

NON-INFERENTIALISM ABOUT JUSTIFICATION – THE CASE OF AESTHETIC JUDGEMENTS

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In this article, I present two objections against the view that aesthetic judgements – that is, judgemental ascriptions of aesthetic qualities like elegance or harmony – are justified non-inferentially. The first is that this view cannot make sense of our practice to support our aesthetic judgements by reference to lower-level features of the objects concerned. The second objection maintains that non-inferentialism about the justification of aesthetic judgements cannot explain why our aesthetic interest in artworks and other objects is limited to only some of their lower-level features that realise their higher-level aesthetic qualities. Although my concern with the view that aesthetic judgements are subject to non-inferential justification is very general, my discussion is primarily structured around Sibley's well-developed and influential version of this view.

INTRODUCTION

Aesthetic judgements – that is, judgements about the aesthetic qualities of objects, such as their gracefulness, balance, garishness or harmony – are characterised by two important features.

First, they are, on the conscious level, often *motivated in an immediate manner*, that is, formed in some way other than by rationally responding to the consideration of reasons for or against forming them. We need not engage in a conscious inference or another form of reasoning or deliberation in order to recognise that, say, a painting is gaudy, a set of pieces of furniture unified, or a line in a poem elegant.

Secondly, we have an intelligible and reasonable *practice of backing up* our aesthetic judgements when they are challenged. More precisely, we may support our judgements by pointing to certain lower-level properties that realise the aesthetic qualities concerned. Indeed, when someone casts some doubt on our aesthetic opinions, we are normally expected to be able to defend them by referring to some of their relevant underlying

features. Accordingly, if someone questions whether the painting is gaudy, we draw his attention to the colour scheme of the work; if he disagrees with us about the unity of the furniture, we point out to him its relative proportionality and similarity in design; and if he rejects our statement about the elegance of the poem, we ask him to listen (really or imaginatively) to its recital and notice its sound qualities. As a matter of fact, if we fail to satisfy this demand of backing up our aesthetic judgements, their standing – and possibly also our status as a critic in aesthetic matters – is likely to suffer.

Now, there is a certain tension between these two aspects of aesthetic judgements, which becomes apparent once we consider their relation to justification. If we take aesthetic judgements to be justified *inferentially*, we owe an explanation of how our actual recognition of aesthetic qualities can none the less be motivationally immediate on the personal level. This may require the (controversial) postulation of respective processes of habituation or internalisation, or of some sub-personal or implicit form of reasoning.

But if, on the other hand, we assume that our justification is *non-inferential*, the availability of, and need for, additional support in the shape of the reference to relevant lower-level features becomes problematic. When we judge something to be red on the basis of visual perception, it is usually unreasonable to demand from us to back up our judgement by pointing to the responsible lower-level features of the object, such as its surface reflectances. In fact, we may have no reason for our colour judgements other than the fact that the object concerned perceptually strikes us as having a certain colour (and perhaps also the fact that nothing is unusual or wrong with our mind and our environment during our experience of the object). By contrast, it is appropriate to ask us to support our aesthetic judgements by reference to some of their lower-level realisers.

In this essay, I aim to explore and question the prospects of the non-inferential strategy which, following the tradition of Hume and Kant, seems to be still the predominant position in contemporary aesthetics.¹ This approach has no difficulty in capturing the immediate motivation of our ascriptions of higher-order properties: we simply form our judgements

¹ See, e.g., K. Walton, 'Categories of Art', *The Philosophical Review*, 79 (1970), pp. 334–67; J. McDowell, 'Aesthetic Value, Objectivity, and the Fabric of the World', in E. Schaper (ed.), *Pleasure, Preference and Value* (Cambridge UP, 1983), pp. 1–16; M. Budd, 'Aesthetic Judgements, Aesthetic Principles and Aesthetic Properties', *European Journal of Philosophy*, 7 (1999), pp. 295–311; E. Zemach, 'What is an Aesthetic Property?', in E. Brady and J. Levinson (eds.), *Aesthetic Concepts: Essays after Sibley* (Oxford UP, 2001), pp. 47–60; or E. Schellekens, 'Towards a Reasonable Objectivism for Aesthetic Judgements', *The British Journal of Aesthetics*, 46 (2006), pp. 163–77.

in a non-inferential way. But, as I aim to highlight, it cannot accommodate our practice of pointing to lower-level features in support of our opinions. Its best strategy seems to be to interpret this support in non-evidential terms. However, important aspects of this practice – notably the limits of our aesthetic curiosity – resist this interpretation. My contention is therefore that the second noted aspect of our recognition of higher-level features – that it may be backed up by picking out suitable lower-level properties – cannot be properly explained if our justification in such matters is understood as being non-inferential in nature. Whether, and how, immediate motivation can be squared with inferential justification is another issue, and to be addressed elsewhere.

One of the most sophisticated and influential defenders of non-inferentialism with respect to the epistemology of aesthetic qualities has been Frank Sibley.² Because of this, and because of the comprehensiveness and detailedness of his defense which exhausts the main options available to a proponent of non-inferential justification, I let my discussion be largely guided by his writings. But my concern is with the prospects of non-inferentialism about aesthetic judgements in general, and not only with Sibley's particular version of it.

Similarly, although my focus in what follows is exclusively on aesthetic qualities, I surmise that much of what I have to say applies equally to the epistemology of other kinds of higher-level features, such as moral or other values, affordances, natural or artificial kinds, dispositions, meanings, necessary truths, or the expressiveness of behaviour and artworks. The idea that the justification of our opinions about them is non-inferential should also be problematic, at least to the extent to which they are inseparably linked to the practice to point to lower-level features in support of the respective judgements.

In the first section of this essay, I spell out in a bit more detail what the commitments of the non-inferentialist strategy are and contrast experientially based aesthetic judgements with inferentially based ones. The second section discusses the tension between non-inferentialism and an evidential understanding of the support for our ascriptions of aesthetic qualities that is provided by our reference to the underlying lower-level features. It also introduces four different suggestions, put forward by

² See especially F. Sibley, 'Aesthetic Concepts', *The Philosophical Review*, 68 (1959) pp. 421–50; and F. Sibley, 'Aesthetic and Nonaesthetic', *The Philosophical Review*, 74 (1965), pp. 135–59. Both articles have been reprinted (the first with minor revisions) in F. Sibley, *Approach to Aesthetics: Collected Papers on Philosophical Aesthetics* (Oxford UP, 2001), pp. 1–23 and pp. 33–51. In what follows, I cite the reprinted versions as *AC* and *AN*, respectively.

