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Fine Art: Painting

On Explanations of Subjectivity

by

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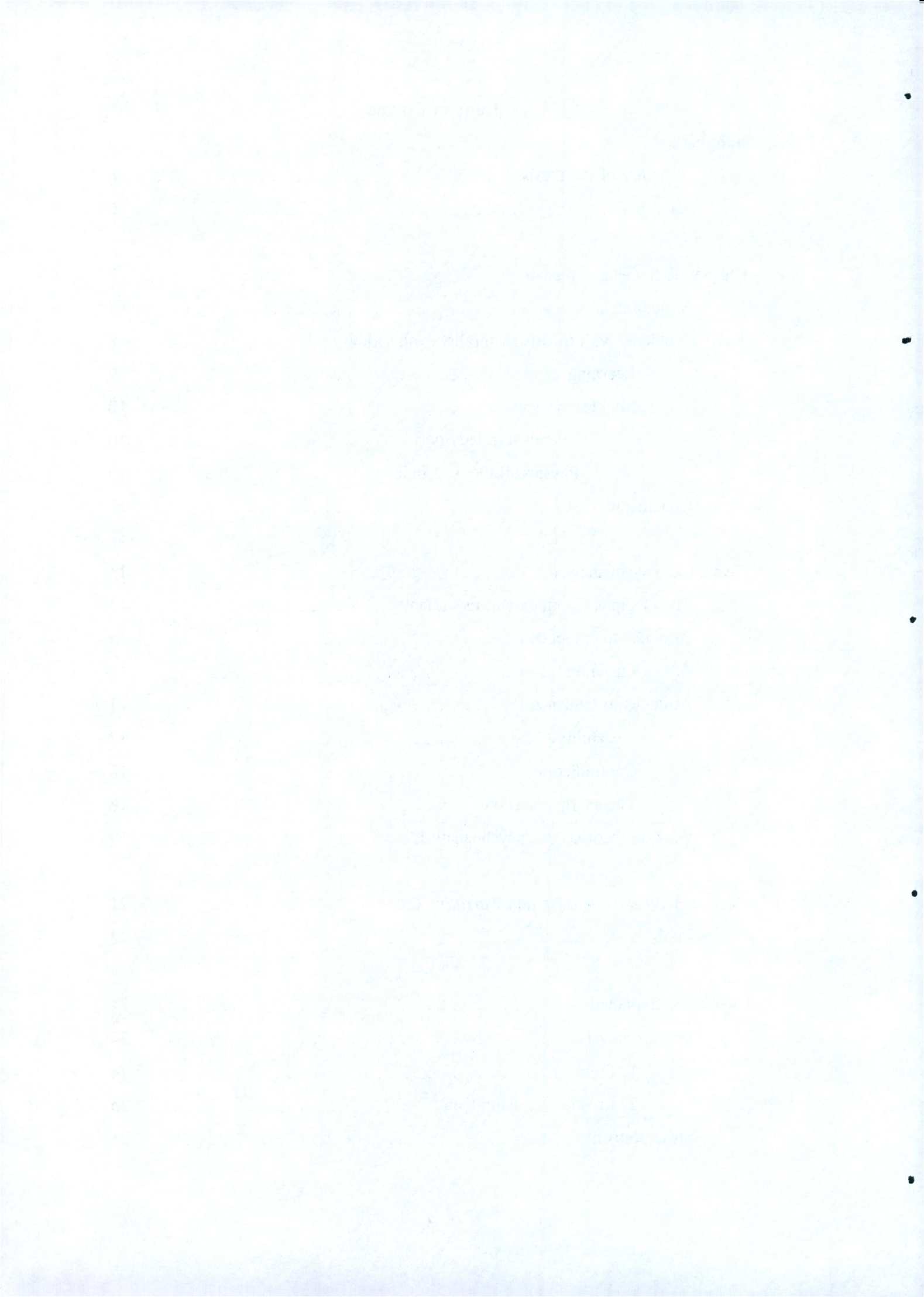
Many thanks to Dr Sue McNab.

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Introduction

This thesis is about explanation. More specifically, it deals with existing explanations of subjectivity and why they may be faulty, misleading or wrong. It also suggests some ways forward.

The topic of the thesis is therefore, in part, the 'view from the inside'. If I want to make a work of art, I gather the necessary materials and begin. I have the impression of creating an image in accordance with certain ideas I would like to express. The work finished, I attribute the result, good or bad, to myself, to my wishes, thoughts, abilities and inabilities.

Apparently, I could be fooling myself. Two main schools of thought dominate theorizing about cultural production. Both suggest that the work does not stem from any 'I' as I conceive it — as I conceive myself to myself. The first school emphasizes society; the school's manifestations within the area of culture usually have heavy structuralist leanings. The second school is psychoanalytic. Both schools, alone or in their many intertwinings, deny the commonsense conception of an 'I' as an originator of artworks. It is with the alternative explanations these schools offer that this thesis takes issue.

Because the emphasis here will be upon the self as originator of artworks, the bias will tend towards the cognitive rather than, for example, the motivational. This will be the context in which Dennett's theory of consciousness is discussed. This theory is introduced to suggest how the vacuum left by the inadequacies of structuralist and psychoanalytic explanations might be filled — or rather how the problem might be approached, for Dennett's theory is little more than a skeleton, a pointer to how we should perhaps begin to reconceptualize subjectivity.

Ultimately, it seems, everything interconnects. If that is the case, then the starting point for explaining why we do what we do could be anywhere, but some beginnings are likely to prove far more efficient than others. The usual starting points — societal demands or half-hidden motives — are pitted here against consciousness. It might seem that no starting point could claim priority. However, a brief excursion into mathematical logic and theoretical physics towards the end of the thesis suggests that this assumption may be wrong. Consciousness may prove to be the favoured point of departure for explanations of subjectivity.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial performance over the last quarter. It includes a comparison of actual results against the budgeted figures, highlighting areas of both strength and weakness. The third part of the document outlines the key findings from the internal audit conducted last month. It notes that while overall controls are sound, there are some minor deficiencies in the reporting process that need to be addressed. The final part of the document provides a summary of the overall financial position and offers recommendations for future actions. It suggests that by focusing on improving operational efficiency and strengthening internal controls, the organization can achieve its long-term financial goals.

Structure of the thesis

Chapter 1 begins at the societal level, discussing mainly those explanatory systems to which the terms 'ideology' and 'structuralist' apply. The focus moves to the psyche in Chapter 2; it deals primarily with psychoanalysis. Chapter 3 is a 'case study' of one now-famous article in the psychoanalytic tradition, Mulvey's (1975) *Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema*.

To this stage I will have been arguing against much of what passes for explanation. Chapter 4 draws the arguments together. The following chapter describes Dennett's theory of consciousness. This is in order to show, first, how a relevant and acceptable explanatory system might be constructed, and second, that the locus of explanation can safely be moved away from society and ideology, and 'back' towards subjectivity. Chapter 6 tackles a few topics which suggest that any mechanistic theory of consciousness — such as Dennett's — may misrepresent and underestimate our ability to create.

Caveat

Explanation is a very large theme. The whole history of philosophy could be said to be about explanation, about how to understand the world and our place in it. Philosophy has produced no universal answers. It seems that the more fundamental the problem, the more intractable it becomes: there seems little hope of ever finding absolute explanations. Of necessity, therefore, the sights will be aimed a great deal lower here, in the belief that we *are* capable of recognizing explanations that take us nowhere.

