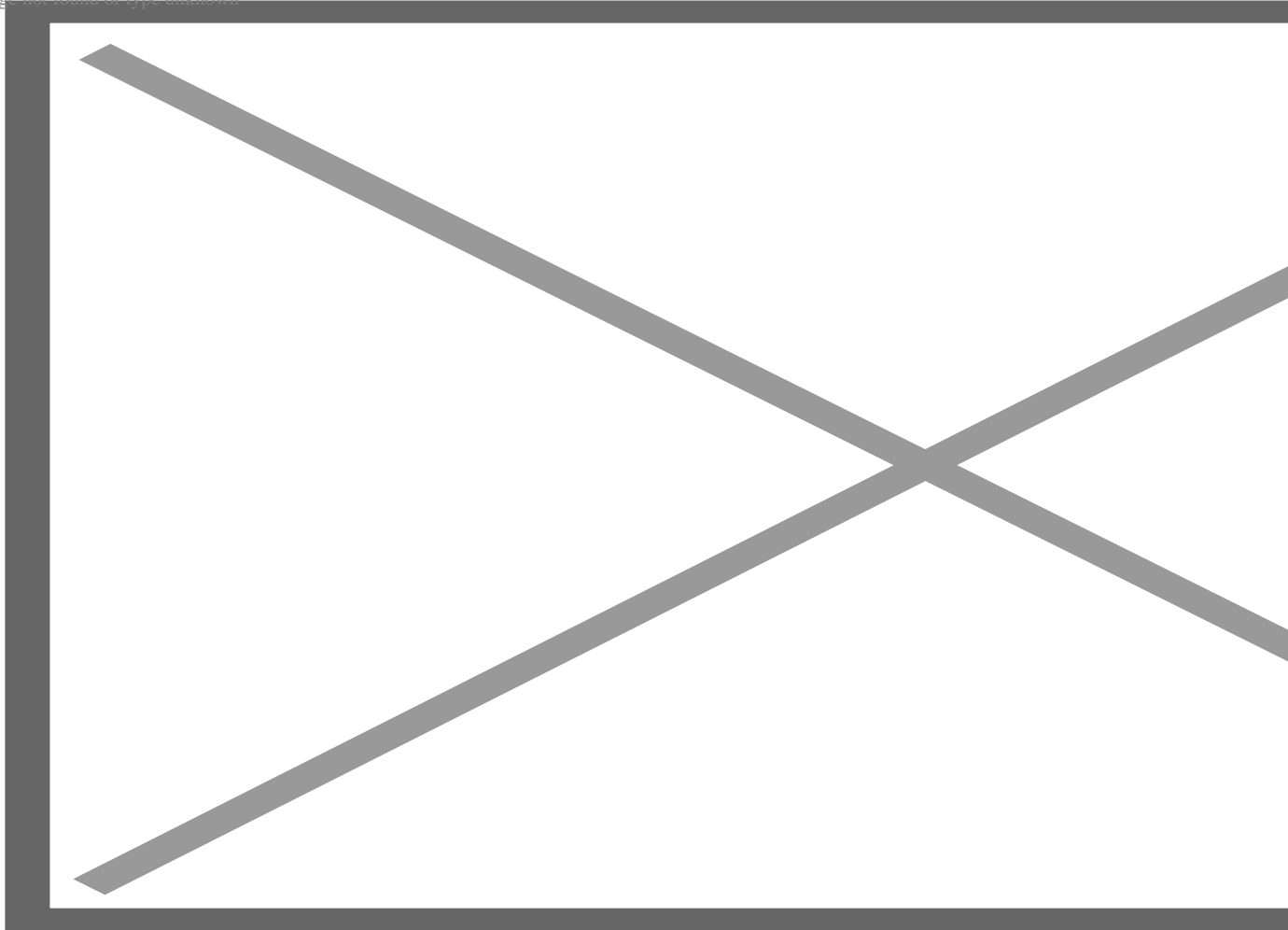
[Peter, N., & Kleinjung, T.. \(2019\). Neuromodulation for tinnitus treatment: an overview of invasive and...](#)

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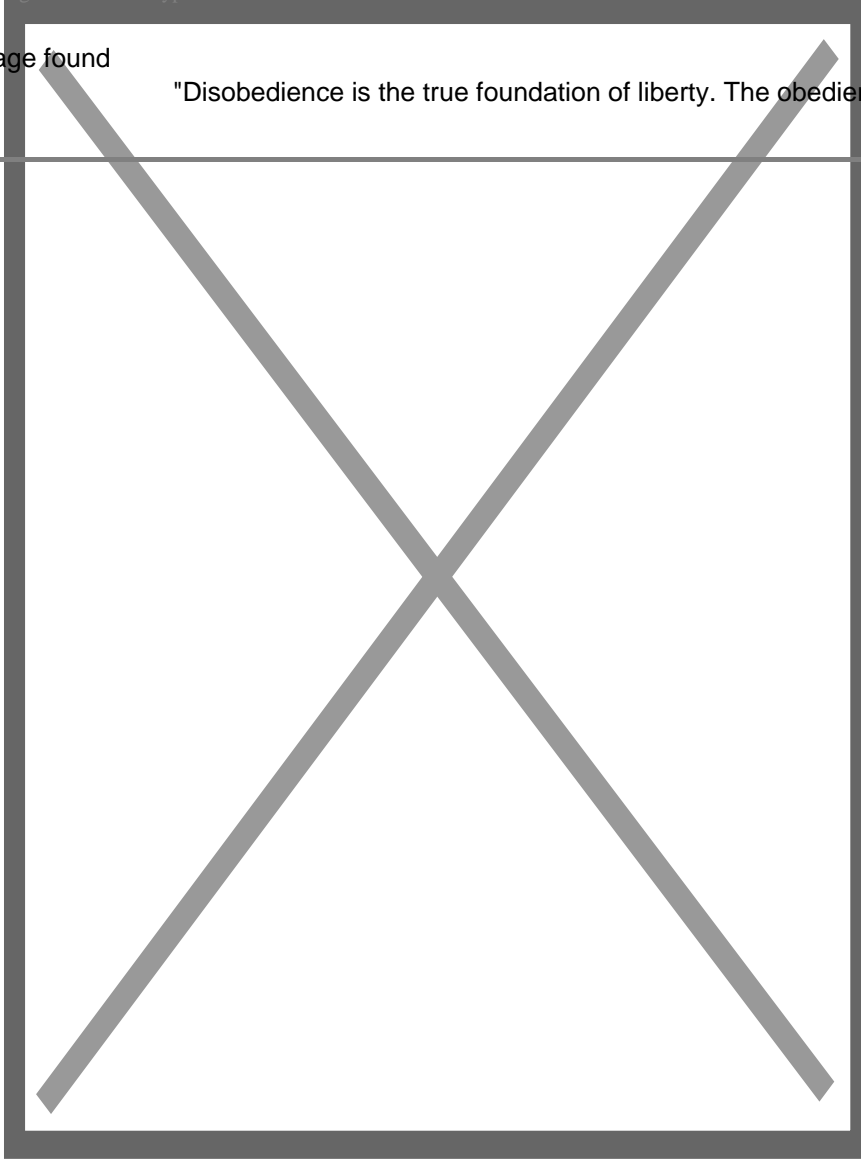
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"Disobedience is the true foundation of liberty. The obedient must be slaves." ~Henry David Thoreau