Sibley, of how to understand this element of support instead in non-evidential terms.

The third and the fourth section contain the two main arguments of this paper. First of all, I argue that none of Sibley's proposals can account for the supportive character of our practice of backing up our aesthetic judgements in terms of the objects' lower-level features. In addition, I introduce a further objection against non-inferentialism, according to which this view cannot explain why our curiosity in aesthetic matters is limited to certain metaphysical facts about the aesthetic qualities of the objects concerned. My conclusion is that non-inferentialism can explain neither the limitations to our aesthetic curiosity, nor our practice of bolstering our aesthetic judgements by pointing to relevant lower-level features. By contrast, an evidential and inferential understanding of this kind of support for aesthetic judgements promises to have the resources to account for both aspects of aesthetic appreciation.

I. EXPERIENCE, INFERENCE, AND JUSTIFICATION

Non-inferentialism about aesthetic judgements is the view that their basic or canonical justification is non-inferential. Our justification for forming a certain judgement (or for having the corresponding belief) is non-inferential just in case it does not depend on, or derive from, our justification to form some other judgement (or to have some other belief). When we are enticed to judge that some street is wet in response to seeing the wetness of the street, our justification for forming this judgement is non-inferential: it does not matter which other judgements we are justified to form. By contrast, our justification is inferential when our judgement about, or perception of, the wetness of the street moves us to judge that it has rained. For we are justified in judging that it has rained only if, and partly because, we are justified in judging that the street is wet.³

This way of distinguishing non-inferential and inferential justification is neutral on whether non-inferential (e.g., perceptual) justification is reason-involving. While some non-inferentialists like McDowell believe it is, others like Sibley do not (*AN*, pp. 39f. and 42ff.). But even if non-inferential justification is a matter of non-inferential reasons, it is not a matter of *reasoning*, that is, of the consideration of *inferential* reasons for or against

³ See M.G.F. Martin, 'The Rational Role of Experience', *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, 93 (1992), pp. 71–88; and J. Pryor, 'There is Immediate Justification', in M. Steup and E. Sosa (eds.), *Contemporary Debates in Epistemology* (Oxford: Blackwell, 2005), pp. 181–202.

forming the judgement in question. Justification by reasoning is always inferential.⁴

Now, although there are potentially other sources of non-inferential justification (e.g., testimony), non-inferentialism in aesthetic matters is best and most naturally supplemented by the claim that what is central to the formation and justification of judgements about the aesthetic qualities of objects is our aesthetic experience of them – what Sibley has called *aesthetic perception*. Our opinions about aesthetic qualities are, accordingly, the result of experience, rather than that of reasoning (*AN*, pp. 34 and 40). Indeed, it is common to take aesthetic perception to be essential to the occurrence not only of the judgemental, but also of the emotional and evaluative elements involved in aesthetic appreciation: it is essential to our aesthetic engagement with artworks and other aesthetic objects in a very comprehensive way (*AN*, p. 34). This is partly a consequence of the fact that all aesthetic appreciation starts with the recognition of aesthetic qualities, before it can then develop into some richer form of aesthetic engagement.

What non-inferentialists mean by aesthetic perception is a kind of experiential awareness of the aesthetic qualities of objects, which provides us with non-inferential justification for aesthetic judgement.⁵ But they rightly do not assume aesthetic perception to be an instance of ordinary perception; and Sibley is very clear on the fact that our ability to recognise aesthetic qualities goes beyond our normal perceptual and recognitional capacities.⁶ What is instead central to, and distinctive of, aesthetic perception is, at least for Sibley, that it involves the exercise of ‘aesthetic sensitivity, perceptiveness, or taste’.⁷ He does not really say anything more about this special kind of sensitivity.⁸ But it seems fair to assume that he understands aesthetic sensitivity as a largely acquired ability that is open to further training and education – perhaps, again, in contrast to our basic perceptual capacities. In fact, it may very well be questioned whether aesthetic perception in the non-inferentialist’s sense is really closer to ordinary perception than, say, to what others have identified as intellectual feelings or seemings, or as rational or empirical intuitions.⁹

Endorsing non-inferentialism by treating our recognition of aesthetic qualities as experiential has the advantage of providing us with a simple explanation of the frequent immediacy of the formation of our aesthetic

⁴ See Sibley, *AC*, pp. 14f.; and Sibley, *AN*, pp. 39f.

⁵ See Sibley, *AN*; and Schellekens, ‘Towards a Reasonable Objectivism’.

⁶ See Sibley, *AC*, pp. 14f.; and Sibley, *AN*, pp. 33ff.

⁷ Sibley, *AN*, p. 33. See also Sibley, *AC*, p. 1.

⁸ See Budd, ‘Aesthetic Judgements’.

⁹ See D. Bodrozic, ‘Introduction: Special Issue on Intuitions’, *dialectica*, 58 (2004), pp. 3–10.

judgements. As already suggested, it does not seem to require any conscious reasoning on our side to recognise the elegance of a gait, or the expression of sadness in a piece of music. We do not start off with certain premisses about the gait or the music and infer from there that they are elegant or expressive of sadness. Instead, we just form the respective judgement in direct response to our experience of the movement or the piece of music. The assumption that our access to elegance or expressed sadness is experiential enables us to explain this immediate motivation of our judgement.

But it is important to keep in mind that there may be alternative ways of accounting for it, notably in terms of implicit or internalised reasoning. Consider the example of a good chess-player or mathematician. She may be able to immediately spot the quality of a move, or how to proceed in a proof. But she had to engage in extensive reasoning in order to acquire and develop this skill. She had to get used to making the right rational connections within her field between a certain type of position or problem and the best response to it. She may now be able to form some of her judgements without relying on any explicit inferences. But she was not able to do so in the past; and some other of her current judgements about which steps to pursue in a game of chess or a mathematical proof are still likely to require extensive conscious calculation. However, what is important to note is that her motivationally immediate judgements are not just mere causal responses, like a feeling of pain or hunger. They are still rational responses to the situation before her, and to be justified by reference to an argument which may be rehearsed by her in an explicit way. That is, they are grounded in some implicit line of reasoning, which is the result of some process of internalisation or habituation during her conscious engagement in similar inferences in the past.