Answers should attempt to satisfy not just the explicit question but also a second, implicit one: *Why should I believe what you are telling me?* Employing this second question, there is some hope of finding good explanations, or at least of identifying bad ones.

Chapter 1: Societal explanations

Why do we do what we do? The explanations normally offered can be positioned within a space defined by two continua. The first ranges from *society* to *individual*, the second from *visible forces* to *invisible* ones.

Governing both societal and individual behaviour are such highly visible forces as constitute expressions of state power, as well as less obvious ones such as those which (may) control the media. Hall's (1982) overview of this theoretical field emphasizes the formative role of dominant ideologies. These may determine the content and signifying practices of the media. The media shape consensus which acts upon the individual and society, producing beliefs which echo and recycle the dominant ideologies.

From the point of view of subjectivity, what is most relevant is the link between the more and the less visible forms of ideology. Nochlin (1988, p. 2) claims that "...one of the most important functions of ideology is to veil the overt power relations obtaining in society at a particular moment in history by making them appear to be part of the natural, eternal order of things". For example, the role of women within art, objectively inferior through discrimination, can also come to seem naturally inferior through the workings of invisible ideologies. These, and the way in which they may form our minds, are the realm of the structuralists and poststructuralists.

Structuralism

According to Lyas (1992, p. 403), "Structuralism is the view that meaning is given to words and social actions by the structures of meaning that exist independently of the will or whim of individual speakers". Structuralism might be said to be based on three main ideas or 'findings': (1) the distinctions a language makes affect the distinctions we can perceive (for example, colours, types of snow); (2) words have no meaning in isolation, because meaning relies on the differences amongst their referents; and (3) common structures can be found to underlie different 'surface' expressions in different cultures (for example, in stories in different languages).

1950-1951

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government has been unable to bring about a recovery. The report then discusses the various causes of the depression, and suggests some possible remedies. It is concluded that the only way to bring about a recovery is to increase production, and to reduce government expenditure.

The second part of the report deals with the financial situation. It is noted that the government has been unable to raise sufficient funds to meet its obligations, and that it has had to resort to borrowing from abroad. The report then discusses the various causes of the financial difficulties, and suggests some possible remedies. It is concluded that the only way to bring about a recovery is to increase production, and to reduce government expenditure.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is noted that the standard of living is still very low, and that the government has been unable to bring about a recovery. The report then discusses the various causes of the social difficulties, and suggests some possible remedies. It is concluded that the only way to bring about a recovery is to increase production, and to reduce government expenditure.

Particularly in its later developments — for example, Foucault, Baudrillard, Derrida — these structuralist (or poststructuralist) notions offer the possibility of a closed system. We can only perceive based upon the differences encoded within our cultural system (language primarily). The relationship with what is not so encoded, 'external reality', thus becomes very problematic. Derrida perhaps represents the most extreme form of such theorizing. His emphasis on slippage and deferral of meaning implies that loss of contact with the external and objective is to be coupled with an inability to pinpoint meaning internally, to have any stability of meaning.

In various forms, the structuralist analysis comes also to deny the meaning of subjectivity. For example, Barthes (1971, p. 944) claims an author's "life is no longer the origin of his fictions but a fiction contributing to his work". Foucault (1969, p. 927) places creative efforts within the context of transpersonal 'texts': "...it is a matter of depriving the subject (or its substitute) of its role as originator, and of analyzing the subject as a variable and complex function of discourse". The form our thoughts take and the medium in which they are expressed are products of social structures. We become nodes within the network of communicational flux that Baudrillard (1983) observes; we are transmission points for texts that live outside us. This amounts to an extreme loss of subjectivity; in essence, your thoughts are not your own.

(Post)structuralism thus calls into question any sense of 'I' juxtaposed to an external reality. A corollary is found in Lyotard's (1979) declaration of the end of 'metanarratives'. If the world *as we experience it* is a construction, not an objectively knowable 'reality', then no description we offer ourselves can be viewed without suspicion. The modernist belief in rationalism and progress is unmasked as just a story which we chose to tell ourselves.

Problems with (post)structuralist explanations

In (post)structuralism, the idea of the artist as originator of a work disappears. This is a depressing thought for artists, but it is an idea which is also surrounded by logical problems. These difficulties are of two main sorts. There is the loss of the ability to mean, a topic to which I will return in Chapter 4. It is the (post)structuralist notion of a cocooning from reality which needs to be tackled first.

This idea causes the greatest confusion for understanding of subjectivity when it is combined, as it very often is, with psychoanalysis (a point to be discussed further in Chapter 2).

Learning

There is an initial difficulty presented by the reading of most (post)structuralist texts. We are faced with the problem of determining the extent to which the writer believes that the socially defined constructs and structures that govern thought *are* our reality. This is perhaps the core dilemma of the structuralist position. At one end of a continuum, there is what often appears a totally hermetic view — all reality is a construction. At the other end there is a sort of empirical structuralism, for example in the researches of Piaget or, according to Hodge and Kress (1988), in Peirce's semiotics.

A mildly hermetic position poses no real problems. In fact, it could be said to be orthodoxy in the natural sciences, including psychological research (particularly since Broadbent, 1958, and Neisser, 1967). It amounts to saying that our perceptual processes are influenced by our conceptual ones, and vice versa.

A hermetic structuralist position, in contrast, is in serious difficulty. Consider first the idea of a conceptual system somehow floating 'above' a perceptual one. *If* there is a 'higher level' at which we deal with the world in terms of learned differences, and *if* there is a world out there to deal with, then there must also be a 'lower level' which translates between outside inputs — raw sensory data, in other words — and the higher level.

Could such a system function? There is the problem of acquiring the necessary distinctions. Unless the learner is to pass immediately from seeing nothing to seeing the 'correct' distinctions (different types of snow, for example), there must be a learning stage at which intermediate levels of differentiation are available. But when does learning stop? We deal all the time with novelty, even within acquired categories: it seems wrong, for instance, to claim that we only see a generic tree, rather than an individual one, especially when it is a tree we have never seen before. Moreover, we seem able to deal with the peculiarities of that one tree to any level of detail that our perceptual apparatus will allow.

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A cognitive system which reacted only to concepts would be incapable of functioning in human fashion. It could not deal with the individuality of different objects. It would have the greatest difficulty coping with a novel object it had not yet learnt to categorize.

Simpler systems

Truly hermetic structuralism presents a different problem, and to deal with it another tack may be taken. Empiricism, it might seem, is the antithesis of such structuralism, but this is to miss the point: it could be claimed that evidence gathered by the 'empiricist' amounts to no more than bits of our hermetic world-story. Data, which the empiricist might think of as coming from 'outside' can be accommodated by the hermeticist as in fact products from within the system. Thus it seems that we can adopt an empirical stance and 'pretend' to look at the mind/world interface in an empirical fashion.

The question then arises: *if reality is just a story, then why is it trying to tell us it is not a story?* In other words, why do data exist which seem to make structuralist ideas untenable? There are at least three areas where doubts should arise.

Linguistic relativity

Before the development of hermetic forms of structuralism, data were permitted. The strongest data were thought to come from anthropology, where it was claimed, for example, that what colours you could discriminate depended upon the culture in which you grew up (see Hunt and Agnoli, 1991). Reviewing much available evidence, Gumperz and Levinson (1991) conclude that any strong form of linguistic determinism of culture-specific cognitive processes "no longer seems tenable" (p. 615). A blow to structuralism? No, in fact, for it must be that what is not culture-specific is universal, and structuralism has no argument with universals. It turns out, therefore, that structuralism is not open to refutation through a reassessment of the data on which it was, in part, founded.

