

SERIES EDITOR: WILLIAM IRWIN

EDITED BY
HENRY JACOBY



HOUSE

AND

PHILOSOPHY

EVERYBODY LIES

BLACKWELL PHILOSOPHY AND POP CULTURE SERIES

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or person involved in creating or producing the TV series

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Table of Contents

[The Blackwell Philosophy and Pop Culture Series](#)

[Title Page](#)

[Copyright Page](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Introduction](#)

[PART ONE - "HUMANITY IS OVERRATED": HOUSE ON LIFE](#)

[Chapter 1 - SELFISH, BASE ANIMALS CRAWLING ACROSS THE EARTH: HOUSE AND THE ...](#)

["If You Talk to God, You're Religious; If God Talks to You, You're Psychotic"](#)

[Eternity, Anyone?](#)

["If Her DNA Was Off by One Percentage Point, She'd Be a Dolphin"](#)

["You Could Think I'm Wrong, but That's No Reason to Stop Thinking"](#)

[House and the Life of Reason](#)

[NOTES](#)

[Chapter 2 - HOUSE AND SARTRE: "HELL IS OTHER PEOPLE"](#)

[Sartre's Theory of Others: A Case History](#)

[Others: A Painful Need](#)

[One Room, One Hell](#)

[NOTES](#)

[Chapter 3 - IS THERE A SUPERMAN IN THE HOUSE?: A NIETZSCHEAN POINT OF VIEW](#)

[Men and Supermen](#)

[House's Character](#)

[The Double Standard](#)

[House's Style](#)

[Denial](#)

[Pain](#)

[Inheriting the Earth](#)

[The Fiction](#)

[NOTES](#)

[Chapter 4 - HOUSE AND MORAL LUCK](#)

[The Problem of Moral Luck](#)

[Results Are What Matter](#)

[Agent-Regret and Feeling Guilty](#)

[Agent-Regret and Shrugging It Off](#)

[How Much Is a Doctor Responsible For?](#)

[The Problem of Purity](#)

[NOTES](#)

[PART TWO - “WELCOME TO THE END OF THE THOUGHT PROCESS”: HOUSE’S LOGIC AND METHOD](#)

[Chapter 5 - THE LOGIC OF GUESSWORK IN SHERLOCK HOLMES AND HOUSE](#)

[The Game’s Afoot](#)

[House and Holmes](#)

[House’s Logic](#)

[House’s Abductions](#)

[Musement and Abduction](#)

[House vs. Moriarty](#)

[It’s Elementary, My Dear Cameron](#)

[NOTES](#)

[Chapter 6 - IT EXPLAINS EVERYTHING!](#)

[The Principle of Sufficient Reason](#)

[Finding the Right Explanation](#)

[The Great Puzzle](#)

[NOTES](#)

[Chapter 7 - THE SOUND OF ONE HOUSE CLAPPING: THE UNMANNERLY DOCTOR AS ZEN RHETORICIAN](#)

[House, Zen, and Making Sense](#)

[A Style of Behaving Ethically](#)

[A Way of Establishing Intimacy](#)

[Chapter 8 - "BEING NICE IS OVERRATED": HOUSE AND SOCRATES ON THE NECESSITY OF CONFLICT](#)

["What's Wrong with Them?": Are House and Socrates Two Raving Lunatics?](#)

["Nice Tries Are Worthless": First Know That You Don't Know](#)

["Treat Everybody as If They Have Korsakoff's": The Role of Irony](#)

["Differential Diagnostics, People": The Socratic Method of Hypothesis](#)

["Make a Note: I Should Never Doubt Myself": Defending the Most Likely Solution](#)

["Subordinates Can Disagree with Me All They Want, It's Healthy": The Necessity ...](#)

["Reality Is Almost Always Wrong": Prejudices Hide the Truth](#)

["You Can Disagree with Me. It Does Not Mean That You Have to Stop Thinking": ...](#)

[NOTES](#)

[Chapter 9 - IS THERE A DAOIST IN THE HOUSE?](#)

[Read Less, Watch More Television](#)