Despite their common immediate formation, judgements grounded in implicit inferences differ from experientially grounded judgements in at least two respects. First, our capacity to form them depends on our past engagement in explicit inferences of a closely related kind. By contrast, we do not learn to experientially recognise something through the internalisation of patterns of inferential reasoning. Secondly, the justification of implicitly inferred judgements is, of course, inferential: it stays the same independently of whether the inferences involved are rendered explicit or not. By contrast, experience provides us with non-inferential justification, which cannot be stated by reference to some inferential pattern.¹⁰ Inferentialism and non-inferentialism about some type of judgements therefore differ not only in whether they take the judgements' justification to be

¹⁰ See Martin, 'The Rational Role of Experience'.

non-inferential, but also in whether acquiring the capacity to form them requires engagement in some related form of explicit reasoning.

Now, can non-inferentialism accept that an experientially grounded judgement may also be open to inferential justification? The answer, at least in the case of basic perceptual judgements, should be both yes and no. It should be yes in so far as we can form legitimate perceptual judgements on the basis of reasoning. But it should be no in so far as the justification involved is, ultimately, non-inferential in nature. We can infer that something is red, for instance, once we know the wavelength spectrum of the light emitted by its surface in broad daylight.¹¹ Hence, if challenged, we can support our perceptually based colour judgement in an inferential manner, namely by pointing to the underlying reflectance properties of the red object. But this presupposes that we have knowledge of the correlation between colours (or, more directly, colour experiences) and wavelength spectra. And discovering these correlations requires, ultimately, consciously experiencing colours and matching them up with reflectance properties.¹² What this illustrates is that the justification of a colour judgement by reference to the light reflected by the object concerned is, in the end, non-inferential. So, while colour judgements may to some extent be inferentially justified, the inferential justification involved has to derive its force from some prior non-inferential justification. This is part of what it means that perceptual experience is our canonical access to colours: other forms of access depend on it.

The situation should not be different in the case of aesthetic qualities, assuming that they are indeed open to experiential access. Sibley has convincingly argued that we generally cannot deduce, or infer by means of aesthetic principles, the presence of aesthetic qualities on the basis of knowledge about the object's lower-level features, even though the former metaphysically depend in one way or another on the latter (*AC*, § I). Apart from a few special cases (such as the fact that bright colours entail garishness, or symmetry balance), there is really only one exception to his conclusion: if we have full knowledge of the most determinate non-aesthetic properties and all the aesthetic qualities of an object, we can reason that the same qualities are present in another object simply on the basis of learning that it possesses exactly the same lower-level properties.¹³ Any

¹¹ See F. Dorsch, *Die Natur der Farben (The Nature of Colours)* (Frankfurt: Ontos, 2009), ch. 2.6.

¹² See F. Dorsch, 'Colour Resemblance and Colour Realism', *Rivista di Estetica* 43 (2010), pp. 85–108.

¹³ See F. Dorsch, 'The Limits of Aesthetic Empiricism', in G. Currie, M. Kieran and A. Meskin (eds), *Aesthetics and the Sciences of the Mind* (Oxford UP, forthcoming). On the special cases, see Sibley, *AC*, n. 6; and Budd, 'Aesthetic Judgements', p. 302.

more specific knowledge – say, just of the less determinate non-aesthetic properties, or of the fact that only some of the most determinate non-aesthetic properties are responsible for the realisation of a particular aesthetic quality – does not allow for a similar kind of principle-based inference. For non-aesthetic properties matter for the instantiation of aesthetic qualities on the level of their highest specificity, and relative to their wider context. A slight change in the shape of a vase, or the addition of a certain pattern of colours, may undermine its initially elegant appearance.¹⁴

For a non-inferentialist like Sibley, the inference from the non-aesthetic to the aesthetic features of an object is justified only to the extent to which it is based on a prior experience of the object's aesthetic qualities, combined with the recognition that they occur in correlation with the object's non-aesthetic properties. That is, any inferential support for experientially grounded aesthetic judgements is, ultimately, dependent on some prior experience. We first have to discover experientially which lower-level properties are responsible for which aesthetic qualities before we can infer the presence of the latter by recognising the presence of the former.

II. THE CHALLENGE FROM RATIONAL PRACTICE

As already noted at the beginning, aesthetic qualities depend for their instantiation on certain lower-level features of the objects concerned. This means that the latter are responsible for the exemplification of the former and determine which particular aesthetic qualities are instantiated (*AN*, pp. 35f.). Among non-inferentialists, there has been some debate about whether the lower-level features suffice to fully condition the instantiation and nature of the aesthetic properties that they realise; and, if yes, whether this asymmetric relation of dependence and determination should be best understood in terms of (anomalous) supervenience, emergence, grounding, or something similar.¹⁵ However, non-inferentialists are not forced to accept either claim, as the example of Sibley illustrates, who leaves room for the possibility of other determining factors (such as aspects of sensitivity) over and above the lower-level features.¹⁶

¹⁴ See Budd, 'Aesthetic Judgements', pp. 301f.

¹⁵ See, e.g., N. Zangwill, *The Metaphysics of Beauty* (Ithaca: Cornell UP, 2001); J. Levinson, 'Aesthetic Supervenience', *The Southern Journal of Philosophy*, 22 (1984), pp. 93–110; or J. Benovsky, 'Aesthetic Supervenience vs. Aesthetic Grounding', *Estetika: the Central European Journal of Aesthetics*, 49 (2012), pp. 166–78.

¹⁶ See J.E. MacKinnon, 'Scruton, Sibley, and Supervenience', *Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism*, 58 (2000), pp. 383–92.

Independently of this debate, it is common ground that we should be able to supplement our aesthetic judgements by reference to the lower-level features. It is indeed an important aspect of our critical engagement with bearers of aesthetic qualities that we are expected to be able to identify some of the relevant underlying properties and their significance for the exemplification of the aesthetic qualities in question.¹⁷ We do not simply tell others, say, that we find a given painting balanced or pale, but draw their attention to the underlying symmetry of the design or the unsaturatedness of the colours in support of our opinion. If we are unable to follow the request of others to back up our judgements in this way, the quality of our judgements and, more generally, our status as a judge of aesthetic matters are diminished. Part of the explanation of why it is important and required to be able to identify the lower-level features and their link to the aesthetic qualities is that what matters for aesthetic appreciation is not merely the presence of aesthetic qualities, but also the particular ways in which they are realised by the lower-level features of the objects concerned.¹⁸

This highlights an important difference between aesthetic cognition (as well as other forms of higher-level cognition) and our basic perception of colours, smells, sounds, and so on. For it is unreasonable to demand of us to supplement our colour or similar judgements by referring to more fundamental features of the objects at issue. At best, we may be asked to elucidate why we take our respective perceptual experiences to be in order. This difference is perhaps best explained by reference to the fact that colours and similar properties – in contrast to aesthetic qualities – are not dependent on more basic *perceivable* (or otherwise easily accessible) features of their bearers. Given that seeing the redness of an object does not require noticing any of the unperceivable features responsible for that instance of redness, it is unreasonable to demand that the perceiver is able to identify those unperceivable features. By contrast, as Sibley has repeatedly noted (*AN*, pp. 38 and 41), we recognise aesthetic qualities by recognising the accessible underlying features on which they depend.