Physics, Biology, Logic

Any empirical result in the linguistic-relativity debate would probably have suited structuralism. This lack of potential refutability is liable, of course, to be more

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In addition, the document highlights the need for transparency and accountability in all financial dealings. It states that clear communication and open reporting are key to building trust and ensuring the long-term stability of the organization.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the current financial status of the company. It includes a summary of the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement, along with an analysis of the key performance indicators (KPIs) that are most critical to the business's success.

Furthermore, the document outlines the strategic goals and objectives for the upcoming fiscal year. It details the various initiatives and projects that will be undertaken to drive growth, improve efficiency, and enhance the overall value of the company.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations and action items. It provides a clear roadmap for the management team and other stakeholders, outlining the specific steps that need to be taken to achieve the organization's long-term vision and mission.

In closing, the document expresses the confidence and optimism of the management team regarding the company's future prospects. It reiterates the commitment to excellence and the dedication to the success of every employee and stakeholder.

The document is intended to serve as a comprehensive guide for all parties involved in the company's operations. It is hoped that it will provide the necessary information and insights to support informed decision-making and the successful execution of the company's strategy.

Thank you for your attention and interest in this document. We look forward to your feedback and suggestions, and we are confident that together we can achieve our shared goals and create a bright future for our organization.

Best regards,
[Signature]

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worrying to structuralism's opponents than to its adherents. Perhaps we *are* cocooned within a 'reality' of our own conception? We know that this is not the case, and 'know' here is used in a sense that even structuralist should agree with. To take an example, if I want to find out if it will rain tomorrow, I can listen to the weather forecast. Or I can toss a coin. The fact is, of course, that weather forecasts are more reliable than coin-tosses. Moreover, this is a 'fact' whether we conceive of our reality as internal to a conceptualized world-system or part of a world external to our conceptualizing. In other words, *there is a way that things are*. It follows that some theories of how things are will be better than others, and that some data will be more relevant than other data. (I consider this result to be fundamental to future arguments and will refer to it in future as the *forecasting finding*.)

The above line of analysis has a specific purpose. It is included to demonstrate what we of course know anyway: all theories are not equally good. Perhaps this assertion seems too anodyne to be worthwhile. However, the further conclusion, that theories must be judged according to evidence, often seems anathema to the poststructuralist ethos.

With this in mind, some data should perhaps be mentioned here, with the purpose of demonstrating that physics, biology and logic impose some massive constraints on how things are. In humans, for example, much of our behaviour suggests roots in biology rather than in concept. We cannot fly unassisted, for instance, having no wings. At the simplest cognitive level there is, for example, the orienting response to novel stimuli and there is depth perception in babies. At a slightly higher level, there may be the effects of colour on mood or of vertical symmetry on alertness. At even higher levels our ideas of beauty may still owe more to biology than to culture, and even our sense of pictorial composition seems inescapably bound to biology (because left- and right-handers have a different sense of good composition: Levy, 1976).

At a different extreme, there is the odd position that discourse may in fact have produced its own absolutes. The notion of the perfect circle would be one such. If physics and biology constitute one form of anchoring to data, the existence of such absolutes suggests an unavoidable conceptual anchoring as well.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities.

2. It then outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data, including interviews, surveys, and focus groups.

3. The document also describes the process of identifying and defining research objectives and questions, as well as the selection of appropriate samples and participants.

4. Finally, it discusses the ethical considerations and standards that must be followed throughout the research process to ensure the integrity and validity of the findings.

5. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of transparency and accountability in research, and the need for ongoing communication and collaboration between researchers and stakeholders.

6. It also highlights the role of technology and digital tools in enhancing data collection and analysis, and the potential for big data and artificial intelligence in research.

7. The document provides a comprehensive overview of the research process, from the initial planning and design to the final reporting and dissemination of results.

8. It also includes a detailed discussion of the various challenges and pitfalls that researchers may encounter, and offers practical advice on how to overcome them.

9. The document is intended to serve as a guide for researchers and students alike, providing a clear and concise overview of the research process and the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data.

10. It is also a valuable resource for anyone interested in learning more about the research process and the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data.

11. The document is organized into several sections, each covering a different aspect of the research process, and is written in a clear and accessible style.

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Conclusions

There is a way the world (including society) is. It yields evidence. Extrapolation from the *forecast finding* suggests that there must be better and worse explanations of how we behave. Specifically, not all of the myriad theories of subjectivity can be equally good. Evidence can often separate the good from the bad, just as satellite photos may help in formulating better and better theories of the weather.

It may seem idle to speculate on the merits and demerits of various forms of structuralism. As the following chapter will show, however, structuralism has combined with psychoanalysis to form very influential explanatory systems. The extent to which such systems aspire to being hermetic is crucial in assessing their adequacy as a means of understanding subjectivity.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also highlights the need for transparency and accountability in all financial dealings.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's financial performance over the past year. It includes a comprehensive analysis of the company's revenue, expenses, and profit margins. The document also discusses the company's financial strategy and its plans for the future. The overall goal is to provide a clear and concise summary of the company's financial health and to identify areas for improvement.

Chapter 2: Psychoanalysis

As stated at the start of Chapter 1, explanations of subjectivity tend to range along a continuum from *society* to *individual*. At the individual end of the continuum, psychoanalytic explanatory systems of one form or another have had a high level of acceptance among those theorizing about art. Such is the extent of this acceptance that the impression could be gained that psychoanalysis is somehow 'true'.

Because it is so widely used, psychoanalysis must be analysed as a source of explanations within art theory. How and why do theorists come to adopt psychoanalytic ideas? The route may more or less be as follows. Suppose I want to understand some aspect of human behaviour — art production, for example — in terms of the thoughts and motivations of the behavior. If I am unwary, the most 'useful' sort of theory I could adopt is one that would seem to be handing me a set of rules which govern behaviour but which in fact allow me to explain in a do-it-yourself fashion. The powerful attraction of psychoanalysis derives from its being just such a system: DIY parading as truth. In fact, so many are the variations on psychoanalysis since Freud's time that the would-be theorist can engage in a sort of meta-DIY; the theorist can pick and choose amongst bits of theories as well as terms and ideas within those theories.

The Oedipus Complex and its variants

The Oedipus Complex and its resolution demonstrate the construction of a classical psychoanalytic explanatory system. Put baldly, the Oedipus Complex begins with the boy's discovery that girls have no penis, at a time when he is being punished for masturbating with his mother as the fantasized love-object. Suddenly he realizes that the threat of castration, a punishment promised by his parents should he continue to masturbate, is 'true'. To preserve his penis, he abandons his mother as love-object and identifies with his father. His perception of the girl as castrated means that the sight of a naked female will forever more reawaken his own castration anxieties.

Masson (1985) describes the historical origins of the Oedipus Complex. If his analysis is correct, Freud's motives were far from edifying: the 'seduction' of

The first of these is the concept of "personality" as a set of relatively stable and distinctive characteristics that determine an individual's behavior. This concept is based on the idea that there are certain traits or qualities that are inherent in each person and that these traits or qualities are what determine how that person will behave in various situations. This view of personality is often referred to as the "trait theory" of personality.