[The Sage as Standard](#)

[The Dao of Diagnostic Medicine](#)

[NOTES](#)

[PART THREE - "IT IS THE NATURE OF MEDICINE THAT YOU ARE GOING TO SCREW UP": ...](#)

[Chapter 10 - "YOU CARE FOR EVERYBODY": CAMERON'S ETHICS OF CARE](#)

[Beyond "Doctor Knows Best": Feminist Ethics](#)

["It Almost Looks Like He's . . . Caring": The Ethic of Care](#)

[Does Cameron Care Too Much?](#)

[You're Basically "a Stuffed Animal Made by Grandma"](#)

[NOTES](#)

[Chapter 11 - TO INTUBATE OR NOT TO INTUBATE: HOUSE'S PRINCIPLES AND PRIORITIES](#)

[The Principles](#)

[Beneficence Trumps Nonmaleficence](#)

[Beneficence Trumps Autonomy?](#)

[Beneficence Trumps Justice?](#)

[Evaluation: Doing the Math](#)

[Diagnosis](#)

[NOTES](#)

[Chapter 12 - HOUSE AND MEDICAL PATERNALISM: “YOU CAN’T ALWAYS GET WHAT YOU WANT”](#)

[House and the Concept of Paternalism](#)

[The Presentation of Medical Paternalism in the Fictional World of House](#)

[The Ethics of Medical Paternalism in the Real World](#)

[NOTES](#)

[Chapter 13 - IF THE END DOESN’T JUSTIFY THE MEANS, THEN WHAT DOES?](#)

[What Is a Utilitarian?](#)

[Act vs. Rule Utilitarianism](#)

[Best Possible Consequences](#)

[Is House a Morally Good Person?](#)

[Chapter 14 - HOUSE VS. TRITTER: ON THE CLASH OF THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL AUTHORITY](#)

[Two Kinds of Authority](#)

[Authority and Service](#)

[A Problem](#)

[NOTES](#)

[PART FOUR - “THE DRUGS DON’T MAKE ME HIGH, THEY MAKE ME NEUTRAL” : VIRTUES AND ...](#)

[Chapter 15 - HOUSE AND THE VIRTUE OF ECCENTRICITY](#)

[Thoreau and Eccentricity](#)

[Diogenes and Eccentricity](#)

[Socrates and Eccentricity](#)

[The Virtue of Eccentricity](#)

[Self-development and Moral Progress](#)

[Eccentricity and Moral Progress](#)

[NOTES](#)

Chapter 16 - LOVE: THE ONLY RISK HOUSE CAN'T TAKE

The Problem: Why Do You Love Me?

Is Love an Emotion?

Love Is a State of the Will

Knowledge and Love

Properties of the Beloved

Love Is Creative

Is Erotic Love Moral?

Why House Can't Love: Vulnerability in Love

NOTES

Chapter 17 - A PRESCRIPTION FOR FRIENDSHIP

What Does It Take to Be a Friend?

Are House and Wilson Really Friends? (or "Everything Sucks, So You Might as ...

The Vogler Challenge

The Tritter Challenge

Chase and Cameron: Does Sex Ruin Friendships?

Cameron and Foreman Aren't Friends—or Are They?

Pursuing Excellence

NOTES

Chapter 18 - DIAGNOSING CHARACTER: A HOUSE DIVIDED?

Patient Gregory House

On the Blackboard: What Are the Virtues?

House Lacks Moral Virtue

The Unity of the Virtues

Oh What a Tangled Web

He's Sick, but Not That Sick

House's Open-Mindedness

House's Intellectual Courage

Maggots, Break-ins, Whatever It Takes

Disunity of the Virtues?

Prognosis: Do We Really Want a Healthy House?

NOTES

CONTRIBUTORS

INDEX OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSES

The Blackwell Philosophy and Pop Culture Series

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Edited by Robert Arp

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HOUSE AND PHILOSOPHY

EVERYBODY
LIES

Edited by
Henry Jacoby



John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey
Published simultaneously in Canada

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data:

House and philosophy : everybody lies / edited by Henry Jacoby.
p. cm.—(The Blackwell philosophy and pop culture series)
Includes index.
eISBN : 978-0-470-73021-8
1. House, M. D. I. Jacoby, Henry.
PN1992.77.H63H65 2008
791.45'72—dc22
2008016842

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

What? You Want Me to Thank You?