The question is now what kind of support is at issue here, and therefore also what kind of quality or value of aesthetic judgement. It may seem natural, from a pre-theoretical point of view, to maintain that our awareness of the lower-level features provides us with *evidence* (or epistemic reasons) for judging or believing that the object concerned possesses

¹⁷ See Sibley, *AC*, pp. 14ff.; Sibley, *AN*, pp. 37ff. and 41f.; and O. Conolly and B. Haydar, 'Aesthetic Principles', *The British Journal of Aesthetics*, 43 (2003), pp. 114–25, at pp. 114ff.

¹⁸ See M. Budd, 'The Acquaintance Principle', *British Journal of Aesthetics*, 43 (2003), pp. 386–92.

certain aesthetic qualities. But non-inferentialists cannot accommodate this interpretation of our practice.

The evidential support in question has to be inferential in nature, given that it consists in the presence of one kind of feature (i.e., a set of lower-level properties) speaking in favour of the presence of another kind (i.e., some aesthetic quality). This would be unproblematic for non-inferentialism if it could be argued that any such inferential support ultimately depends on some more basic experiential justification. In the preceding section, I outlined how this is generally possible with respect to colour judgements: they may receive further inferential support, even if they are experientially grounded, because there are discernible correlations between colours and the underlying reflectance properties. However, with respect to aesthetic cognition, such cases are rather rare and exceptional since our knowledge of correlations between aesthetic and non-aesthetic features is limited to the realisation of aesthetic properties by the sum of the most determinate non-aesthetic properties of the object in question. Accordingly, we could at best infer the aesthetic nature of a given artwork from the aesthetic nature of a (hardly ever existing) near-identical artwork. Our practice of providing further support for our opinions, on the other hand, applies to all instances of aesthetic judgement. So, the justificatory power of recognising relevant lower-level features cannot derive from some prior experiential engagement with artworks very similar to the one at issue.

Because of this, non-inferentialists cannot take the evidence for aesthetic judgements provided by our access to the lower-level features of artworks to be strong enough to be able to inferentially ground aesthetic judgements, whether on its own or in conjunction with further considerations or experiences. For, otherwise, aesthetic judgements would turn out to be open to justification that is at bottom inferential, contrary to what non-inferentialism claims. Hence, the kind of evidence under consideration has to be assumed to provide some inferential justification for aesthetic judgements, without this justification ever being strong enough to be actually able to inferentially ground such judgements. This seems to be the view recently put forward by Elisabeth Schellekens, who takes aesthetic judgements to be experience- rather than inference-based, yet still allows the recognition of (or 'reflection' on) the underlying non-aesthetic properties to add 'some kind of rational justification'.¹⁹

But there are good reasons to doubt the existence of evidence of this kind. For one thing, it remains unclear how such weak evidence could

¹⁹ See Schellekens, 'Towards a Reasonable Objectivism', p. 177.

add anything at all to the epistemic support provided by experiences of aesthetic qualities, if that experiential support is assumed to be already strong enough to ground aesthetic judgements on its own. More importantly, it is difficult to understand how there could be pieces of inferential evidence that could never figure in justifying inferences. Even the weakest inferential evidence for a given judgement should in principle be able to combine with further considerations or experiences (and in the absence of any counterevidence) to justify the formation of that judgement. Otherwise, there would be no reason to talk of *inferential* evidence or, indeed, of *evidence*: there would be no obvious sense in which the ‘evidence’ in question could still count as speaking in favour of the formation of the judgement. This is just to say that inferential evidence is minimally *prima facie*, or *pro tanto*, or something similar: there is no such thing as inferential evidence (or an inferential reason) that cannot under any circumstances inferentially ground judgement.

Schellekens mentions two ideas that might serve as foundations for non-inferentialist replies to the preceding considerations. The first is that the evidential support in question is merely retrospective, that is, comes into existence or acquires potency only after the formation of the aesthetic judgements concerned.²⁰ Accordingly, the question of whether the evidence could contribute to the initial formation and justification of such judgements would not arise. However, it is difficult to understand how some inferential evidence could have retrospective, but no prospective power of justification. More specifically, there is no good reason to accept that whether the awareness of the lower-level features possesses justificatory power depends on whether it occurs after the experience-based occurrence of the judgement concerned. The second idea is that the reference to lower-level features might not directly lead to the sustainment or revision of opinion, but only indirectly by a reaffirmation or change of the experience on which the original judgement was based.²¹ But since experiences are not sensitive to evidence (or epistemic reasons), the impact of the recognition of the lower-level features would have to be merely causal and non-evidential.²²

Not surprisingly, Sibley maintains that reference to the underlying properties cannot supplement the *epistemic* justification of our aesthetic judgements. Instead of treating the lower-level features as *reasons for* ascribing aesthetic qualities, he proposes to identify them as *reasons why* something possesses certain aesthetic qualities (*AN*, pp. 41f. and 43f.). The

²⁰ *ibid.*, pp. 176f.

²¹ *ibid.*, n. 39.

²² The second idea is in fact a variation of Sibley’s proposal (ii) to be discussed later.

distinction appealed to here is that between *epistemic* reasons and what Sibley sometimes identifies as *explanatory* reasons.²³ The first are reasons for forming a judgement or belief and are cited in the justification of the latter. The second, by contrast, are reasons (or facts) that are responsible for something being a certain way and thus may be used to explain why it is that way – in this case, why something possesses certain aesthetic qualities, and possibly also why it causes us to have certain responses.