The second of these is the concept of "personality" as a set of learned responses to environmental stimuli. This concept is based on the idea that personality is not an inherent quality, but rather a set of learned responses that are shaped by the environment. This view of personality is often referred to as the "behavioral theory" of personality.

The third of these is the concept of "personality" as a set of internal mental structures that determine behavior. This concept is based on the idea that there are certain internal mental structures, such as the ego, the superego, and the id, that determine how a person will behave. This view of personality is often referred to as the "psychoanalytic theory" of personality.

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children was shifted from the actual — child abuse — to fantasy in order to placate a Viennese establishment horrified by his initial suggestions. There is a wider sense in which Vienna was 'ready' for psychoanalysis. This was the era of Symbolism, the belief that we see only the surface of things, the time of the visions of artists such as Rops and Redon.

Freud's ideas found a wide public. Three qualities of his approach would have recommended themselves to his contemporary and later theorists. First, there is the quality of and sheer enthusiasm conveyed by his writing. Second, there was the source of his evidence: listening to people, patients mostly, and systematizing what they had said. In contrast, the scientific psychology of the time must have seemed very cold, as well as very limited. Third, the concepts Freud used — repression, sublimation, symbolic substitution, and so on — were infinitely combinable, allowing the theorist to explain *à la carte*.

The second reason, Freud's source of evidence, is important because of what it implied for other theorists: if Freud could do it, they could do it too. Within mainstream psychoanalysis a number of influential theories arose, including those of Jung, Adler, Horney, Reich. More interesting for art theory is the sort of revisionary feminist approach of which de Beauvoir (1949) is probably still the most influential paradigmatic example.

There was a lot in Freud for feminists to object to; for example, on penis-envy:

Her self-love is mortified by the comparison with the boy's far superior equipment (Freud, 1933, p. 160)

She has seen it and knows that she is without it and wants to have it. (Freud, 1905, p. 336)

The effect of penis-envy has a share, further, in the physical vanity of women, since they are bound to value their charms more highly as a late compensation for their original sexual inferiority. (Freud, 1933, p. 166)

A typical response is that of Chodorow (1978):

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In addition, the document outlines the various methods and procedures used to collect and analyze data. It provides a detailed overview of the data collection process, from the initial identification of data sources to the final analysis and reporting. The document also discusses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis and offers practical solutions to overcome these challenges.

The document also addresses the issue of data security and privacy. It discusses the various risks associated with data breaches and offers strategies to minimize these risks. It also provides guidance on how to comply with relevant data protection regulations and standards. The document emphasizes that data security and privacy are critical components of any data management strategy.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of data governance. It defines data governance as the set of processes and policies that ensure the effective and efficient use of data. The document outlines the key elements of data governance, including data ownership, data access, data quality, and data retention. It also provides guidance on how to implement a data governance framework.

The document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It emphasizes that data is a valuable asset and that organizations must take a proactive approach to data management. It also provides a list of resources and references for further reading. The document is intended to serve as a comprehensive guide for anyone interested in data management and analytics.

The document is organized into several sections, each covering a different aspect of data management. The sections are: Introduction, Data Collection, Data Analysis, Data Security and Privacy, Data Governance, and Conclusion. Each section contains detailed information and practical advice on the respective topic. The document is written in a clear and concise style, making it easy to read and understand.

The document is a valuable resource for anyone looking to improve their data management practices. It provides a comprehensive overview of the field and offers practical guidance on how to succeed. The document is well-structured and easy to navigate, making it a great reference tool. It is also available in a digital format, making it accessible to a wide range of users. The document is a must-read for anyone interested in data management and analytics.

We must face up to the Freudian excesses. Freud was only sometimes describing how women develop in a patriarchal society. At other times, he was simply making unsupported assertions which should be taken as no more than that, or as statements about how women (and men) ought to be...Most have no clinical warrant; they are not grounded in clinical experience or interpretation nor, as in the case of penis envy...are they interpreted in ways that follow psychoanalytic methodological principles. Rather, they grow from unexamined patriarchal assumptions, from Freud's own blindnesses, contempt of women, and misogyny, from claims about biology which Freud was in no position to demonstrate from his own research, from a patriarchal value system and an evolutionary theory to rationalize these values. (p. 142)

Elsewhere Chodorow exemplifies the reaction of later psychoanalysts to earlier ones, namely revisionism to taste. She says, for example:

My account agrees that crucial features of gender personality emerge out of the oedipal crisis. However, the traditional psychoanalytic account is open to significant criticism... (p. 141).

...the Freudian edifice stands on shaky ground. The assumptions it begins with are questionable, and it ignores or defines away clinical evidence and reasoning which contradict it. (p. 157)

Attitudes to evidence I

Dependence on clinical data and free-association responses is a very dicey way to construct and justify a theory of behaviour. According to Grünbaum (1986), Freud was at times well aware of this problem and of the charges of wishful theorizing to which it laid him open. Far from finding a valid solution, he was more inclined to slip into rhetoric:

...one hears of analysts who boast that, though they have worked for dozens of years, they have never found a sign of the existence of a castration complex. We must bow our heads in recognition of the greatness of this achievement, even though it is only a negative one, a piece of virtuosity in the art of overlooking and mistaking. (Freud, 1905, p. 337, Footnote 2)

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of independent auditors in ensuring the accuracy of financial statements.

The second part of the document focuses on the role of the auditor in the financial reporting process. It describes the various types of audits, including internal, external, and forensic audits, and explains the different levels of assurance that can be provided. The text also discusses the importance of auditor independence and the need for strict ethical standards to be followed by all auditors.

The third part of the document addresses the challenges faced by auditors in the current business environment. It highlights the increasing complexity of financial transactions and the need for auditors to stay up-to-date on the latest accounting standards and regulations. The text also discusses the impact of technology on auditing and the need for auditors to develop new skills and techniques to effectively audit digital environments.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some recommendations for improving the auditing process. It emphasizes the need for continued education and professional development for auditors and the importance of maintaining high standards of integrity and objectivity in all auditing activities.

Certainly, there are logistical and ethical problems associated with the controlled gathering of data from clinical patients. However, the question which Freudian psychoanalysis, and psychoanalysis in general, seems incapable of dealing with is still that very simple one: *Why should I believe what you're telling me?*

Lacan and later

Perhaps because the patriarchal excesses of Freud's writings are too blatant, many theorists turn instead to Lacan. Much more importantly, this is also a change towards structuralism, as Rose (1984, p. 1103) notes: "Lacan's move then simply completes the circuit by linking Saussure back to Freud." The shift of the idea of the phallus from the physical to the symbolic level has a clear appeal as an apparent further move away from biological essentialism towards explanations in terms of societal forces. However, the shift from Freud to Lacan, and from a pseudo-empirical theory to a structuralist one, is also a move away from evidence. The new attitude is well expressed by Kristeva (1980):

The archivistic, archaeological, and necrophilic methods on which the scientific imperative was founded - the building of arguments on the basis of empirical evidence, a systematizable given, and an observable object - in this case, language - are an embarrassment when applied to modern or contemporary phenomena. (pp. 960-961)

In other words, it seems, we are back to hermetic structuralism. Hermetic structuralism and evidence are not incompatible (the *forecast finding*) and it is too simple to say, as Foucault (1976, p. 974) does, that we "diminish" the human subject through science. It is the politics that surround science that often do harm.

