

stimulation was followed by varying explanations sounding like confabulations. From this meager observation Wegner concludes that the experience of will "may not be very firmly connected to the processes that produce action." That is about the extent of his discussion of brain except for three pages (182–84) on the split-brain, to which I will return; the remaining 95% of the book concerns psychological observations and arguments.

Wegner does take note of Libet's classic experiments with

have the illusion of conscious will so systematically and so pervasively? Perceptual illusions are explicable as unusual violations of the conditions under which our sensory processing are veridical, but attributions