The non-inferentialist proposal is that pointing to the lower-level features has no evidential, but just explanatory force: it helps us to understand how the aesthetic qualities are realised in the object concerned, and perhaps also what is causally responsible for our awareness of those qualities. It is important to note that the explanation concerned is neither of a rational, nor of an epistemic nature: it does not answer the question of why – that is, for which epistemic reasons – we have formed our judgement. Rather, he insists that it is an answer to the question of why – that is, because of which features – the object possesses the aesthetic qualities ascribed in the judgement (*AN*, pp. 36 and 41ff.). What we are concerned with here are therefore metaphysical explanations that single out the lower-level features responsible for the presence of aesthetic qualities, as well as possibly for our recognition of the latter. To use some of Sibley's examples, the concentration of the blues and greys of a painting gives rise to and determines its unity of tone; and the sombre or indecisive character of a musical passage is due to a prominent change in key (*AN*, p. 36). Moreover, the lower-level features are part of what causes us to recognise them and, subsequently, the aesthetic qualities which they determine or realise. The corresponding explanations do not rationalise our aesthetic responses, but instead highlight certain constitutional, causal or otherwise metaphysical connections in the world (*AN*, pp. 41f. and 43f.). That is, they cite (what may be called) *metaphysical* explanatory reasons.

The main task for the non-inferentialist is therefore to elucidate how reference to metaphysical connections or reasons may help us to back up our aesthetic judgements in a non-evidential manner; and moreover may do so in such a way that we can reasonably demand such a kind of defence from good critics. If the non-inferential approach fails to come up with a satisfactory answer, our practice of asking for additional support in aesthetic matters would remain completely unexplained.

But how could highlighting metaphysical facts and formulating corresponding metaphysical explanations contribute to the normative standing

²³ See Sibley, *AC*, p. 12; Sibley, *AN*, 38; and also Schellekens, 'Towards a Reasonable Objectivism'.

of aesthetic judgement? Sibley identifies four different ways in which reference to the lower-level features and their metaphysical contribution to aesthetic properties may add some kind of non-evidential support to our judgemental ascriptions of the former qualities: (i) it may enable or help us, and others, to actually experience the aesthetic qualities; (ii) it may increase our confidence, and the confidence of others, in our aesthetic judgements; (iii) it may enrich our aesthetic appreciation and render it more intelligible; and (iv) it may satisfy a curiosity of ours which is distinctive of our aesthetic engagement with objects (*AN*, pp. 37f.).

What remains to be seen is whether one (or more) of these four potential effects of noting the metaphysical connection between the two sets of properties can really count as supporting or supplementing aesthetic judgement in a non-evidential manner. More concretely, the non-inferential approach needs to elucidate the impact of these factors on the standing of aesthetic judgements independently of any evidential considerations. And it needs to account for the normative dimension of the reference to the lower-level features – namely that good critics should be able, when challenged, to identify these features and their impact on the aesthetic qualities. Whether the non-inferentialist can satisfactorily address these issues is the topic of the next two sections.

III. GUIDANCE, CONFIDENCE, AND ENRICHMENT OF APPRECIATION

Let me begin with (i), Sibley's observation that pointing out the relevant lower-level features and their aesthetic significance may help people to recognise for themselves the aesthetic qualities realised by the former. As far as it goes, this observation seems to be accurate. But it is compatible with a denial of the experientiality of the recognition of aesthetic qualities, as well as with the postulation of an inferential link between our awareness of the lower-level features and our judgemental ascriptions of the aesthetic qualities. Indeed, recognising the lower-level features and their contribution to the realisation of the aesthetic qualities may help us to notice the latter precisely because it provides us with further evidence for ascribing the latter.

Of course, Sibley would insist that, by referring to the lower-level features, critics provide a 'perceptual proof' of their judgements, and not an inferential one. His thought is that the critic's 'aim [is] to bring his audience to agree with him because they perceiv[e] for themselves what he perceive [s]' (*AN*, p. 40). But since perceptions or experiences cannot be the output of inferences, it follows that the proposed method of demonstration for

aesthetic judgements cannot be inferential (*ibid.*). However, this line of reasoning is successful only if it is assumed that our recognition of aesthetic qualities is indeed experiential. So it cannot be used, without begging the question, against a view that denies exactly this assumption.

Furthermore, the observation at issue – that reference to suitable lower-level features may help people to recognise aesthetic qualities – cannot elucidate why we take the identification of those lower-level features realising the aesthetic qualities to add something to the defence of the ascription of the latter. It has been explained how this identification may lead to the formation of aesthetic judgements (namely of others), but not how it may support or supplement them. In particular, our demand that good critics should be able to back up their own judgements by pointing to the responsible lower-level features when challenged is distinct from our expectation that good critics should be able to make other people recognise aesthetic properties. The former concerns the task of convincing a sceptic about the aesthetic qualities ascribed, while the latter concerns the task of educating people and of improving their aesthetic sensibility.

It is true that one efficient way of convincing a sceptic is to get him to recognise the disputed aesthetic quality for himself.²⁴ But it is not the only way and can neither be required, nor hoped for, in response to a challenge to an aesthetic judgement. This is reflected by the fact that the educational function of the reference to the lower-level features is of no interest to someone who is already able to recognise the aesthetic quality concerned. By contrast, the explanatory and supportive function of that reference may still be very important for that person. For instance, she may be unsure about her own aesthetic judgement and may therefore feel the need to supplement it further by identifying the relevant lower-level features. Or she may disagree with the other person about which such underlying features in fact realise the aesthetic quality and support its ascription.

Perhaps Sibley's idea (ii) – that pointing to certain lower-level features in order to explain the presence of a particular aesthetic quality may increase our trust or confidence in our corresponding aesthetic judgement – can better account for this supportive role. The situation envisaged is like this: we experience, and judge, a passage of music to have a sombre character; we independently notice a change in key in the passage and link its presence to the presence of the sombre character; and noticing this link leads us, as well as others, to feel more confident about our judgement, and perhaps also more inclined to rely on our experience.

²⁴ See E. Brady, 'Introduction: Sibley's Vision', in E. Brady and J. Levinson (eds.), *Aesthetic Concepts: Essays after Sibley* (Oxford UP, 2001), pp. 1–22, at pp. 14f.

But why does our recognition of the lower-level features and their contribution to the realisation of the aesthetic qualities render our aesthetic judgement more trustworthy in our own eyes and the eyes of others?