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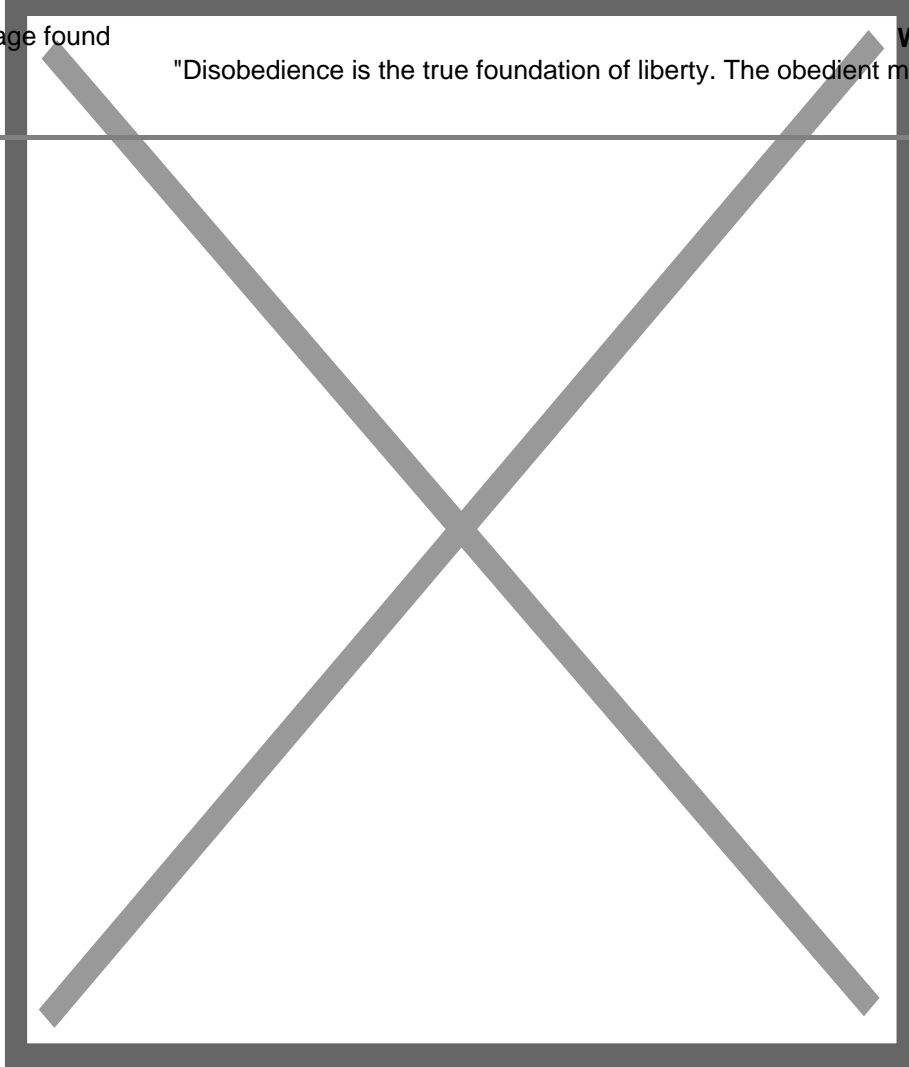
### **Annie Jacobsen: Inside DARPA – The Pentagon's Brain**

[su\_youtube url="https://youtu.be/6eS17F7nuTM" width="400" height="200" responsive="no"] Jacobsen, A.. (2015). The Pentagon's brain : an uncensored history...

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"Disobedience is the true foundation of liberty. The obedient must be slaves." ~Henry David Thoreau

