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The Ghost in the Machine is a 1967 book about philosophical psychology by Arthur Koestler. The title is a phrase (see ghost in the machine) coined by the Oxford philosopher Gilbert Ryle to describe the Cartesian dualist account of the mind–body relationship. Koestler shares with Ryle the view that the mind of a person is not an independent non-material entity, temporarily inhabiting and governing the body. The work attempts to explain humanity's self-destructive tendency in terms of individual and Literary London: Interdisciplinary Studies in the Representation of London, Volume 6 Number 2 (September 2008). The Ghost in the Machine: Psychogeography in the London Underground 1991-2007. David Ashford. At every Underground stop, people climb to the surface, emerge into the light of day, but the train goes on, the circulation continues, the Circle Line providing a visual and conceptual magnet for the way the city stays alive by pumping flows of energy around the system. Teenagers in the 1960s,[3] Stanmore is paralysed at a fixed point in the history of the Underground's development: "Passengers climbing up and down the hill traverse the strata of transport archaeology, with the prehistory of railway heritage."[4] And in Ghost in the machine. Quite the same Wikipedia. Just better. The Japanese manga and anime Ghost in the Shell takes place in a future where computer technology has evolved to be able to interface with the human brain making artificial intelligence and cyber-brains indistinguishable from organic brains. The main character, Major Motoko Kusanagi has a body that is completely cybernetic, her brain being the only part of her that is still human. ^ a b Ryle, Gilbert, "Descartes' Myth," in The Concept of Mind, Hutchinson, London, 1949. ^ Tanney, Julia "Gilbert Ryle", in Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy; Dec 18, 2007; substantive revision Mon Nov 2, 2009 (accessed Oct. 30, 2012). In late fifties he turned to science. In “The Ghost in the Machine” he concludes, and I feel he does so without much conviction, that the human race, owing to some faults/defects during evolution, may be marching to its early end. Much has happened in science since Koestler wrote in the sixties and seventies. Indeed of late Harvard psychologist Steven Pinker very forcefully and convincingly argued that Arthur Koestler wrote literature and fiction in nineteen forties and early nineteen fifties.