One possible answer is to maintain that the increase in confidence does not consist in a strengthening of epistemic trust, but rather in something like a merely causal influence on some non-rational feeling of confidence or certainty, or some non-rational disposition to rely on our aesthetic experience and judgement. Accordingly, the increase in trust reflects no positive contribution from an epistemic point of view. To the contrary, it is actually in danger of rendering our aesthetic judgements epistemically inadequate. For it may decrease its epistemic standing (e.g., its likelihood of being true) by making us less critical and less responsive to opposing reasons. That is, we risk holding on to our judgement for non-epistemic causes, namely an increased feeling of confidence or a strengthened disposition to trust. Although the gain of confidence need not necessarily have these negative consequences, it also has no positive effects because of which it could count as adding something valuable to our aesthetic judgements.

So, perhaps the kind of confidence involved amounts rather to some kind of epistemic credence or trust. But, as noted above, the non-inferentialist wants to deny that our knowledge of the metaphysical underpinnings of aesthetic qualities supplies us with evidence for believing in the exemplification of the latter. Hence, the non-inferentialist should rather say that what we are concerned with here is not the evidential justification of the particular aesthetic judgements, but instead our general trustworthiness as critics in aesthetic matters. In other words, the suggestion should be that our manifestation of the ability to recognise the lower-level features and their realisation of the aesthetic qualities is an indicator of the quality of our aesthetic sensitivity, at least on this particular occasion. It reveals that we are good judges of aesthetic qualities and, in this sense, adds further support to our aesthetic judgements. Similarly, if we discover that someone is very good in visually differentiating and identifying objects far away, we may trust his respective judgements more than those of less discerning people.

But this proposal is flawed. Part of the reason for this is that the comparison with visual discrimination actually reveals a significant difference. We find out whether someone is good at recognising objects in the distance by looking at whether his past discriminations and judgements have been accurate. That is, we trust him because, in the past, he was mostly right about the distinctness and identity of distant objects. The parallel suggestion in the aesthetic case would be that we have confidence in someone (who may actually be identical with ourselves) because, in the past, he was mostly successful in recognising aesthetic qualities. The pro-

posal at hand, however, locates the reason for the increase in trust, not in the quality of (past) recognitions of aesthetic qualities, but instead in the quality of (present) recognitions of the underlying realisers of such qualities. Accordingly, the suggestion is that we should trust someone's aesthetic judgements because he has shown himself to be able to identify the lower-level features and their contribution to the aesthetic qualities.

Now, this proposal can be made to work only if it is true that someone, who is good at the identification of aesthetically relevant lower-level features, is also good at recognising aesthetic qualities. This would be the case if the awareness of the lower-level features would actually enable or help him to discover the relevant aesthetic qualities, either along the lines of proposal (i), or because this awareness would provide him with evidence for the ascription of the qualities. But both options are not open to the non-inferentialist: the first for the reasons outlined at the beginning of this section; and the second due to the view's commitment to the non-evidential character of the support provided by our awareness of the lower-level features. However, if proposal (i) fails and the ability to recognise lower-level properties as realisers of aesthetic qualities does not reveal a sensitivity to evidence (or epistemic reasons) for aesthetic judgements, then it becomes mysterious why the possession of this ability should have any bearing on the epistemic standing of someone as a judge in aesthetic matters. There is no reason to assume that someone who possesses knowledge of how aesthetic qualities are realised, should count as a better judge of aesthetic qualities than someone who lacks that kind of knowledge. A blind person may know everything about how colours are realised by their bearers. But this does not render him good at experientially (rather than inferentially) recognising the colours of objects.

Two other epistemically relevant factors to be checked are the suitability of the specific viewing conditions and the proper operation of the mind of the experiencing subject (e.g., whether he is distracted, suffers from some cognitive or neurophysiological deficiencies, or lacks the required discriminatory or conceptual abilities). But, again, the normalcy or faultlessness of these factors cannot be established by reference to the lower-level features of the experienced objects. It is true that, if we discover that someone does not see an object as yellow, despite the fact that our best colour science predicts it to be yellow, we may actually have good reason to suspect that there is something wrong with the viewing conditions or the mind of the person. But this conclusion is possible only because our scientifically gained knowledge of the connection between reflectance properties and colours allows us to infer the yellowness of the object at issue. Non-inferentialists about aesthetic judgements deny, how-

ever, that a similar kind of inference is possible in the case of aesthetic experience. So, whether the circumstances are suitable for aesthetic judgement and whether the critic's mind is working properly cannot be decided on the basis of recognising certain lower-level features of the object. In accordance with this, our practice of challenging the aesthetic judgements of other subjects typically presupposes that there is nothing wrong with respect to these two epistemically relevant factors.

Understanding in more detail how aesthetic qualities are realised by the lower-level features of specific objects may very well add something to our aesthetic experience of those objects. More specifically, it may enrich the latter by enabling us to fully appreciate why some object possesses this aesthetic value and not another, or by enabling us to respond with adequate aesthetic emotions to the object, thus offering the possibility of accepting Sibley's proposal (iii). However, as important as this enrichment might be, it does not affect the standing of our aesthetic judgements. At best, it may bestow some value on our related, but independently acquired knowledge of the realisation of the aesthetic qualities by the lower-level features. For it is arguably this kind of knowledge – rather than the mere judgemental ascription of aesthetic qualities – which is crucial for the occurrence of aesthetic evaluations and emotions.²⁵ But there is no obvious sense in which the possible enrichment of the parts of appreciation that go beyond aesthetic perception and judgement adds something positive to the status of the experientially based aesthetic judgements involved in the same instance of appreciation.

IV. THE CHALLENGE FROM AESTHETIC CURIOSITY

This leaves us with element (iv) in Sibley's account of the impact of meta-physical reasons on aesthetic judgements: the satisfaction of a distinctively aesthetic kind of curiosity. Sibley's idea appears to be that we have a specifically aesthetic interest in coming to know which lower-level features are responsible for the aesthetic qualities of an object, and how the former contribute to the determination of the latter. Satisfying this kind of curiosity is then taken to support or supplement our aesthetic judgement, albeit not by adding to the latter's evidential justification.