WWW.COGNITIVE-LIBERTY.ONLINE

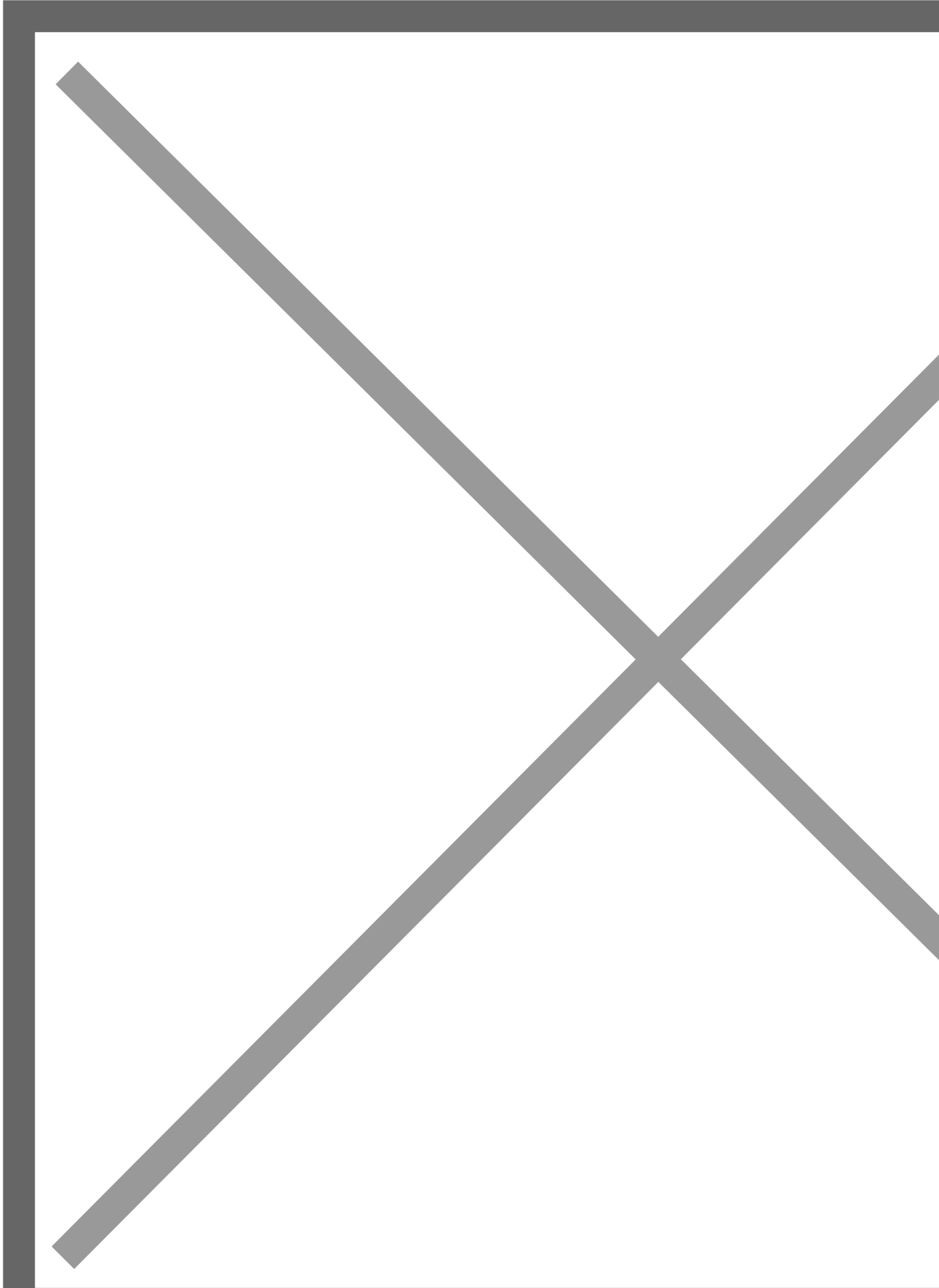


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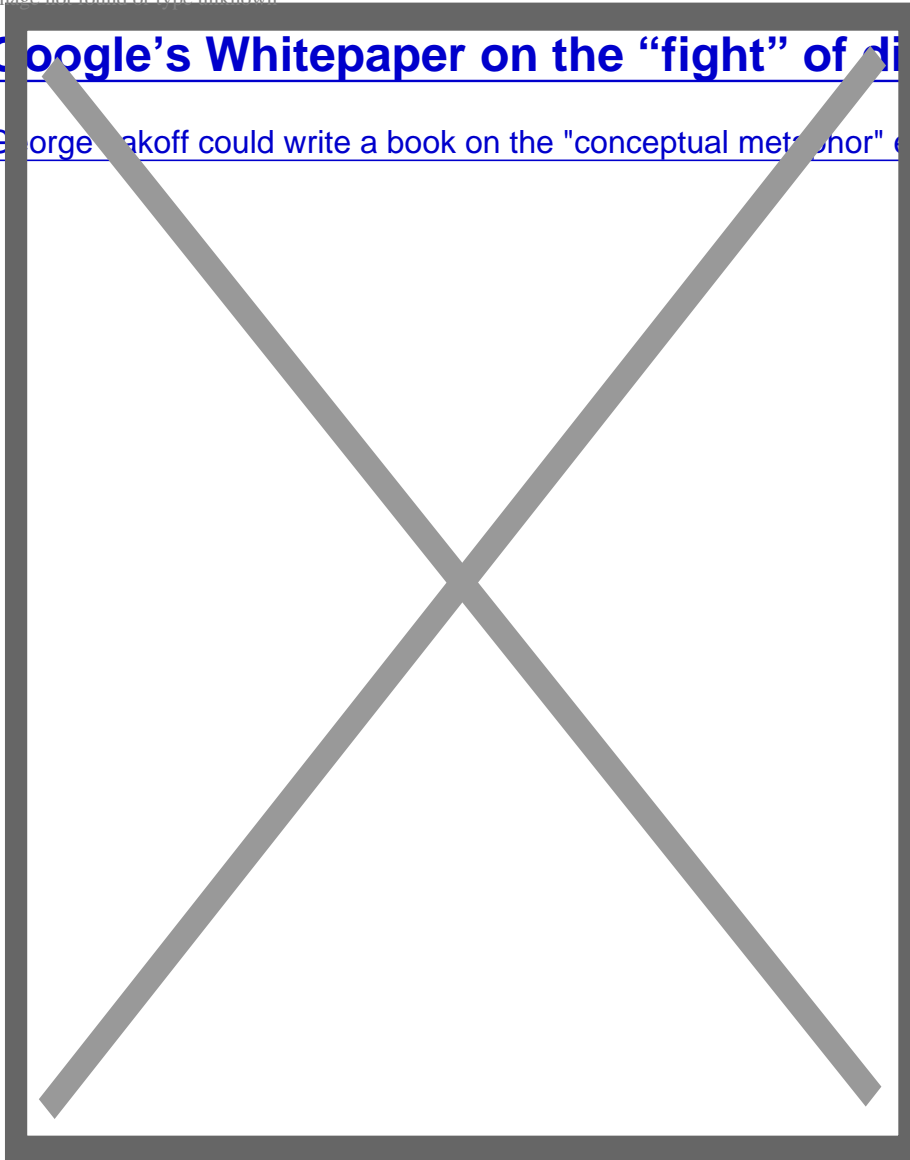


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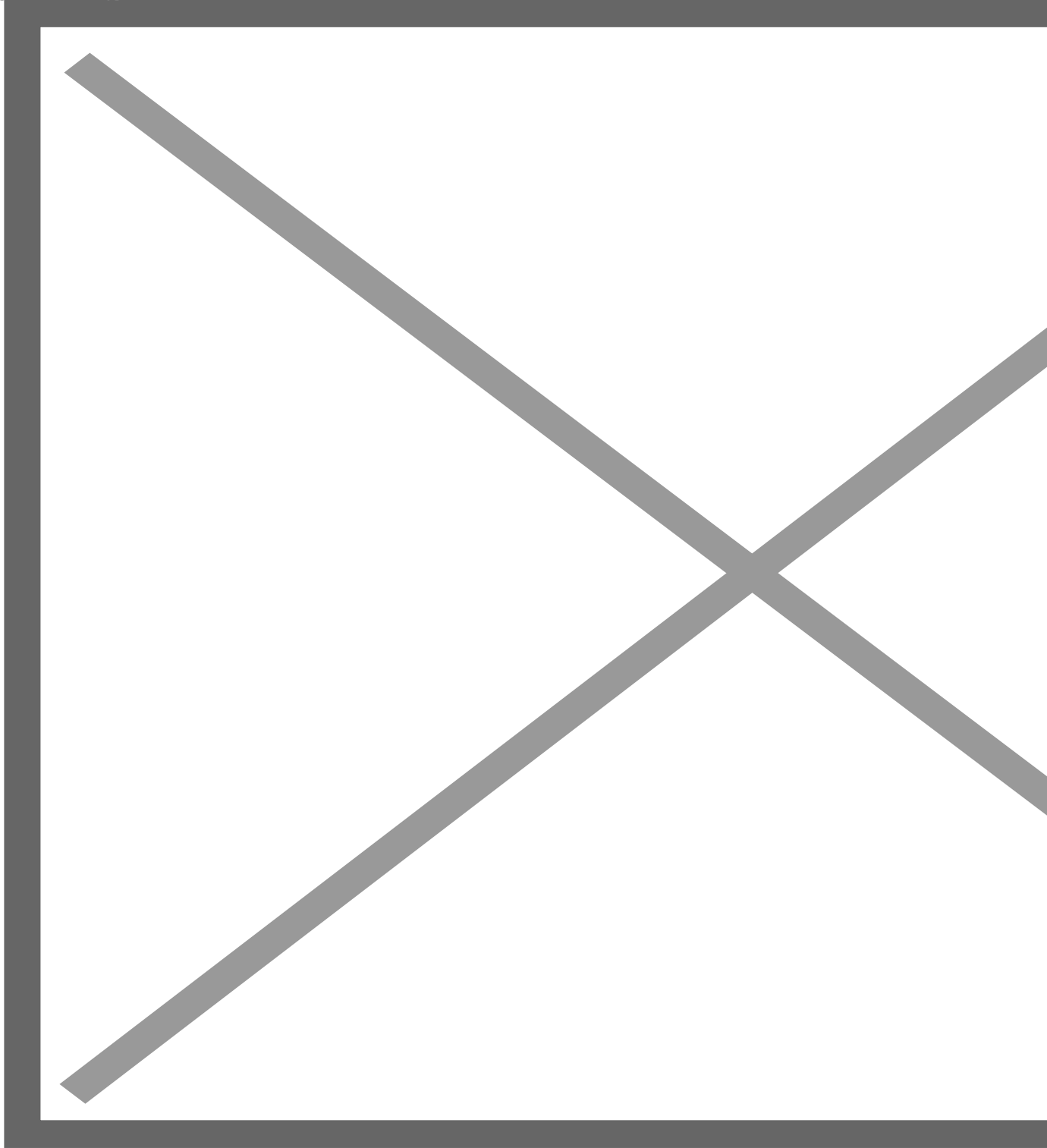
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## Further References

Delfanti, A.. (2009). Too much power to the networks. Journal of Science Communication

### Show/hide publication abstract

“In his latest book titled ‘communication power’, the famous sociologist of information society Manuel Castells focuses on the way in which power takes shape and acts in information societies, and the role of communication in defining, structuring, and changing it. From the rise of ‘mass self-communication’ to the role of environmental movements and neuropolitics, the network is the key structure at play and the main lens used to analyse the transformations we are witnessing. To support his thesis Castells links media studies, power theory and brain science, but his insistence on networks puts in danger his ability to give to his readers a comprehensive and coherent interpretative framework.”

Schreiber, D.. (2011). From SCAN to Neuropolitics. In *Man Is by Nature a Political Animal: Evolution, Biology, and Politics*

Plain numerical DOI: DOI:10.7208/chicago/9780226319117.003.0011

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... “... Typically range from a second to four seconds (constrained by a number of tradeoffs between ... to stimuli was significantly less likely to activate the amygdala than was passive experience, a ... most of the work on empathy has studied connections for negative emotions like pain or ...”

Bird, S. J.. (2012). Potential for Bias in the Context of Neuroethics: Commentary on “Neuroscience, Neuropolitics and Neuroethics: The Complex Case of Crime, Deception and fMRI”. *Science and Engineering Ethics*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1007/s11948-012-9399-y

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“Neuroscience research, like all science, is vulnerable to the influence of extraneous values in the practice of research, whether in research design or the selection, analysis and interpretation of data.