First, I want to thank Bill Irwin for giving me the opportunity to work on this book. I couldn't have done it without his guidance, patient help, and consistent sage advice. Bill, you're truly one of the good guys, and it has been a pleasure to work with you.

Thanks to Jeff Dean, who first got things rolling. Since then, Connie Santisteban and all the nice people at Wiley have been great to work with. Thanks for all your help and support throughout the project.

I'm grateful to my fellow philosophers who contributed their wonderful essays. Your good work made my job easy.

My great friend and fellow guitar god Alan Berman actually read what I wrote and made creative suggestions. Not only that, he was always there when needed.

Without the talented people who work on *House*, there, of course, would be no book to write. Thanks for your brilliant hour of intelligent entertainment each week.

At home, my two cats, Bunkai and Willow, helped a lot, mostly by sleeping so I could work. They also took turns sitting with me when I needed inspiration. They are true Zen Masters.

Finally, there's my wife, Kathryn. Sweeter than Cameron, more patient than Wilson. And she helped with the typing. I can't do any of it without you.

INTRODUCTION

Read Less, More TV: A Cranky, Slightly Rude Introduction

Henry Jacoby

Dr. Gregory House, that brilliant pill-popping bastard, limps along the halls of Princeton-Plainsboro Teaching Hospital, knocking aside medical ethics with a wave of his cane. He tells us that everybody lies, that humanity is overrated, and that it's the nature of medicine that you're going to screw up. And one more thing: Read less, more TV! Yeah, House says that, too. But he wasn't talking about *this* book. You really should read this book, the one you're now holding in your hands. House would want you to.

But why should we listen to him? Isn't he a jerk? Well, yes, but unlike the guy standing next to you reading the book on intelligent design, House is cool. House plays a mean guitar and a killer piano and chicks think he's sexy (it's the blue eyes). He even had a pet rat named Steve McQueen—how cool is that? And one more thing: he's brilliant. So who cares if he thinks that seizures are fun to watch but boring to diagnose? What's not to love?

I love House, and so do the contributors to this volume. Humanity may in fact be overrated, but not this bunch! I never once thought about firing them all and holding auditions for a new team. But more on them in a minute (they can wait, just like the clinic patients House ignores). Let's get back to the "What's not to love?" question.

Have I forgotten about the rudeness and the way House ridicules everyone else's ideas? (I tried that by the way. I thought maybe I'd be branded an eccentric genius and be paid accordingly. It didn't work.) Have I forgotten that he's a drug addict? Have I forgotten that he once asked if it was still illegal to perform an autopsy on a living person? No, I haven't forgotten these things, but remember he also saves lives. As Dr. Cuddy pointed out to that nasty Tritter fellow, he saves a lot more lives than he loses.

Like Socrates and Sherlock Holmes, House is intrigued by puzzles. His stubborn, relentless desire for the truth combined with his extraordinary reasoning skills means that the puzzles get solved, which means the lives get saved. Hospital rules be damned!

Speaking of reasoning and truth, House has a lot to say about philosophy as well. And isn't it time that I got around to the philosophy part of *House and Philosophy* anyway? For House, Occam's Razor holds that the simplest explanation is that almost always somebody screwed up. How about reality? Philosophers argue a lot about that. House says that reality is almost always wrong. And the Socrat

method! He loves that. He says it's the best way we have of teaching everything apart from juggling chainsaws.

The contributors to this volume (it's time to talk about them; they're not clinic patients, after all, just like House's team, are first-rate. They expertly expand on House's insights and examine his character. It's all in this book: Sartre and Nietzsche, Socrates and Aristotle, logic and luck, love and friendship, and even Zen. Some of it is pretty weird, really, but I like it. As House says, weird works for me. Now, bring me the thong of Lisa Cuddy!