It seems undeniable that our desire to understand artworks and similar objects includes that we care about knowing how aesthetic qualities are realised by relevant lower-level features, and not infrequently more than

²⁵ See Budd, 'The Acquaintance Principle'.

about knowing that the aesthetic qualities are instantiated in the first place.²⁶ When considering artworks with a high degree of originality, say, our critical activity typically focusses less on the relatively unspecific and obvious fact that they are original, and more on the precise and partially hidden ways in which they manage to be so. Correspondingly, there is likely to be much more disagreement about the latter than about the former. Once we compare this aesthetic type of curiosity with its scientific counterpart, however, the proposal turns out to be problematic. The main difficulty is to delineate the kind of interest distinctively linked to aesthetic judgement and appreciation, and to get clear in which sense its satisfaction might add something to our aesthetic judgements.

When we engage with artworks on our own or talk about them with others, we may refer to the lower-level features of the works for various reasons, not all of which are concerned with the appreciation of their aesthetic value, or with the explanation of why they possess their aesthetic qualities. Painters may be curious about the kind of paint used because they are impressed by its durability and want to try it out for themselves. Historians may be interested in the type of wood of a painting's frame in order to get clearer about why people at that time used different kinds of wood for different purposes. Biologists may have a similar interest in the wood because they study the distribution of types of tree in the region where the painting was made. However, these are not cases of aesthetic curiosity, but rather examples of a practical, historical or similar form of interest. Even when we are aiming to understand the metaphysically explanatory link between lower-level features and aesthetic properties, this need not happen because of any aesthetic interest in the object in question. A metaphysician worrying about the ontological status of aesthetic properties or artworks may concern himself with the relation of determination holding between the non-aesthetic and the aesthetic in the hope that this will shed light on some of his philosophical problems.

But even if our interest in an object and its features is clearly aesthetic in nature, we do not care about all possible metaphysical explanations of the presence of aesthetic qualities. When we notice that the harmony of a painting is partly due to the fact that the gestures and postures of the depicted characters are roughly mirrored in the spatial orientation of elements of the landscape, such as trees or roads, we do not care about how much the respective lines in fact diverge from being straight lines or true parallels. Or when we recognise that the dramatic nature of a piece of music is partly a matter of a continuous and rhythmic low pitch sound, we are not really captivated by the additional knowledge of the specific length of the sound

²⁶ See Budd, 'The Acquaintance Principle'.

waves, or of the precise intervals of the rhythm specified in milliseconds. None the less, these latter facts about the piece of music, just as the actual angle between the lines on the painting, may very well be used, from a metaphysical perspective, to account for the harmonious or dramatic characters of the works. To take an even more radical example, the harmony of the painting – like most of its other aesthetic qualities – depends on the specific nature and distribution of the molecules making up the paint on the canvas. But we do not pay attention to that molecular structure while experiencing and appreciating the painting.

It is true that, when we are aiming to fully appreciate a painting, we may be interested in physical facts about the wooden panel or the paint used, which tell us something about the age of the work; or in the results of an X-ray investigation, which reveal something about the development of the artist's ideas during the process of painting. But we normally do not care about the precise length of the light waves reflected by the coloured canvas, or about the molecular structure of the oil used in mixing the paint. The respective facts strike us as aesthetically irrelevant, as not in any way enriching our understanding of the work. Similarly, there may be future artworks, the recognition of the aesthetic properties of which requires us to study the reflectance properties of their surfaces, or their atomic composition. But even then, there will be metaphysical facts – for instance, about the subatomic particles – which we do not care about from an aesthetic perspective.

A scientist or metaphysician, on the other hand, has an interest in continuing to investigate, given that his goal is to fully comprehend the nature and origin of the objects concerned. It is here that we find a central difference between aesthetic and scientific curiosity. The latter is not restricted to certain metaphysical truths and explanations. From a scientific point of view, it is interesting to find out as much as possible about the constitution and causal powers of things. In contrast, our aesthetic curiosity is rather limited, once it comes to metaphysical matters. This fact is in need of explanation: why are we aesthetically curious only about some facts about the realisation of aesthetic qualities, and not others? However, when we address this question, the problematic status of Sibley's fourth proposal and, indeed, of the non-inferential approach as a whole becomes apparent: they simply do not have the resources to provide a satisfactory explanation of the limits of our aesthetic interest.

As a first possible answer, the non-inferentialist might suggest that our aesthetic curiosity stops at the level of perceivability: that we do not care about explanations which trace aesthetic qualities back to imperceptible lower-level features. This may be true in some cases, but not in all. Many

aesthetic qualities depend directly on imperceivable features of their bearers, and we are aesthetically interested in the respective metaphysical knowledge. We do care, for instance, about the usually imperceivable age of a painting because it tells us something about its originality. In addition, many aesthetic qualities of novels depend on non-aesthetic features – such as the meaning of its words, or the elements of its story-line – that we cannot experience and have to grasp intellectually.

Similarly, it is imaginable that there may be forms of art which we are supposed to appreciate by means of oscillographs which render otherwise imperceivable sound or light waves accessible in the shape of changing curves on the screen. But it is not clear whether this kind of access to the waves – in contrast to our access to the marks on the screen – should still count as perceptual. One simple way of dealing with these last cases might be to treat the mentioned tools and their effects literally as part of the artwork. Thus, the perceivable parts of the piece would be the images of the waves produced on the screens. But this might be in tension with the artist's intentions, or the curatorial conventions, which do not take the oscillographs to be part of the work. It is also doubtful whether we could establish a satisfactory theory of which elements belong to certain artworks of certain types, that could rule out the possibility of artworks which are accessible only via oscillographs and the like, but do not contain the latter or their perceivable effects as their parts.

Most importantly, however, noting that our aesthetic interest is, in certain cases, restricted to perceivable lower-level features and their contribution to aesthetic qualities would not amount to a very illuminating characterisation of the limitation of aesthetic curiosity. For it would still be in need of explanation why our interest does in fact not extend to imperceivable lower-level features. For the same reason, the limitation of aesthetic curiosity cannot be accounted for in terms of the idea that it is concerned merely with what enables and enriches more complex and emotional aesthetic experiences. For, again, this would just shift the explanatory burden since we would then need to say why this limited concern might be in place, without simply falling back on option (iii) discussed above.

A second possible non-inferentialist answer is that we are interested only in those metaphysical facts which we actually manage to explanatorily link up with the aesthetic qualities. Knowing the precise angles of the nearly parallel lines or the molecular structure of the paint may not mean much to us because we do not recognise their contribution to the harmonious or garish character of the painting. And learning something about the wavelengths and temporal intervals may remain aesthetically uninteresting for us if it does not help us to make sense of the dramatic nature of the music.