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this is particularly problematic for research into the biological mechanisms that underlie behavior, and especially the neurobiological underpinnings of moral development and ethical reasoning, decision-making and behavior, and the other elements of what is often called the neuroscience of ethics. the problem arises because neuroscientists, like most everyone, bring to their work assumptions, preconceptions and values and other sources of potentially inappropriate bias of which they may be unaware. it is important that the training of neuroscientists, and research practice itself, include open and in-depth discussion and examination of the assumptions that underlie research. further, policy makers, journalists, and the general public, that is, the consumers of neuroscience research findings (and by extension, neurotechnologies) should be made aware of the limitations as well as the strengths of the science, the evolving nature of scientific understanding, and the often invisible values inherent in science."

Prell, D., & Prell, T.. (2015). Neuropolitics: Applicability of advanced imaging techniques for the study of political attitudes and voting behavior. POLITISCHE VIERTELJAHRESSCHRIFT

### Show/hide publication abstract

"Several molecular therapies require the implantation of cells that secrete biotherapeutic molecules and imaging the location and microenvironment of the cellular implant to ascertain its function. we demonstrate noninvasive in vivo magnetic resonance imaging (mri) of self-assembled microcontainers that are capable of cell encapsulation. negative contrast was obtained to discern the microcontainer with mri; positive contrast was obtained in the complete absence of background signal. mri on a clinical scanner highlights the translational nature of this research. the microcontainers were loaded with cells that were dispersed in an extracellular matrix, and implanted both subcutaneously and in human tumor xenografts in scid mice. mri was performed on the implants, and microcontainers retrieved postimplantation showed cell viability both within and proximal to the implant. the microcontainers are characterized by their small size, three dimensionality, controlled porosity, ease of parallel fabrication, chemical and mechanical stability, and noninvasive traceability in vivo."

Hansen, H., & Skinner, M. E.. (2012). From white bullets to black markets and greened medicine: The neuroeconomics and neuroracial politics of opioid pharmaceuticals. *Annals of Anthropological Practice*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1111/j.2153-9588.2012.01098.x

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"Synthetic opiates (opioids) have created among the most profitable markets worldwide. two decades ago, fda approval of oxycontin r ? as a 'minimally addictive' opioid pain reliever fueled an unprecedented rise in prescription opioid abuse. this was followed by a little known act of u.s. congress enabling general physicians to use an opioid maintenance medication, buprenorphine, for addiction treatment in their private practices, leading to enormous growth in the u.s. addiction treatment market. based on participant-observation and interviews among pharmaceutical executives, policy makers, patients and prescribers, this article describes the neuroeconomics and neuropolitics of new opioid maintenance treatments. this article contrasts the historical emergence of methadone clinics from the 1960s to the 1980s as a treatment for the black and latino urban poor, with the current emergence of buprenorphine, a maintenance opioid approved for prescription on doctor's offices, as a treatment for white, middle-class prescription opioid abusers. the article then traces the counterintuitive result of bringing addiction pharmaceuticals into the medical mainstream in an effort to reduce the stigma of

addiction: a two tiered system of addiction treatment that reinforces stigma among the urban poor, and enhances the biological, political, and economic dependence of all classes on opioid markets, both legal and illegal."

Olson, G.. (2009). Toward A Neuropolitics of Empathy. Conference Papers — Midwestern Political Science Association

### Show/hide publication abstract

"This paper attempts to explore the potentially profound political implications of new research into the neuroarchitecture of the brain, especially the role of the mirror neuron system (mns) which yields compelling evidence that humans are hard-wired for empathy. the same affective brain circuits are automatically mobilized upon feeling one's own pain and observing the pain of others. however, if morality is rooted in biology, in the raw material or building blocks for the evolution of its expression, how do we explain the disjunction between its presence and a massive societal empathy deficit? why hasn't this moral intuition produced a more ameliorating effect? i seek to examine the role of political culture, especially the cultural narrative of hyper-individualism as it interacts with this biological predisposition toward pro-social behavior. the paper draws upon recent work in biology, neuroscience, primatology, cultural studies, political science, psychology and sociology. in an attempt to avoid the dangers of neuroscientific reductionism, i'm comfortable with what william connolly describes as '...politics through which cultural life mixes into the composition of body/brain process. and vice versa.' ..pat.-unpublished manuscript"

Sardamov, I.. (2007). Burnt into the Brain: Towards a redefinition of political culture. Democratization

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/13510340701303253

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### Show/hide publication abstract

"The current us administration has made the promotion of 'political and economic freedom' overseas a cornerstone of its foreign policy doctrine. the underlying notion that human beings all over the world can be chiefly motivated by a desire for personal liberty seems a noble but hardly realistic ideal. such motivation is fostered by processes of social modernization and individualization. these changes are linked not only to structural transformations and the spread of new values and ideas, but also to the gradual rewiring of the brains of individuals involved in them. new findings in neuroscience point to clear parallels between changes in social and personality structures (individualization, self-discipline, sense of agency, time orientation, trust, and the like), and modified patterns of brain wiring in individuals. the cultural changes sometimes seen as a precondition for democratization and democratic consolidation are therefore likely to be slow and to escape deliberate political orchestration. moreover, diffuse processes of brain rewiring conducive to democratic political development, which can be seen as creating favourable neurocultural preconditions for democracy, may be hampered by the rapid spread of the market economy over new regions and areas of life in both developing and western countries. these processes can be studied by the new sub-field of political science called neuropolitics, to be consolidated over the next few years."

Jakovljevic, M., & Tomic, Z.. (2016). Global and public mental health promotion for empathic civilisation: The role of political psychocultures. *Psychiatria Danubina*

## Show/hide publication abstract

"This article draws attention to the relationship between neuroethics, neuropolitics, political psychocultures and public and global mental health. In the hegemonic culture of neoliberalism the purpose of life has been reduced to the self-realization in economic and consumerism terms that promotes the hypercompetitive narcissistic or manic self, indifferent to the fate and suffering of others and accommodated to commodification of morals, mental health and well-being. The real public and global mental health promotion is strongly associated with creating a more empathic, less selfish individual and collective mind where people put a greater emphasis on common interests and bioethical values." Sardamov, I.. (2012). From "Bio-Power" to "Neuropolitics". *Techné: Research in Philosophy and Technology*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.5840/techne201216212

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## Show/hide publication abstract

"Purpose: unsupervised time, a common type of neglect, can lead to psychological and behavioral problems in children and adolescents. In this study, we aimed to examine the effects of unsupervised time on psychopathology among children in first and fourth grades. Material and method: This study involved a post hoc analysis of a children mental health promotion program that was originally designed to screen attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and promote mental health in children. Initially, children were screened for attention and behavioral problems with the Korean ADHD Rating Scale and the Child Problem-Behavior Screening Questionnaire. Subsequently, the parents of children at high risk for attention and/or behavioral problems completed the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) and a questionnaire about lifestyle pattern including unsupervised time of children. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was conducted to reveal the risk for various dimensions of psychopathology associated with unsupervised time. Results: More than half the participants experienced unsupervised time each day. Both first and fourth graders who spent more than 2 hours per day unsupervised showed a significant risk for somatization and aggressive behavior. Unsupervised time was also predictive of delinquency among those in the first grade and of withdrawal among those in the fourth grade. Conclusion: More than 2 hours of unsupervised time per day is associated with a high risk for various forms of psychopathology and behavioral problems in elementary school children. Parents and governmental agencies need to recognize the importance of providing adequate and careful afterschool supervision for children."

Hashim, R., Badaruddin, S., Mazuki, M. A., Sharif, N., Ismail, N. M., & Ismail, A. I.. (2012).