PART ONE

“HUMANITY IS OVERRATED”: HOUSE ON LIFE

SELFISH, BASE ANIMALS CRAWLING ACROSS THE EARTH HOUSE AND THE MEANING OF LIFE

Henry Jacoby

We are selfish, base animals crawling across the Earth. Because we got brains, we try real hard, and we occasionally aspire to something that is less than pure evil.

—“*One Day, One Room*”

So says Gregory House. It doesn't sound like he thinks life has any meaning, does it? Yet our Dr. House is leading what Socrates called “the examined life,” and what Aristotle called “a life of reason and such a life *is* a meaningful one. But how can this be? Could someone like House, who apparently thinks that life has no meaning, lead a meaningful life? And does House actually believe that our lives are meaningless?

“If You Talk to God, You're Religious; If God Talks to You, You're Psychotic”

Many people think that if there were no God, then life would have no meaning. So let's start there. Let's assume that our lives have meaning because we are fulfilling God's plan. In this case, meaning is constituted by a certain relationship with a spiritual being. If God does not exist, then our lives are meaningless. Or even if God does exist, but we're not related to Him in the right way, then again our lives are meaningless.

Perhaps God has a plan, and your life is meaningful to the extent that you help God realize that plan. For example, in the Kabbalah, the mystical writings of Judaism, we're supposed to be helping God repair the universe. This is a good example of what I mean; we're supposed to be helping God's plan succeed. A person who does this by doing good deeds and the like is thereby leading a meaningful life. Notice that someone could, in this view, lead a meaningful life, even if he believed that life had no meaning. Such a person might be doing God's work without realizing it. Could this be

the sense in which House is leading a meaningful life?

Well, House doesn't believe in God; that's pretty clear. He consistently abuses those who do—for example, the Mormon doctor he calls "Big Love" in season four. In the season one episode "Damned If You Do," the patient, Sister Augustine, is a hypochondriac. As another Sister explains to House that "Sister Augustine believes in things that aren't real," House quips, "I thought that was a job requirement for you people." As another example, in "Family" House finds Foreman in the hospital chapel (Foreman is feeling remorse after having lost a patient), and he whispers, "You done talking to your imaginary friend? 'Cause I thought maybe you could do your job."

House's distaste for religion mostly stems from the lack of reason and logic behind religious beliefs. When Sister Augustine asks House, "Why is it so difficult for you to believe in God?" he says, "What I have difficulty with is the whole concept of belief; faith isn't based on logic and experience." A further example occurs in season four ("The Right Stuff ") when "Big Love" agrees to participate in an experiment that may save a patient's life. The experiment requires him to drink alcohol, which conflicts with his religious beliefs. He tells House that he was eventually persuaded by the reasoning behind House's request. "You made a good argument," he says. House is both impressed and surprised. "Rational arguments usually don't work on religious people," he says, "otherwise, there wouldn't be any religious people."

Reason, not faith, gets results in the real world. Again in "Damned If You Do," House berates Sister Augustine when she refuses medical treatment, preferring to leave her life in God's hands. "Are you trying to talk me out of my faith?" she asks. House responds: "You can have all the faith you want in spirits, and the afterlife, heaven and hell; but when it comes to this world, don't be an idiot. Because you can tell me that you put your faith in God to get you through the day, but when it comes time to cross the road I know you look both ways." Here House is hammering home the point that faith might provide comfort or make us feel good, but practical matters require reason and evidence.

Unlike many, House doesn't find religious belief—specifically, the idea of an afterlife—all that comforting. At one point he says, "I find it more comforting to believe that this [life] *isn't* simply a test" ("Three Stories").

Even putting aside House's views for the moment, there are serious problems with the idea that God dictates the meaning of our lives. Think of great scientists, who better our lives with their discoveries. Or humanitarians, who tirelessly work to improve the world. Or entertainers even—like Hugh Laurie—who make our lives more enjoyable. Do we really want to say that if there's no God, then these accomplishments and goods don't count?