But the problem with this proposal is that the acquisition of the missing understanding normally does not undermine our impression that reference to features like the molecular structure is aesthetically beside the point. Coming to know the exact angles of the lines in the painting may tell us why they are approximately parallel. And, from a purely scientific point of view, this additional information is interesting and illuminating, at least to some extent. But it does not add anything to our aesthetic understanding of why the painting is harmonious. Knowing that the lines are approximately parallel suffices here already. Similarly, that the garishness of the painting is ultimately due to the molecules of paint on its surface is aesthetically irrelevant, even if we know how the latter contribute to the brightness and purity of the colours responsible for the former. Importantly, the limitation of aesthetic curiosity concerns not merely our (rather trivial) knowledge *that* the precise angles of the lines or the molecular structure of the paint determine the aesthetic qualities of the painting, but also our (very substantial) knowledge of *how* the former realise the latter – or at least how they realise the approximate parallelity of the lines or the brightness and purity of the colours, which again realise the latter.

A third and final option for the non-inferentialist is to maintain that our aesthetic curiosity is limited to those lower-level features, noticing which helps us to recognise the respective aesthetic qualities – of course without providing us with further evidence for our aesthetic judgements. However, this would mean that we would lose or fail to develop this interest in the underlying properties, if we came or were already able to recognise the aesthetic qualities in question. For instance, once we got the other party to recognise the aesthetic qualities at issue by pointing them to suitable lower-level features, the latter would stop being of any help for us and would therefore cease to be relevant for our aesthetic experiences. But this is obviously not the case in real aesthetic disputes. Even if there is agreement on the presence of a certain aesthetic quality, we may still refer to some lower-level features in support of our aesthetic judgement – in fact, we may still disagree as to which lower-level features is of justificatory importance. The problem is thus that the proposal under consideration treats our curiosity as purely pragmatic. In particular, it ignores the fact that there is a link between the aesthetic qualities and the underlying lower-level features, and that this link is of significance for why identifying the latter may provide support for ascribing the former.

So, the current challenge for the adherent of the non-inferential view – namely to provide us with a satisfactory specification of our distinctively aesthetic interest in certain, but not all, of the lower-level features which

help to realise aesthetic qualities – is still unanswered. As a result, non-inferentialism is subject to two serious objections, and not only one.

First, it cannot render plausible the idea that identifying the metaphysical connection between the two sets of properties can provide some form of non-epistemic or, more generally, non-evidential support for our aesthetic judgements. That is, it cannot make sense of our expectation that good critics should be able to point to lower-level features in support of their aesthetic judgements. At least, none of Sibley's four proposals has been resourceful enough to resolve this issue; and it is not clear whether there are any other, more promising options available to the non-inferentialist about aesthetic matters.

Secondly, as just argued, non-inferentialism cannot account for the limitation of our aesthetic curiosity. In the light of both objections, non-inferentialism in the form advocated by Sibley should be given up: it fails to reconcile its idea of an experiential access to higher-level aesthetic qualities with the reality of our support of the corresponding judgements in terms of relevant lower-level features.

V. THE INFERENTIALIST ALTERNATIVE

There is, of course, a relatively simple solution to the two problems mentioned at the end of the last section. It consists in adopting an evidential understanding of the support provided by the recognition of the lower-level features. The first problem disappears immediately: pointing to relevant evidence clearly bolsters our aesthetic judgements. But also the second problem can be dealt with in a straightforward manner. The key idea is to say that, when referring to the lower-level features in aesthetic debates, we are interested in proper justification – namely in the evidential impact of our recognition of the lower-level features on the occurrence and epistemic standing of our aesthetic judgements. This interpretation of our practice of demanding and providing support for our aesthetic judgements in terms of lower-level features explains the limits of our aesthetic curiosity in terms of the fact that only those lower-level features matter for us, the awareness of which provides us with evidence for (or against) our ascription of the aesthetic qualities concerned. We are aesthetically interested in these, but not other, lower-level features precisely because identifying them may help us to improve and solidify the evidential standing of our aesthetic judgements and, as a consequence, also to advance the emotional, evaluative and other elements of aesthetic appreciation.

Now, it is natural to assume that evidence for (or against) the ascription of certain properties to objects help us to infer the presence of those property instances.²⁷ Accordingly, the recognition that the lower-level features of an object together provide sufficient evidence for the instantiation of a certain aesthetic quality should put us into the position to reason to the conclusion that the object possesses that quality. If some of the underlying features of an artwork speak clearly in favour of its elegance, and no other features undermine their evidential force, it should be possible for us to infer that the object is elegant. This means, of course, giving up non-inferentialism and endorsing inferentialism about the justification of aesthetic judgements. The price for resolving the two problems just raised may therefore be to have to reject the idea that we experience (or feel, intuit, etc.) aesthetic qualities.

The inferential account, however, faces its own difficulties. One has already been mentioned, namely the problem of accounting for the fact that many of our aesthetic judgements are actually formed in an immediate manner. Especially the idea of implicit inferences needs further elucidation and support. Another problem is how to accommodate Sibley's convincing arguments against the existence of aesthetic principles. The most promising idea seems to be to understand aesthetic reasoning as a special form of abduction or informed guessing, which need not be guided by principles and does not require conclusive or otherwise very strong evidence for justification. We should thus perhaps start to look for an account of the inferential justification of our aesthetic judgements – and of their frequently immediate motivation – that is formulated in terms of some non-deductive and non-principled (e.g., particularist) form of reasoning based on the recognition of the realisers of aesthetic qualities, and which is therefore compatible with Sibley's rejection of the possibility of aesthetic judgements that are grounded in inferential principles.²⁸

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²⁷ See J. Austin, *Sense and Sensibilia* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1962), at pp. 115f.; and T. Williamson, *Knowledge and Its Limits* (Oxford UP, 2000), at pp. 194ff.

²⁸ Prior versions of this paper have been presented at the University of Geneva, at the University of Fribourg and at University College London. I would like to thank all participants at those occasions for their comments, notably Davor Bodrozic, Philipp Keller, Vincent Lam, Stephan Leuenberger, Mike Martin, Andrew McGonigal, Kevin Mulligan, Joel Smith, Gianfranco Soldati, Cain Todd, Gian-Andri Toendury, Jonathan Wolff and Christian Wüthrich. Special thanks go to Malcolm Budd and two anonymous referees for their detailed and very instructive written comments on an earlier draft. I am also very grateful for the financial support of the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF project PP00P1-139004).