RETRACTED ARTICLE: Neuropolitics and political non-apology: A proposed variable framework. In BEIAC 2012 – 2012 IEEE Business, Engineering and Industrial Applications Colloquium

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1109/BEIAC.2012.6226084

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"Malaysia's constitution requires a general election to be held at least once every five years, the next

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one being the 13th general election (pru13) scheduled for 2013. however, the prime minister can also request for parliament to be dissolved at any time within that five years. politicians, especially from the ruling coalition, are scrambling to ensure another victory in pru13. similarly, the opposition will try their best to win through the democratic process of voting. hence, the current political scenarios have continued to see remarks, insinuations and even outright accusations on certain issues among the politicians so as to gain public attention. some will even go to the extent of digging dubious pasts of the individuals and engaging in character smearing resulting in court cases to prove their innocence while others will demand for public apology. however, not all politicians will apologize and non-apology will drag the case for an indefinite time. the unwillingness to apologize requires much thought and deliberation in the amygdala. consequently, through purposive sampling and the analyses of preliminary interviews with politicians and political analysts, this paper will propose and provide insights into the construct of a variable framework that will form the foundation of neuropolitically-based non-apologetic behavior among politicians in malaysia. understanding the politician's unwillingness to publicly apologize will demystify the situation and the rakyat will be well-informed of the behavioral and psychological reasons behind the non-apology. © 2012 ieee."

Friend, J. M., & Thayer, B. A.. (2013). Neuropolitics and political science: Providing a foundation for the study of politics. *Research in Biopolitics*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1108/S2042-9940(2013)0000011008

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"Purpose – acknowledging that the field of neuroscience is expanding rapidly and the implication of recent neuroscientific advances on the study of politics is equally vast, this chapter will focus primarily on three key areas of convergence that have influenced the direction of neuropolitics: first, decision-making (emotions, preferences, and voting behavior); second, research on in-group/out-group relations, such as coalitional groupings and discrimination and prejudice; and, third, the rise of neuroeconomics. approach – this chapter is concerned with the intersection of political science and neuroscience and discusses how recent technological and theoretical developments in the latter are greatly contributing to the field of neuropolitics. findings – the insights generated by neuroscience permit the study of politics to be anchored on a scientific foundation for the first time. in turn, this opens the door to a renaissance in the political psychology subfield of political science, as the scientific origins of political behavior are revealed. research implications – the ongoing revolution in neuroscience is producing insights into international political behavior that is largely unacknowledged by political scientists. value – the implications for domestic and international policy are major. fundamentally, this is because neuroscience allows us to comprehend better the origins of human political behavior."

Abi-Rached, J. M.. (2008). The implications of the new brain sciences. *EMBO Reports*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1038/embor.2008.211

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"The implications of the new brain sciences the 'Decade of the brain' is over but its effects are now

becoming visible as neuropolitics and neuroethics, and in the emergence of neuroeconomies joelle m. abi-rached i n november 2007, seven neuroscientists and political consultants published an opinion-editorial (op-ed) article in the new york times in which they made predic-tions about how swing voters would react to the candidates in the democratic and republican primaries for the us presidency (iacoboni et al, 2007). the intriguing aspect of their predictions was that the authors had used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fmri) to measure the response of their test subjects' brains to videos and photographs of hillary clinton, mitt romney, rudy giuliani and the other candidates. on the basis of which areas of the brain showed increased or decreased activity, the scientists deter-mined how each person had reacted and deduced the acceptability of the primary candidates to undecided voters in general. but, perhaps most intriguingly, none of this research had been—or has been—published in a peer-reviewed journal. three days later, the new york times published a letter from 17 neuroscientists from the usa and europe who were critical of both the conclusions of marco iacoboni, a neuroscientist at the university of california los angeles, usa, and his co-authors, and the way in which the experiment was pub-lished (aron et al, 2007). " as cognitive neuroscientists, we are very excited about the potential use of brain imaging techno-logy to better understand the psychology of political decisions. but we are distressed by the publication of research in the press that has not undergone peer review, and that uses flawed reasoning to draw unfounded conclusions about topics as important as the presidential election, " the authors wrote. it also turned out that the predictions in the op-ed piece were not that good: " barack obama and john mccain have work to do, " iacoboni and the other authors had written. " the scans taken while subjects viewed the first set of photos and videos of mr mccain and mr obama indicated a notable lack of any powerful reactions, positive or nega-tive. " needless to say, barack obama is now president-elect of the usa. presidential elections aside, the episode shows that neuroscience has become 'big science', in so far as it is now of interest to the public. indeed, the enormous progress made in neuroscience research during the 'Decade o..."

Yetiv, S. A., & James, P.. (2016). Advancing interdisciplinary approaches to international relations. *Advancing Interdisciplinary Approaches to International Relations*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-40823-1

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"This edited volume breaks new ground by innovatively drawing on multiple disciplines to enhance our understanding of international relations and conflict. the expansion of knowledge across disciplines and the increasingly blurred boundaries in the real world both enable and demand thinking across intellectual borders. while multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary are prominent buzz words, remarkably few books advance them. yet doing so can sharpen and expand our perspective on academic and real world issues and problems. this book offers the most comprehensive treatment to date and is an invaluable resource for students, scholars and practitioners. steve a. yetiv is the louis i. jaffe professor of international relations at old dominion university. a two-time choice outstanding academic book award winner, his books include explaining foreign policy (johns hopkins, 2011); the petroleum triangle (cornell university press, 2011); and myths of the oil boom (oxford university press, 2015). patrick james is professor of international relations at the university of southern california. he is author or editor of 24 books, along with 120 academic articles and book chapters. a former vp of the international studies association, james also served as president of the international council for canadian studies, 2011-13, and president of the peace science society, 2016-17. pushing boundaries in the study of international relations / steve a. yetiv and patrick james — history, international relations, and conflict /

steve a. yetiv — hawkish biases and the interdisciplinary study of conflict decision-making / jonathan renshon and daniel kahneman — trust, cooperation, and conflict : neuropolitics and international relations / jacek kugler and paul j. zak — technology, conflict and international relations / stefan fritsch — anthropology, conflict, and international relations / raymond scupin — gender in international relations : interdisciplinarity and the study of conflict / soumita basu and maya eichler — demography and international relations : economics, politics, sociology, and conflict / tadeusz kugler — international political economy and political demography : an interdisciplinary exploration / kyungkook kang and tadeusz kugler — systemism and foreign policy analysis : a new approach to the study of international conflict / carolyn c. james and patrick james — conclusion : interdisciplinary links and future directions / patrick james and steve a. yetiv."

Fletcher, A. L.. (2012). Make up your own mind: The politics of cognitive freedom. Research in Biopolitics

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1108/S2042-9940(2012)0000010011

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"Purpose ? to consider the issues of cognitive freedom and neuropolitics via a comparison of d-lysergic acid diethylamide (lsd) use in the 1960s and the emerging twenty-first century debate about nootropics.design/methodology/approach ? drawing upon theoretical concepts from the study of biopolitics and on the tools of narrative policy analysis, this qualitative analysis uses multiple sources from scientific, mass media, regulatory, and the secondary literature.findings ? lsd use in the 1950s and 1960s caused an unprecedented social confrontation with the consequences of a key sector in society deciding to use synthetic chemicals to alter personality and consciousness in ways that did not necessarily accord with mainstream society. as such, the era contains key lessons that can inform the new debate about neurological enhancement.research limitations/implications ? the present study provides a starting point and historical context for development of regulatory policy for the coming era of nootropics and cognitive enhancement.originality ? this chapter analyzes lsd use in the 1950s and 1960s not as a form of moral panic but as a technological adaptation that raised crucial questions about the possibilities and limits of psychedelic citizenship."