A further and fatal problem (first presented about a similar idea in Plato's dialogue *Euthyphro* from which I now shamelessly borrow) is this: What makes God's plan meaningful in the first place? Is it meaningful simply *because* it's God's plan, or does God plan it *because it's meaningful*? If it's the former, then the plan is simply arbitrary. There's no reason behind it, and therefore it could just as easily have been the opposite! But this doesn't sit well. Surely not just any old thing could be meaningful.

Instead most would say God's plan is as it is *because God sees that such a course of events would be meaningful*. But if this is right, then something else (besides God's will) makes the plan meaningful. So the meaning in our lives has nothing to do with God. House is right about that (whether or not God exists).

Eternity, Anyone?

Perhaps just the fact that we have souls gives us intrinsic value and makes our lives meaningful. Or perhaps it has something to do with the idea that souls are supposed to be immortal and live on in an afterlife. If there is an afterlife, then *this life* is meaningful *because it's leading somewhere*.

But House no more believes in the soul than he does in God; and he's convinced there's no afterlife as well. No evidence, right? What about so-called near-death experiences? Do they provide evidence for the afterlife?

In the season four episode "97 Seconds," a patient tries to kill himself because he believes in the afterlife and wants to be there. He has already been clinically dead and brought back, and when "dead," he had "experiences" in a beautiful, peaceful afterlife. He says, "The paramedics said I was technically dead for 97 seconds. It was *the* best 97 seconds of my life." House, of course, won't stand for any of this. He tells the patient: "Okay, here's what happened. Your oxygen-deprived brain was shutting down, flooded endorphins, serotonin, and gave you the visions."

In the same episode the afterlife theme comes up again as a dying cancer patient refuses the treatment that would prolong his painful life. He prefers death, and tells House and Wilson, "I've been trapped in this useless body long enough. It'd be nice to finally get out." House blasts back: "Get out and go where? You think you're gonna sprout wings and start flying around with the other angels? Don't be an idiot. There's no after, there is just this." Wilson and House then leave and have the wonderful exchange:

Wilson: You can't let a dying man take solace in his beliefs?

House: His beliefs are stupid.

Wilson: Why can't you just let him have his fairy tale if it gives him comfort to imagine beaches, and loved ones, and life outside a wheelchair?

House: There's 72 virgins, too?

Wilson: It's over. He's got days, maybe hours left. What pain does it cause him if he spends that time with a peaceful smile? What sick pleasure do you get in making damn sure he's filled with fear and dread?

House: He shouldn't be making a decision based on a lie. Misery is better than nothing.

Wilson: You don't know there's nothing; you haven't been there!

House: (rolls his eyes) Oh God, I'm tired of that argument. I don't have to go to Detroit to know that smells!

But House, ever the scientist, wants proof. He's going to see for himself! He arranges to kill himself and is clinically dead for a short time before being brought back. At the end of the episode, he stands over the body of the patient, who has since died, and says, "I'm sorry to say . . . I told you so." What would House have said if there were an afterlife and God called him to account? Probably, "You should have given more evidence."¹

Whether House's little experiment proved anything or not, what should we say about meaning and

eternity? House, the philosopher, disagrees with the sentiment that life has to be leading somewhere to give it meaning. Consider this exchange between House and his patient Eve, who was raped, in the brilliant episode “One Day, One Room”:

House: If you believe in eternity, then life is irrelevant—the same as a bug is irrelevant in comparison to the universe.

Eve: If you don’t believe in eternity, then what you do here is irrelevant.

House: Your acts here are all that matters.

Eve: Then nothing matters. There’s no ultimate consequences.

The patient expresses the idea that if this is all there is, then what’s the point? But for House, if this is all there is, then what we do here is the only thing that matters. In fact, it makes it matter all the more.

“If Her DNA Was Off by One Percentage Point, She’d Be a Dolphin”

Maybe our lives have no meaning. Maybe we *are* just crawling across the Earth, and nothing more. Someone could arrive at this conclusion two different ways. First, if meaning depends on God, the soul, or the afterlife, and none of these is real, then the conclusion follows. But also, if our lives are eternal, then, as House says, what we do in this limited time on Earth is diminished to the point of insignificance. From the point of view of an infinite universe, moreover, how can our little scurrying about amount to much of anything?