To take Kristeva (1969, 1973, 1974) as an example of psychoanalysis + structuralism, she is very much concerned to restore subjectivity to theorizing about social behaviour, to conceptualize the subject as creative. However, her theory is part of her own metatheory of semiotics whose prime role is to theorize and then deny itself in a sort of eternal, hermetic Catch 22. There seems to be no possibility of progress in Kristeva's system — which begs the question of how the system could have arisen at all.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups. It is followed by a detailed account of the events of the past few days, and a summary of the results of the operations.

The second part of the report deals with the military operations. It begins with a description of the forces engaged, and then goes on to give a detailed account of the fighting. The operations were carried out in a most efficient manner, and the results were most satisfactory.

The third part of the report deals with the administrative and logistical aspects of the operations. It describes the organization of the forces, the supply of food and ammunition, and the maintenance of the equipment.

The fourth part of the report deals with the medical and sanitary services. It describes the treatment of the wounded, the prevention of disease, and the maintenance of the health of the troops.

The fifth part of the report deals with the intelligence and communication services. It describes the collection and analysis of intelligence, and the maintenance of the communication lines.

The sixth part of the report deals with the morale and discipline of the troops. It describes the measures taken to maintain the morale of the troops, and the enforcement of discipline.

The seventh part of the report deals with the conclusions of the operations. It summarizes the results of the operations, and gives some suggestions for the future.

The psychoanalysis + structuralism combination can take us into an exotic explanatory universe where all sense of practicality seems to disappear. Take as an indicator this quote from Gardiner (1992):

On the Lacanian side, Elizabeth Grosz marvels that Chodorow does not understand that psychoanalysis is a "method of reading and interpreting (where questions of truth, bias, and verification are not relevant)." The human subject is the effect of discourse, not its cause, and people and psychoanalysis are both discursive constructions: psychoanalysis has no aim, procedures, or tasks other than those governed by language. (p. 441)

Attitudes to evidence II

The *forecast finding* (Chapter 2) is an argument in favour of evidence. With evidence, the question *Why should I believe what you are telling me?* becomes tractable. It has received a very unreassuring response in the case of psychoanalysis, for both logical and evidential reasons.

Testability

First of all, there is the problem of whether psychoanalysis is open to testing at all. Popper's (1934) thesis on falsifiability is probably the most widely adhered to opinion on how scientists should seek confirmation for their theoretical stances (see Gregory, 1987a). According to Popper, theories cannot be proved, only rejected. They must be formulated so as to produce hypotheses which can be tested. Failure to disprove a hypothesis derived from a theory strengthens our belief in that theory.

Popper (1974) argued that psychoanalysis is not a scientific theory: because it did "not exclude any physically possible human behaviour...*the theory [is] compatible with everything that could happen*" (p. 128, his italics). Unless there could exist (otherwise plausible) behaviour which could refute a given psychological theory, the theory is not scientific in Popper's terms. There are certainly some difficulties with his argument about falsification (see Gregory, 1987a; Harris, 1981). Grünbaum (1986) also rejects Popper's claim that psychoanalysis is unscientific in totality, saying that parts of psychoanalysis are indeed testable. He singles out Freud's linking of paranoia and homosexuality as an empirical claim (one that seems

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

The second part of the document details the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It covers both qualitative and quantitative approaches, highlighting the strengths and limitations of each.

The third part of the document focuses on the interpretation and presentation of the collected data. It discusses how to effectively communicate findings to stakeholders and how to draw meaningful conclusions from the analysis.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and offers recommendations for future research and practice. It concludes by emphasizing the ongoing nature of the research process and the importance of continuous learning and improvement.

to have received some empirical support, unlike the Oedipus Complex — see Fisher and Greenberg, 1977).

There is in fact a very simple (if controversial) test. Psychoanalysis is intended to cure mental disorders. If it does so more efficiently than methods that do not use psychoanalytic theory, then there must at least be something in the theory or in the skills of those who use it. There is no such evidence (Eysenck, 1986; Farrell, 1981).

Contradictions

Grünbaum (1986) adduces a considerable amount of evidence to suggest that central tenets of Freudian psychoanalysis are either mutually contradictory or are self-contradicting within the corpus of Freud's writings. Freud argued that a cure could only be effected when the patient's insights tallied with the causes of the disorder. However, Freud also recognized that those who had been cured might relapse, and that spontaneous cures might occur without insight. In a well-known shift of position, Freud moved the locus of incest between female patient and father from the actual, in his earlier writings, to the imaginary in his later. This left in limbo the nature of the patients' supposedly crucial insights into the cause of their neuroses, since what was earlier correct and curative was later false and symptomatic.

Furthermore, a theory with symbolic substitution and repression at its heart can almost certainly produce any explanation for any behaviour. Amongst these explanations would necessarily be ones that were mutually contradictory, a sure sign of an inadequate system of logic. Anyone, for example, reading Freud's (1901) theory of dreams would have to agree that there is an infinite number of ways of arriving at a given manifest content, many of those ways incompatible with each other.

Theory by assertion

Unfortunately, there appears to be no neutral way of gathering evidence: the search for data is always motivated by a curiosity that stems from some world-view or other. Yet the *forecast finding* shows that some evidence is better than others. Predicting voter behaviour — an example involving human behaviour — is safer using opinion polls than by counting pebbles on a beach. Not all evidence is equally

good, and nor are all theories. Despite the many difficulties, answers to questions of the form *Why should I believe...?* can be attempted.

It is interesting, then, to take a look at the way in which psychoanalytic theory is formulated. Whether it be Lacan, Kristeva, de Beauvoir, Chodorow, or the many others, there is a remarkable similarity: it is theory construction by assertion, almost never by evidence. Theory construction does exist — see, for example, Shaffer (1985) — but the outcome is not psychoanalytic. It is extraordinary, in fact, that Freud comes across in many places as perhaps the least confident and most diffident of psychoanalytic thinkers.

I think this point, and the need for evidence as an antidote, is demonstrated well by the following quotes from Easthope's (1986) examination of *Dennis the Menace*:

Gnasher is a mongrel whose hair sticks up like his master's. He is all head and teeth, teeth which can function on occasion as a circular saw. Constantly hungry, he chases cats on sight. Clearly gnasher is the phallus, though a suitably boyish phallus. His appetitiveness is a genital form (chasing pussies) disguised as the oral (he eats anything). (pp. 30-31)

Denis's schemes are unrealistic because their hidden object is the mother. They contain an incestuous desire for an impossible world and that is why he is beaten for them. (p. 31)

Why do theorists use psychoanalysis?

Grünbaum (1986) offers his own version of an explanation for the persistence of psychoanalysis:

Proponents seem to want (a) to free the study of human ideation from the evidential burdens of the standard empirical sciences and (b) to draw an ontological boundary line between mental and other natural processes so as to strengthen the case for (a). Their motivation is likely to be religious, political, or the understandable desire to safeguard a lifetime professional investment in the practice of psychoanalytic treatment. (p. 220)

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A number of different partial explanations exist therefore for psychoanalysis and its continued use. One may be its quasi-religious nature, demanding obedience and bestowing the aura of expertise on its practitioners. A second is its very equivocal attitude towards evidence. For those that need a scientific feel to their theories, it has often aspired to scientific status, although lacking a structure that would permit testing. For those who consider science an irrelevance or a travesty upon human nature, it can seal itself off within a world of language and concept.