Kelly, U.. (2006). Discourse ethics and "the rift of speechlessness": The limits of argumentation and possible future directions. Political Studies Review

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1111/j.1478-9299.2006.00033.x

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"Jürgen habermas's discourse ethics – and within this framework, particularly the idea of 'moral discourses', which focuses on 'what is good for all' and is intended as a means of addressing situations where a shared substantive 'background consensus' does not exist or has broken down – is premised on the assumption that participants attempt to engage with and persuade each other through reasoned argumentation. where does this leave (potential) participants with strong religious convictions? in several recent publications, habermas himself has started to reflect on this question. his reflections are motivated not least by (responses to) 11 september 2001. in this context, habermas has suggested

that those with secular commitments engage in a process of self-reflection about the meaning of secularisation, the losses involved in the questioning of religious world views, and the question of how we might respond to these losses. yet while these reflections are interesting and suggestive, habermas's framework, as it stands, cannot easily accommodate his own recognition of the need to overcome what he has called 'the rift of speechlessness' that threatens to divide religious and secular discourses. against this background, i consider elements of william e. connolly's recent reflections on neuropolitics as one example of a body of work that suggests possible alternative responses to the challenges habermas identifies – and as a contribution that deserves to be taken seriously by those interested in the further development of discourse ethics and/or deliberative democracy."

Hannagan, R. J.. (2013). Biopolitics via political psychology. *Politics and the Life Sciences*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.2990/32\_1\_90

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"In "the competing meanings of 'biopolitics' in political science: biological and postmodern approaches to politics," laurette liesen and mary walsh argue that two very distinct groups of political scientists have organized their work around the term "biopolitics." the authors suggest that these areas of research are not only qualitatively different, but also potentially contradictory. i agree that the distinction between the camps is a meaningful one. but since the current more "scientific" scholars focusing on biolog- ical approaches to politics are not identifying with the term "biopolitics," it may neither be possible nor necessary to rebrand by attempting to reclaim the term "biopolitics" from the postmodern camp or utilize a label such as "neuropolitics." rather, those pursuing this work tend to already identify with the subfield of political psychology—a field that has been expanding to encompass an even more multidisciplinary approach to the study of political attitudes and behavior."

Martin, P. A., & Williams, S.. (2011). Back to the future? Neuroscience and the ('new') sociological imagination. *British Journal of Sociology*

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"Set within the context of recent debates over the challenges and complexities of sociology in the twenty-first century, this paper makes a small contribution to this broader enterprise through a critical examination of sociological responses to the rise of the neurosciences and the associated epistemic and normative issues this raises in light of the supposed 're-biologisation' of the social world today. drawing on both a reflexive sociology of knowledge and the sociology of expectations, four main stands or styles of sociological engagement are identified – neurosociology; the sociology of (neuro)scientific knowledge; neuropolitics, and; neuroculture — each of which is discussed in the light of this analytic framework, with particular reference to key arguments and ideas, forms of institutionalisation, and the role of expectations within these different perspectives and positions. these developments, we conclude, open up significant new challenges and opportunities for sociology at a time where the biological sciences appear to be in the ascendancy: a time perhaps of sociological 'renewal' in which the stakes for the discipline and the future of humanity could not possibly be any higher."

Castells, M., & Delfanti, A.. (2009). Communication power, the famous sociologist of information society . JCOM

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"In his latest book titled communication power, the famous sociologist of information society Manuel Castells focuses on the way in which power takes shape and acts in information societies, and the role of communication in defining, structuring, and changing it. From the rise of mass self-communication to the role of environmental movements and neuropolitics, the network is the key structure at play and the main lens used to analyse the transformations we are witnessing. To support his thesis Castells links media studies, power theory and brain science, but his insistence on networks puts in danger his ability to give to his readers a comprehensive and coherent interpretative framework."

Dunagan, J., & Halbert, D.. (2015). Intellectual property for the neurocentric age: towards a neuropolitics of IP. QUEEN MARY JOURNAL OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Plain numerical DOI: 10.4337/qmjip.2015.03.04

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"In this article we seek to expand the conversation about the possible new relationships and dilemmas that arise at the nexus between neuroscience, creativity, authorship and intellectual property. This article does not use traditional legal argumentation to understand the future of intellectual property, but rather deploys a scenario-based interrogation of possible future trajectories, a method derived from the discipline of futures studies. Instead, we draw upon a mix of social, legal, political, and technological trends to generate different alternative possibilities. Taken together, emerging insights from the brain sciences and the shifting dynamics of IP law point to a need for a new analytical framework: a neuropolitics of IP law. We ultimately conclude that without a fundamental transformation in how we understand intellectual property and its ownership, the mechanisms in place for expanding corporate control of IP at the expense of the individual should be of serious concern."

Moosa, E.. (2007). Neuropolitics and the body. International Studies in Religion and Society

Alcántara Sáez, M.. (2014). Neuropolítica: una aproximación a la micropolítica Neuropolitics: an approach to micropolitics. Revista Española de Ciencia Política. Núm

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"Resumen este artículo tiene un carácter prospectivo sobre un asunto que ha venido tomando relevancia en la última década. Se ocupa de la incidencia que tiene el avance de la neurología para entender cuestiones que son propias de la ciencia política. El estudio de las relaciones entre el cerebro y el pensamiento político y el cerebro y el comportamiento político se alza como un reto imponderable. El cerebro pasa a constituirse simultáneamente en variable dependiente e independiente. Es variable dependiente de políticas públicas de diferente cariz que tienen como objetivo el control de la mente para fines de seguridad o de la configuración del "buen ciudadano". A la vez se constituye en variable independiente de la actividad política en cualquiera de sus diferentes facetas. Esto último da paso a la propuesta de desarrollo de una parcela del estudio que se puede denominar micropolítica en la que, sin dejar de lado el entramado construido por las instituciones, el actuar individual en ámbitos que suponen relaciones de poder viene fuertemente determinado por aspectos tanto psicológicos como neurológicos. Palabras clave: neuropolítica, cerebro, mente, comportamiento político, políticas de seguridad, enfermedad mental, marketing electoral, micropolítica. abstract this paper has a

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prospective basis on an issue that has been gaining importance in the last decade. it deals with the incidence of the advancement of neuroscience to understand issues that are unique to political science. the study of the relationship between the brain and the political thought and brain and political behavior stands as a challenge. the brain happens to constitute simultaneously dependent and independent variables. it varies depending on different aspect of public policy aimed at controlling the mind for security or configuration of the " good citizen " . at the same time constitutes an independent variable of political activity in any of its different facets. the latter leads to the proposed development of a parcel of the study that could be called micropolitics in which, without neglecting the relations constructed by institutions, individuals c\_politica\_35.indd 31 c\_politica\_35.indd 31"  
Connolly, W. E.. (2002). Neuropolitics. Thinking, Culture, Speed

Plain numerical DOI: not in Hollis

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### Show/hide publication abstract

"Plant cells, like those of animals and bacteria, are able to sense physical deformation of the plasma membrane. mechanosensitive (ms) channels are proteins that transduce mechanical force into ion flux, providing a mechanism for the perception of mechanical stimuli such as sound, touch and osmotic pressure. we recently identified atmsl9 and atmsl10, two mechanosensitive channels in arabidopsis thaliana, as molecular candidates for mechanosensing in higher plants.1 atmsl9 and atmsl10 are members of a family of proteins in arabidopsis that are related to the bacterial ms channel mscs, termed mscs-like (or msl).2 mscs (mechanosensitive channel of small conductance) is one of the best-characterized ms channels, first identified as an electrophysiological activity in the plasma membrane (pm) of giant e. coli spheroplasts.3,4 activation of mscs is voltage-independent, but responds directly to tension applied to the membrane and does not require other cellular proteins for this regulation.5,6 mscs family members are widely distributed throughout bacterial and archaeal genomes, are present in all plant genomes yet examined, and are found in selected fungal genomes.2,7,8 mscs homologues have not yet been identified in animals."