Philosophers who think that life is meaningless are called nihilists. To avoid nihilism, it seems we should stop worrying about God and the afterlife—and House, remember, rejects these anyway—and instead try to find meaning in our finite lives in the natural world. As House says, “Our actions here are all that matters.”

How about how we *feel* about our actions? Does that matter? If a person feels that she’s not accomplishing her goals, for example, or not having a positive impact on society, she might feel that her life has little or no meaning. But if she feels good about what she’s doing, if it matters *to her*, might we not say that she’s leading a meaningful life?

No, this is too easy. A person might be getting everything he wants, but if those wants are trivial, irrational, or evil, then it’s hard to see this adding up to a meaningful life. For example, imagine someone like House who only watched soaps and played video games, but was not also a brilliant diagnostician busy saving lives. That would be a life without much meaning, even though our normal doctor version of House here might be perfectly content with his life.

Not only does “meaningful” not equal “getting what you want,” but “meaningless” isn’t the same as “not getting what you want.” We might again imagine someone like House or even the real House himself: a terrific doctor helping a lot of people and saving lives, yet miserable, and not getting what he wants out of life at all. Yet, his life would still be meaningful and important because of his accomplishments, even though it didn’t “feel” that way to him.

Now what if you care about things that are not trivial, irrational, or evil? Then, perhaps, your life could be meaningful to you—*subjectively*, as philosophers say—and at the same time be meaningful in the world, apart from your feelings, or *objectively*. So the question becomes this: What sort of life can we lead that produces meaning in both of these senses? And is our Dr. House leading such a life?

“You Could Think I’m Wrong, but That’s No Reason to Stop Thinking”

Socrates (469-399 BCE), the first great hero of Western philosophy, was found guilty of corrupting the youth of Athens and not believing in the gods. For his crimes he was condemned to death. In actuality, Socrates was being punished for his habit of questioning others and exposing their ignorance in his search for truth. The jury would’ve been happy just to have him leave Athens, but Socrates declined that possibility, because he knew that his way of life would continue wherever he was.

Well, why not just change, then? In Plato’s dialogue *Apology*, which describes the trial of Socrates, we hear Socrates utter the famous phrase “The unexamined life is not worth living.” Socrates was telling us that he would rather die than give up his lifestyle. Why? What is an examined life anyway?

An examined life is one in which you seek the truth. You are curious. You want to understand. You do not just accept ideas because they are popular or traditional; you are not afraid to ask questions. This is the life of the philosopher.

The great British philosopher Bertrand Russell (1872-1970) described the value of this lifestyle and the value of philosophy in general when he wrote:

Philosophy is to be studied, not for the sake of any definite answers to its questions, since no definite answers can, as a rule, be known to be true, but rather for the sake of the questions themselves, because these questions enlarge our conception of what is possible, enrich our intellectual imagination and diminish the dogmatic assurance which closes the mind against speculation.²

Surely House agrees with this. In the episode “Resignation” House finally figures out what’s killing a young girl, and he tries to tell her. Since this information will not change the fact that she’s going to die, she has no interest in hearing what he has to say. “I don’t want to hear it,” she says. House is incredulous: “This is what’s killing you; you’re not interested in what’s killing you?” As her parents make him leave the room, he says, “What’s the point in living without curiosity?” Sounds a lot like Socrates.

Now maybe a life of curiosity—the philosopher’s life (or the scientist who’s interested in knowledge for its own sake)—is a valuable life, and maybe it’s better than “an unexamined life.” But that hardly means that an unexamined life isn’t worth living at all. Why does Socrates think that? And why does House imply that such a life is pointless?

The examined life is the life of the philosopher, a life of reason. And reason is what is distinctive about humans. When Aristotle (384-322 BCE) said that “man is a rational animal,” he didn’t mean that we are always rational and never emotional or instinctive. He meant that humans alone have the *capacity* for reason. I think Socrates’s point, then, is that a person who doesn’t use reason, who

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