A third reason must be feminism. Feminists are inclined to adopt one form or another of psychoanalysis in order to escape what they often perceive as the only alternative: biologically determined essentialism, which would bring with it the danger of justifying patriarchal attitudes. Doane (1981) talks, for example, of

...the inevitable alliance between "feminine essence" and the natural, the given, or precisely what is outside the range of political action and thus not amenable to change. This unchangeable "order of things" in relation to sexual difference is an exact formulation of patriarchy's strongest rationalization of itself...The body is always a function of discourse. (p. 219)

Doane (1991a, p. 8) claims that "psychoanalysis enhances the legibility of the ideological effects of Western culture's construction of femininity." But, as Gardner (1982) summarizes, there are many available theories of the development of sexuality. There is no reason to think that it is a straight choice between psychoanalysis and biology. Moreover, it is far from clear that either Freud or Lacan break the biology-sexuality link (Frosh, 1987; Wilson, 1986). The overwhelming impression offered by a reading even of feminist post-Freudian psychoanalysis is of a cult of the 'genius' of Freud and Lacan — a far cry from any liberation from patriarchy.

What use is psychoanalysis? It has only one that I can see: it allows the theorist to theorize by assertion rather than by evidence. The question *Why should I believe...?* receives no answer.

There is still a possible dodge: to use psychoanalysis 'as a tool'. This is what Mulvey (1975) claims to be doing in her seminal article on film and the gaze. Because of the importance of that paper it is the subject of the next chapter.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The second part covers the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's ledger to ensure that all entries are correctly recorded and balanced. The third part discusses the role of the treasurer in managing the company's cash flow and ensuring that all financial obligations are met on time.

The fourth part of the document details the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. It includes a discussion on the use of spreadsheets and other software tools to facilitate data entry and analysis. The fifth part covers the process of preparing financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. The sixth part discusses the importance of regular financial reviews and the role of the board of directors in overseeing the company's financial performance.

The seventh part of the document discusses the various risks associated with financial management and the steps that can be taken to mitigate these risks. It includes a discussion on the importance of maintaining adequate insurance coverage and the role of the risk management department. The eighth part covers the process of budgeting and the role of the budget committee in setting the company's financial goals and objectives. The ninth part discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all financial transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring that all entries are correctly recorded and balanced.

Chapter 3: *Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema*

Mulvey's (1975) article, *Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema*, is probably the most influential psychoanalytically based analysis of how the gaze operates in cinema. I would like to continue the analysis of psychoanalysis with a look at that paper.

Mulvey says (p. 62): "Traditionally, the woman displayed has functioned on two levels: as erotic object for the characters within the screen story, and as erotic object for the spectator within the auditorium." Men in film gaze at women on behalf of the spectator (p. 63).

To explain why such scopophilia should be pleasurable, Mulvey calls upon the Freudian notions of fetishism and voyeurism. Both mechanisms deal with the threat of castration that the sight of the naked female supposedly evokes in men. Voyeurism constitutes a fascination with and attempt to demystify the shock of her 'lack'. Fetishism is a substitution of objects or parts of the female body as sites of visual pleasure away from the traumatic genital zone. But Mulvey (1975) left open an important question: how is it that women enjoy cinema even though its gaze is male? Mulvey (1981) implicates a residue of pre-Oedipal 'masculinity' in women:

...Hollywood genre films structured around masculine pleasure, offering an identification with the *active* point of view, allow a woman spectator to rediscover that lost aspect of her sexual identity, the never fully repressed bed-rock of feminine neurosis. (p. 71, her italics)

Is there any particular reason why we should believe Mulvey's analysis of the gaze? Psychoanalysis is shaky ground on which to build any explanation. But there are more straightforward reasons for doubting her analysis. For example, there is no room within her explanation for women to derive pleasure from looking at men; this appears an unreasonable position. There seems also no possible explanation of fetishization amongst male homosexuals — they are after all interested in looking at men, not women. Yet photographs by Mapplethorpe, for example, are often very fetishistic.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text outlines the various types of records that should be maintained, including receipts, invoices, and bank statements, and provides guidance on how to organize and store these records effectively.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of financial information. It describes the various types of internal controls, such as segregation of duties, authorization requirements, and independent verification, and explains how these controls can be designed and implemented to minimize the risk of errors and fraud. The text also discusses the importance of regularly reviewing and updating internal controls to reflect changes in the organization's operations and the external environment.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of financial reporting and the role of the auditor. It discusses the various types of financial reports that are prepared, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, and explains how these reports are used by management and other stakeholders to make informed decisions. The text also discusses the role of the auditor in providing an independent opinion on the fairness and accuracy of the financial reports, and provides guidance on how to select and engage an auditor.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and disclosure in financial reporting. It emphasizes that providing clear and concise information about the organization's financial performance and position is essential for building trust and confidence among investors and other stakeholders. The text outlines the various types of disclosures that should be provided, including information about the organization's accounting policies, risks, and related party transactions, and provides guidance on how to present this information in a clear and understandable manner.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the role of the board of directors in overseeing the organization's financial reporting process. It describes the various responsibilities of the board, such as approving the financial statements, monitoring the effectiveness of internal controls, and ensuring that the organization complies with applicable laws and regulations. The text also discusses the importance of the board being independent and objective in its oversight role, and provides guidance on how to structure and operate the board effectively.

Surely there must be simpler explanations of the gaze. The work of writers such as Nochlin (1972, 1988) and Wolf (1990) suggests that power relations in society position women as to-be-looked-at. Attempts to position men as the object of the gaze run into a whole gamut of difficulties that seem power-related: men are not supposed to be passive, 'available' objects within a patriarchal system, but rather active seekers.

For our species to survive, we *must* have keen interest in sex. If, as seems reasonable, this interest generalizes from the body to things which remind us of the body — parts of the body and sex-related objects — this would correspond to what psychoanalysis labels fetishization. Combine this idea with the notion that power relations in society require the female to position herself as available to male regard. The 'male gaze' results. To suggest that castration anxiety and a host of other psychoanalytic terminology offers a better explanation seems to me to be wishful or blinkered thinking.

Tools

Mulvey's (1975) article highlights the extent to which the gaze in film — and in society in general — is male. That is a result which can be taken out of the context of her explanation in terms of fetishism. But it is interesting too to note the words in her opening paragraph (p. 57): "psychoanalytic theory is thus appropriated here as a political weapon, demonstrating the way unconscious of patriarchal society has structured film form." This sentence is unusual in its logic. For psychoanalysis to demonstrate anything, it would have to be capable of doing so. That of course would need to be established, which Mulvey does not do prior to this sentence; and because everything that follows is couched in psychoanalytic terms, the validity of psychoanalysis cannot be established subsequent to the sentence. The words *appropriated* and *weapon* possibly signify Mulvey's awareness of this logical weakness. They carry the suggestion that she can take psychoanalysis or leave it. If so, she vitiates her belief in the evidential status of the psychoanalytic explanation of fetishism, and the whole article therefore makes no claim to truth.

This is the sort of odd situation in which using a theory as a 'tool' can land a writer. Here is another example:

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document outlines the various methods and systems that can be used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial records.

The second part of the document focuses on the role of the auditor in the financial reporting process. It describes the responsibilities of the auditor and the standards that must be followed to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The document also discusses the importance of communication between the auditor and the management of the company.

The third part of the document discusses the various risks that are associated with financial reporting. It identifies the different types of risks and provides strategies for managing and mitigating these risks. The document also discusses the importance of transparency and disclosure in financial reporting.