Krastev, S., McGuire, J. T., McNeney, D., Kable, J. W., Stolle, D., Gidengil, E., & Fellows, L. K.. (2016). Do Political and Economic Choices Rely on Common Neural Substrates? A Systematic Review of the Emerging Neuropolitics Literature. *Frontiers in Psychology*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.3389/fpsyg.2016.00264

[DOI URL](#)

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### Show/hide publication abstract

"The methods of cognitive neuroscience are beginning to be applied to the study of political behavior. the neural substrates of value-based decision-making have been extensively examined in economic contexts; this might provide a powerful starting point for understanding political decision-making. here, we asked to what extent the neuropolitics literature to date has used conceptual frameworks and experimental designs that make contact with the reward-related approaches that have dominated decision neuroscience. we then asked whether the studies of political behavior that can be considered in this light implicate the brain regions that have been associated with subjective value related to 'economic' rewards. we performed a systematic literature review to identify papers addressing the

neural substrates of political behavior and extracted the fmri studies reporting behavioral measures of subjective value as defined in decision neuroscience studies of reward. a minority of neuropolitics studies met these criteria and relatively few brain activation foci from these studies overlapped with regions where activity has been related to subjective value. these findings show modest influence of reward-focused decision neuroscience on neuropolitics research to date. whether the neural substrates of subjective value identified in economic choice paradigms generalize to political choice thus remains an open question. we argue that systematically addressing the commonalities and differences in these two classes of value-based choice will be important in developing a more comprehensive model of the brain basis of human decision-making."

Abi-Rached, J. M.. (2008). The implications of the new brain sciences. The "Decade of the Brain" is over but its effects are now becoming visible as neuropolitics and neuroethics, and in the emergence of neuroeconomies. EMBO Reports

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1038/embor.2008.211

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### **Show/hide publication abstract**

"The 'decade of the brain' is over but its effects are now becoming visible as neuropolitics and neuroethics, and in the emergence of neuroeconomies"

Abi-Rached, J., & Rose, N.. (2014). Governing through the Brain: Neuropolitics, Neuroscience and Subjectivity. Cambridge Anthropology

Plain numerical DOI: 10.3167/ca.2014.320102

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### **Show/hide publication abstract**

"This article considers how the brain has become an object and target for governing human beings. how, and to what extent, has governing the conduct of human beings come to require, presuppose and utilize a knowledge of the human brain? how, and with what consequences, are so many aspects of human existence coming to be problematized in terms of the brain? and what role are these new 'cerebral knowledges' and technologies coming to play in our contemporary forms of subjectification, and our ways of governing ourselves? after a brief historical excursus, we delineate four pathways through which neuroscience has left the lab and became entangled with the government of the living: psychopharmacology, brain imaging, neuroplasticity and genomics. we conclude by asking whether the 'psychological complex' of the twentieth century is giving way to a 'neurobiological complex' in the twenty-first, and, if so, how the social and human sciences should respond."

Mauldin, L.. (2014). Precarious Plasticity: Neuropolitics, Cochlear Implants, and the Redefinition of Deafness. Science Technology and Human Values

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/0162243913512538

[DOI URL](#)

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## Show/hide publication abstract

“This article provides an ethnographic account of pediatric cochlear implantation, revealing an important shift in the definition of deafness from a sensory loss to a neurological processing problem. in clinical and long-term therapeutic practices involved in pediatric implantation, the cochlear implant (ci) is recast as a device that merely provides access to the brain. the ‘real’ treatment emerges as long-term therapeutic endeavors focused on neurological training. this redefinition then ushers in an ensuing responsibility to ‘train the brain,’ subsequently displacing failure from the device onto the individual’s ability to train his or her brain (in pediatric implantation, this most often falls onto the mother). new caregiving techniques that accompany implantation are understood through neuropolitics, showing how parents are encouraged to engage in neuro-self-governance, and how the concept of neuroplasticity is used to cultural ends.”

Schreiber, D.. (2017). Neuropolitics: Twenty years later. Politics and the Life Sciences

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1017/pls.2017.25

[DOI URL](#)

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“

Neuropolitics is the intersection of neuroscience and political science, and it has the interdisciplinary goal of transforming both disciplines. this article reviews the past 20 years of work in the field, identifying its roots, some overarching themes—reactions to political attitudinal questions and candidates faces, identification of political ideology based on brain structure or reactivity to nonpolitical stimuli, and racial attitudes—and obstacles to its progress. i then explore the methodological and analytical advances that point the way forward for the future of neuropolitics. although the field has been slow to develop compared with neurolaw and neuroeconomics, innovations look ripe for dramatically improving our ability to model political behaviors and attitudes in individuals and predict political choices in mass publics. the coming advancements, however, pose risks to our current norms of democratic deliberation, and academics need to anticipate and mitigate these risks.

”

Vrecko, S.. (2010). Birth of a brain disease: Science, the state and addiction neuropolitics. History of the Human Sciences

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/0952695110371598

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“This article critically interrogates contemporary forms of addiction medicine that are portrayed by policy-makers as providing a ‘rational’ or politically neutral approach to dealing with drug use and related social problems. in particular, it examines the historical origins of the biological facts that are today understood to provide a foundation for contemporary understandings of addiction as a ‘disease

of the brain'. drawing upon classic and contemporary work on 'styles of thought', it documents how, in the period between the mid-1960s and the mid-1970s, such facts emerged in relation to new neurobiological styles of explaining and managing social problems associated with drug abuse, and an alliance between a relatively marginal group of researchers and american policy-makers who were launching the 'war on drugs'. beyond illustrating the political and material conditions necessary for the rise of addiction neuroscience, the article highlights the productivity of neurobiological thought styles, by focusing on the new biological objects, treatments and hopes that have emerged within the field of addiction studies over the last several decades."

Butcher, J.. (2008). Neuropolitics gone mad. *The Lancet Neurology*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1016/S1474-4422(08)70056-5

[DOI URL](#)

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Henry, S., & Plemmons, D.. (2012). Neuroscience, Neuropolitics and Neuroethics: The Complex Case of Crime, Deception and fMRI. *Science and Engineering Ethics*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1007/s11948-012-9393-4

[DOI URL](#)

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### **Show/hide publication abstract**

"Scientific developments take place in a socio-political context but scientists often ignore the ways their innovations will be both interpreted by the media and used by policy makers. in the rush to neuroscientific discovery important questions are overlooked, such as the ways: (1) the brain, environment and behavior are related; (2) biological changes are mediated by social organization; (3) institutional bias in the application of technical procedures ignores race, class and gender dimensions of society; (4) knowledge is used to the advantage of the powerful; and (5) its applications may reinforce existing structures of power that pose ethical questions about distributive justice. the case of crime, deception and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fmri) shows the complexity, and the political and ethical challenges that confront those who seek to use neuroscience to explain the etiology of crime, and who base policy on its findings. an ethically grounded neuroscience needs to take account of existing structures of power and difference, and to develop a public neuropolitical consciousness that ensures that those subject to risk by the application of science and technology are participants in the decision-making processes involving the implementation of policies that affect them."

Cram, L., Llewellyn, C., Hill, R., & Magdy, W.. (2017). UK General Election 2017: a Twitter Analysis. *Neuropolitics Research Lab*

### **Show/hide publication abstract**

"This work is produced by researchers at the neuropolitics research lab, school of social and political science and the school of informatics at the university of edinburgh. in this report we provide an analysis of the social media posts on the british general election 2017 over the month running up to the vote. we find that pro-labour sentiment dominates the twitter conversation around ge2017 and that there is also a disproportionate presence of the scottish national party (snp), given the uk-wide nature of a westminster election. substantive issues have featured much less prominently and in a less sustained manner in the twitter debate than pro and anti leader and political party posts. however, the issue of brexit has provided a consistent backdrop to the ge2017 conversation and has rarely dropped

out of the top three most popular hashtags in the last month. brexit has been the issue of the ge2017 campaign, eclipsing even the nhs. we found the conversation in the ge2017 twitter debate to be heavily influenced both by external events and by the top-down introduction of hashtags by broadcast media outlets, often associated with specific programmes and the mediated political debates. hashtags like these have a significant impact on the shape of the data collected from twitter and might distort studies with short data-collection windows but are usually short-lived with little long term impact on the twitter conversation. if the current polling is to be believed jeremy corbyn is unlikely to do as badly as was anticipated when the election was first called. traditional media sources were slow to pick up on this change in public opinion whereas this trend could be seen early on in social media and throughout the month of may."

Feenstra, R. A., & Pallarés-Domínguez, D.. (2017). Debates éticos en torno al neuromarketing político: el avance tecnológico y su potencial incidencia en la formación de la opinión pública. Veritas

Plain numerical DOI: 10.4067/S0718-92732017000100001

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“Resumen la autonomía constituye uno de los pilares básicos de un sistema político como el democrático que se asocia a la capacidad de toma de decisiones de la ciudadanía como su núcleo moral principal. los descubrimientos en el ámbito de las neuro-ciencias y su aplicación al campo del marketing y a la comunicación política des-piertan hoy en día las sospechas por la posible capacidad de activar el ‘ botón del voto ‘ de los electores. este artículo tiene como objetivo adentrarse en el estudio de los principales trabajos desarrollados sobre el neuromarketing político y la neuropolítica. la finalidad de esta propuesta consiste en presentar los debates éticos que irrumpen con el neuromarketing político. palabras clave: neuromarketing, neuropolítica, ética, opinión pública, democracia. ethical debates on political neuromarketing: the technological advance and its potential impact on the formation of public opinion abstract autonomy is one of the basic pillars of a political system like democracy, which is associated with citizens’ decision-making capacity as its main moral core. discoveries in the neurosciences domain and their application to the marketing and political communication field now arouse suspicions about the possible capacity of activating voter’s ” voting button ” . the objective of this article is to examine the main works on political neuromarketing and neuropolitics. the purpose of this proposal consists in presenting the specific ethical debates that emerge around political neuromarketing.””

Dunagan, J.. (2012). Designer governance. Futures

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1016/j.futures.2012.07.002

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### Show/hide publication abstract

“Neuroscience and neurotechnologies are challenging the fundamental assumptions upon which most modern constitutional governments were first designed, and have the potential to revolutionize the practice of governance as we know it. this paper begins by tracing how models of cognition and human nature formed the foundational design logic (and perceived design constraints) for almost all of the ‘ constituted’ political entities of the last two and half centuries. it then looks at how advances in the

brain sciences have expanded, and in many cases overturned, common beliefs about how the brain works and notions about 'human nature.' these include the re-imagining of the bounded, independent individual, the place of rationality and emotion in decision-making, and new understandings of human capacities (and incapacities) for foresight. next, it analyses the new responsibilities and dilemmas generated by an emerging neuropolitics. finally, it lays out four alternative futures for governance, with emphasis on the ways agents of power might respond to these changes and how basic political structures of government could evolve within several possible neurocentric worlds. © 2012 elsevier ltd." García-Marzá, D.. (2013). Neuropolitics and democracy: A necessary dialogue . Neuropolítica y Democracia: Un Diálogo Necesario

### Show/hide publication abstract

"The article focuses on the relationship between advances in neuropolitics and a theory of democracy grounded on rational deliberation and the search for agreement. this interdisciplinary dialogue starts from the current disaffection with our democratic systems, and goes on to highlight both the dangers of a neuropolitics that understands political processes as mental processes, and the need to introduce the affective dimension in deliberative politics. the paper poses the question of whether neuropolitics is a good antidote to the excessive rationalism of the deliberative and participative conceptions of democracy, or whether it represents the latest setback to our way of understanding and developing democracy. the response derives from a concept of democracy in which civil society is the main potential for change and social transformation."

Randall, K.. (2015). Neuropolitics, Where Campaigns Try to Read Your Mind. The New York Times

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1111/jnc.12510

[DOI URL](#)

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### Show/hide publication abstract

"Technologies like facial coding, biometrics and brain imaging are being used by politicians worldwide to try to measure their standing with voters."

Barnett, C.. (2008). Political affects in public space: Normative blind-spots in non-representational ontologies. Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1111/j.1475-5661.2008.00298.x

[DOI URL](#)

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"Recent theoretical debates in human geography have been characterised by a preference for ontological styles of argument. the ontologisation of theory is associated with distinctive claims about rethinking 'the political'. this paper draws on an avowedly 'non-representationalist' philosophical perspective to develop an interpretation of ontology-talk as a genre that provides reasons for certain commitments. this argument is developed with reference to recent accounts of the spatial politics of affect in cultural geography and urban studies, and of the neuropolitics of media affects in political theory. the commitments that the ontology of affect provides reasons for are shown to revolve around understandings of the value of democracy. assertions of the political relevance of ontologies of affect

rhetorically appeal to norms that are not explicitly avowed from these theoretical perspectives. the ontologisation of affect depends on a particular settlement of the priority-claims of different families of concepts. the combination of an ontological style of theoretical analysis and an imperative to claim relevance for affective aspects of life in terms of rethinking 'the political' leads to a presentation of affect as an effective modality of manipulation mediated by infrastructures of public space. the ontological presentation of affect therefore forecloses on a series of normative questions provoked by the acknowledgement of the affective aspects of life. while the value of democracy is thrown into new relief by affect onto-stories, the full implications of any likely reconfiguration of our understandings of democracy remain to be elaborated in this line of thought, not least because it avoids any engagement with the principle of participation by all affected interests."

Vecchiato, G., Toppi, J., Cincotti, F., Astolfi, L., De Vico Fallani, F., Aloise, F., ... Babiloni, F.. (2010). Neuropolitics: EEG spectral maps related to a political vote based on the first impression of the candidate's face. In 2010 Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, EMBC'10

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1109/IEMBS.2010.5626324

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"The aim of the present research is to investigate the eeg activity elicited by a fast observation of face of real politicians during a simulated political election. politician's face are taken from real local election performed in italy in the 2004 and 2008. we recorded the eeg activity of eight healthy subjects while they are asked to give a judgment on dominance, trustworthiness traits and a preference of vote on faces shown. statistical differences of spectral eeg scalp activity have been mapped onto a realistic head model. for each experimental condition, we employed the t-test to compare the psd values and adopted the false discovery rate correction for multiple comparisons. the scalp statistical maps revealed a desynchronization in the alpha band related to the politicians who lost the simulated elections and have been judged less trustworthy. although these results might be congruent with the recent literature, the present is the first eeg study about and there is the need to extend the paradigm and the analysis on a larger number of subjects to validate these results."

Altermark, N., & Nyberg, L.. (2018). Neuro-problem: Knowing Politics Through the Brain. Culture Unbound

Plain numerical DOI: 10.3384/cu.2000.1525.181031

[DOI URL](#)

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### Show/hide publication abstract

"In recent years, neuroscientific knowledge has been applied far beyond its context of emergence to explain human behaviour in general and to address a host of specific societal problems. in this article, we discuss the emerging research field of 'neuropolitics' that seeks to bring neuroscientific methods and findings to political science. neuropolitics is investigated as a particular way of approaching political problems as located in the brain. we argue that neuropolitics research gives expression to a rationality of government that allows researchers to put forward policy prescriptions based on neuroscientific knowledge. neuropolitics thus run the risk of leading to what we call a 'pathologisation

of politics', that turns political problems into biological deviations."

Vos, J. De. (2013). Interpassivity and the political invention of the brain: Connolly's neuropolitics versus Libet's veto-right. *Theory & Event*

Plain numerical DOI: [dx.doi.org/10.1108/17506200710779521](https://doi.org/10.1108/17506200710779521)

[DOI URL](#)

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"This paper argues that robert pfaller and slavoj zizek's formulations of the logic of interpassivity are useful to understand both the neurological turn (the ultimate trope of interpassivity is the brain itself, to which we outsource our very subjectivity) and the burgeoning area of 'neuropolitics.' more specifically william connolly's neuropolitics is read critically through an analysis of his recourse to the experiments of benjamin libet. i contend that connolly's outsourcing of political analysis to the neurosciences all too readily assumes the unproblematic character and the neutrality of the neurosciences, thus his political analysis fails to realize its emancipatory objectives."

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