The fourth part of the document discusses the various factors that can influence the value of a company. It identifies the different types of factors and provides strategies for maximizing the value of the company. The document also discusses the importance of strategic planning and the role of the board of directors in the financial reporting process.

The fifth part of the document discusses the various challenges that are associated with financial reporting. It identifies the different types of challenges and provides strategies for overcoming these challenges. The document also discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on the latest developments in financial reporting.

The sixth part of the document discusses the various opportunities that are associated with financial reporting. It identifies the different types of opportunities and provides strategies for taking advantage of these opportunities. The document also discusses the importance of innovation and the role of the board of directors in the financial reporting process.

The seventh part of the document discusses the various trends that are shaping the future of financial reporting. It identifies the different types of trends and provides strategies for staying ahead of the curve. The document also discusses the importance of continuous learning and the role of the board of directors in the financial reporting process.

If psychoanalysis is a tool that will unlock the meaning of dreams, it should also unlock that of films.

The psychoanalytic methodology is thus justified as an essential first step in the feminist project of understanding our socialization in patriarchy. (Kaplan, 1983, p. 12)

Again, the logic being used here is at the least very awkward.

Is a tool useful? It seems to me that a tool can only reveal something of substance to the extent that it is correct. Using a tool in fact implies another theory, one that is outside of the theory that is the tool, and to which the results of using the tool will be added. Where there is no theory outside the tool — as in Mulvey's article, despite her disclaimer — the tool is not a tool but part of the author's theory.

Since all theorizing involves tools, there is a real problem of knowing which tools are legitimate. The only solution, for those who believe in the possibility of explaining at all, would appear to lie in bootstrapping, iterative refinement, and in principles such as parsimony. Of course, if a tool can be rejected as unsound then the task of finding an explanation has at least avoided one possible pitfall.

A reading of some feminist writers — for example Gamman and Marshment (1988), Wilson (1986) and perhaps even Doane (1991b) — suggests disillusionment with the psychoanalytic path. There is a hint that psychoanalysis has delayed an understanding of what constructs the position of women within society. The success of Mulvey's article indicates, however, a willingness of the psychoanalytic, the film-theory and much of the feminist community to take on board the idea of the gaze as an expression of male dominance — but only when couched in psychoanalytic terms. It is worth noting that the central gaze idea, that "*men act and women appear*" was published by Berger (1972, p. 47, his italics) three years before Mulvey's article (Berger's *Ways of Seeing* was published in the U.S. in 1973). It was also expressed by Nochlin (1972). In fact, the debate is in some ways as old as the brazen stare of Manet's *Olympia* (see, for example, Clark, 1980; Kent, 1985a, 1985b; Lipton, 1992; Zola, 1867). So, far from being an advance, the way in which Mulvey's article drew debate down the psychoanalytic path may have been a costly mistake for feminism.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical tools employed to interpret the results.

3. The third part of the document presents the findings of the study. It discusses the observed trends and patterns in the data, highlighting the key factors that influence the outcomes. The results are compared against theoretical expectations and previous research.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a comprehensive analysis of the implications of the findings. It explores the potential applications of the research in various fields and discusses the limitations of the study. Recommendations are made for future research to address the identified gaps.

5. The final part of the document concludes the report by summarizing the main points and reiterating the significance of the research. It expresses gratitude to the funding agencies and acknowledges the contributions of the research team.

Chapter 4: Explanation

Both (post)structuralism and psychoanalysis imply a loss of ability to *mean*, for different reasons. In the former, meaning exists only through difference; there is an emptiness at the heart of any concept. Potential meaners too do not themselves mean what they express: they are transmission nodes within 'texts' that speak through the meaners. Nor do (post)structuralists allow us to *explain*, for the end of big stories, the death of metanarratives, disallows confidence in any explanatory system. Psychoanalysis then compounds our impotence by placing the driving force for our actions outside our conscious ken.

Structuralism and psychoanalysis could be regarded as self-contained entities, intriguing in themselves and amusing to play with. It is when they are applied in all seriousness that things often seem to go wrong. The way in which this happens follows a consistent pattern, namely that of tripping over their own premisses.

Psychoanalysis

Is psychoanalysis, when applied for example to film, intended to explain behaviour — why films are made a certain way, why the spectator enjoys certain types of scene, and so on? If the answer is not *yes* then we face an immediate contradiction: an explanation that is not intended to explain. If the answer is *yes* then there are two common situations:

1. Freud

Freud was an empiricist: he intended explaining behaviour, and he intended his explanations to be verifiable. It is unfortunate that, as a reading of Grünbaum (1986), Masson (1985), Popper (1974) or Farrell (1981) suggests, there are deep-seated problems which make Freudianism untenable.

It does seem that those who employ strict Freudian explanations must stand or fall by the same criteria as Freud's work. In other words, if I apply the notion of the Oedipus Complex, as Freud defined it, in order to explain a work of art, and the Oedipus Complex is nonsense, then my explanation, at least in those aspects which

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy, and the importance of maintaining social order.

In the second part of the report, the author discusses the political situation. It is noted that the government is still in a state of transition, and that there is a need for a more stable and effective government. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy, and the importance of maintaining social order.

Conclusions

The author concludes that the country is still in a state of depression, and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy, and the importance of maintaining social order.

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rely on the Oedipus Complex, must also be nonsense. To use Freudianism 'as a tool' is no escape.

2. *Freud + structuralism*

This appears to be far and away the favourite explanatory system, for example in its various Lacanian embodiments. On the positive side, such a system incorporates two concepts which almost certainly must be true in some form: (1) that we cannot always be conscious of our motives, and (2) that our perceptions of the world are to a greater or lesser extent socially constructed. However, it is also an explanatory system that explains itself to a halt very quickly. What is it explaining? Behaviour? No: unless behaviour is conceived as 'text'. Text, then? Yes, but the explanatory system too is text. If all is text, there seems no way in which any particular explanation of behaviour can be privileged, can be better than any other, for any such assumption would be just more text. This would seem to be the nature, for example, of Kristeva's (1969) semiotics. Her championing of Freud and Lacan, in her 1973 article, must be illogical when paired with her 1969 insistence that semiotics, the theory of theories, must be self-denying.

Structuralism

The structuralist explanatory dilemma would seem to reach its epitome with the writings of Derrida and Spivak. In Derrida (1968), meaning is permanently on the point of vanishing: meaning is difference, difference is never present, always deferred, always a compromise, a suppression of parts of itself. For Spivak explanations are ideological, incomplete, repressive, marginalizing. In both Spivak and Derrida, the reader is confronted with the problem that they are trying to explain what they have declared to be inexplicable, which has as a logical corollary that their prose is often (deliberately?) unintelligible. With Spivak, there is the additional frustration that she employs explanatory systems — Marx, for example, or Lacan — although not believing in explanation.

In a way, I suspect both Spivak and Derrida are not wholly wrong. They highlight the slipperiness of meaning and interpreting where their predecessors may have been content to believe their own explanations. However, it seems to me that

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Spivak and Derrida have fallen victim to two different types of problem. Spivak has put a Derridean and Lacanian gloss on the sort of theorizing about ideology that grew out of the Frankfurt School. She has combined this approach with notions of the Other familiar since de Beauvoir (1949). It is her repeated insistence — for example in her 1979 article — that all explanations are ideological constructions that leads her to the unwarranted conclusion that the explanatory undertaking is fundamentally corrupt and hopeless (although apparently worthwhile or she would not engage in it).

To declare the impossibility of explanation is an act of faith, and it would be just as legitimate to have a belief in the objective and therefore the explicable. *Knowability* — knowing whether or not an explanation is correct — is a different matter, but one which does not seem to fit the parameters of Spivak's system.

Derrida's difficulty — or the difficulty with Derrida — is of another type. In his 1968 article he is bent on describing what he claims cannot be described. The attempt leads to constructions such as:

And it is this constitution of the present as a "primordial" and irreducibly nonsimple, and therefore, in the strict sense nonprimordial, synthesis of traces, retentions, and protentions (to reproduce here, analogically and provisionally, a phenomenological and transcendental language that will presently be revealed as inadequate) that I propose to call protowriting, prototrace, or *différance*. The latter (is)(both) spacing (and) temporalizing. (p. 422)

Trying to read Derrida — for example, *of Grammatology* (1967) — is extremely disheartening. The task has been undertaken (see Sim, 1992; Stam, Burgoyne & Flitterman-Lewis, 1993, pp. 23-26) and through them a few concepts can be gleaned from his texts. However, I would argue that the difficulty with Derrida reflects a difficulty which Derrida has created for himself. He tends to a level and type of description in which he is himself embedded ("we who inhabit a language and a system of thought": Derrida, 1968, p. 418). Self-embedded describing is an option based on a conviction, but we need not share that conviction.

Derrida's (1968) *différance* represents a sort of (post)structuralist Nirvana, a haven of apparently justifiable unintelligibility, a sort of relieved despair. In the following chapter I would like to describe a theory of consciousness. The purpose is

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The second part covers the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's ledger to ensure that all payments and receipts are properly recorded. The third part discusses the need for regular audits to identify any discrepancies and prevent fraud. The final part provides a summary of the key points and offers some practical tips for managing the company's finances effectively.

In conclusion, it is essential for every business to have a clear and organized system for handling its financial affairs. By following the guidelines outlined in this document, you can ensure that your records are accurate and up-to-date, which will help you make informed decisions about your company's future.

It is also important to remember that good financial management is not just about keeping track of money; it's about understanding how your money is being used and making sure it's being used in the most effective way possible. This means regularly reviewing your financial statements and adjusting your budget as needed. By taking the time to do this, you can avoid common pitfalls like overspending and underfunding, and ensure that your business is always in a strong financial position.

to show how a change in viewpoint or level of description may make the intractable manageable. As a by-product, it may make Derrida explicable.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

Chapter 5: Theorizing about Consciousness

It may seem strange to want to describe a theory of consciousness. We know that any such theory, unless mystical, is going to talk of consciousness as *caused*. No sooner is consciousness defined, therefore, than it vanishes into those processes of which it is the result. It would seem that subjectivity will prove just as evanescent, whatever the theory of consciousness, as it does under psychoanalysis or (post)structuralism.

There are three answers I can think of to this objection. First, if subjectivity, in particular our sense of agency, 'vanishes' even when theorized correctly on the basis of reliable evidence, then so be it. At least we would for once have a well-founded theory. Second, in a universe in which all may somehow be interconnected there is a pressing need for efficiency in explanatory systems. The next word I choose to write may in some sense be determined by *everything*, but to seek to explain my choice on the basis of everything will prove impossible. Moreover, an explanation using a subset of everything may provide an excellent approximate reason for my choice, but it may also be vastly inefficient unless the correct subset of everything is selected. The selection had better be of the best variables and influences. Third, findings from physics suggest that consciousness may be necessary in explaining physical systems. The final chapter discusses this topic, which indicates that consciousness may in fact be the starting point to favour in any explanation of subjectivity.

What follows is a very quick outline of Dennett's (1991) theory of consciousness. The purpose is to give the flavour of how a theory of conscious can be expounded using a combination of logical reasoning and empiricism.

Dennett's theory of consciousness

The key to Dennett's (1991) theory of consciousness is process. It is an 'identist' theory, in that mind and brain are equated: our sense of awareness *is* brain processes.

The way in which our brain deals with information is dependent on two main types of influence: biology and culture. Biology determines that our eyes react to

The purpose of this document is to define the scope, objectives, and deliverables of the project. It serves as a reference point for all project participants and ensures that everyone is working towards the same goals. The project will be managed using a structured approach, with regular communication and reporting to ensure progress and address any issues that arise.

The project will be divided into several phases, each with specific tasks and milestones. The phases are: 1. Planning and Scope Definition, 2. Design and Development, 3. Testing and Deployment, and 4. Evaluation and Reporting. Each phase will have a dedicated team responsible for its completion. The project manager will oversee the overall progress and ensure that the project stays on schedule and within budget. Regular meetings and status reports will be provided to keep all stakeholders informed of the project's status and any changes that may be required.

The project team consists of the following members: [List of team members]. Each member has specific responsibilities and expertise that will be utilized throughout the project. The project manager will coordinate the team's efforts and ensure that all tasks are completed on time and to the required quality standards.

Project Objectives and Deliverables

The primary objective of the project is to [State the main goal]. Key deliverables include [List of deliverables]. The project will be completed by [Date]. The project budget is estimated at [Amount]. The project will be managed using [Methodology]. The project will be reported on a regular basis to the project sponsor and other stakeholders.

light in a certain way, that neurons code sound as firing patterns, and so on. The ability of organisms to learn has accelerated biological evolution through the 'Baldwin effect': a learnable 'good trick' may quickly come to be favoured in the genotype. Dennett (1991, p. 193 ff.) suggests that one characteristic feature of consciousness, inner speech or talking to yourself, might be one such good trick.

Culture forms consciousness in a manner reminiscent of (post)structuralism. However, Dennett favours the notion of the *meme*, a term attributable to Dawkins (1976):

Examples of memes are tunes, ideas, catch-phrases, clothes fashions, ways of making pots or of building arches. Just as genes propagate themselves in the gene pool by leaping from body to body via sperm or eggs, so memes propagate themselves in the meme pool by leaping from brain to brain via a process which, in the broad sense, can be called imitation. (Dawkins, 1976, p. 143)

Much of the appeal of memes in contrast to (post)structuralism, it seems to me, is memes' active nature. Our brains are parasitized by memes which then compete for expression with no necessary regard for the good of their host.

Competition is also the key notion in Dennett's model of *production*, of how we have conscious thoughts, or speak, or act, and so on. The model is of the 'pandemonium' variety: multiple subprocesses activated by the ongoing context compete or cooperate in the tussle to attain expression. What we are conscious of thinking or meaning is not prior to, but caused by these competing subprocesses.

Where is consciousness? A counterintuitive, but logically consistent aspect of Dennett's theory relates to 'where' consciousness occurs: it is not located anywhere. There is no point or time at which consciousness occurs, no stage or screen upon which our experience must appear in order to be felt as conscious. Consciousness *is* brain activity.

This idea of 'mechanical' interpretation in the brain is the central insight of *any* materialistic theory of the mind, but it challenges a deeply held intuition: our sense that for *real* understanding to occur, there has to be *someone in there* to validate the proceedings, to *witness* the events whose happening constitutes the understanding. (Dennett, 1991, p. 322)

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The second part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and errors, including the steps to be taken when a mistake is identified. The final section provides a summary of the key points and offers advice on how to prevent future errors.

It is crucial to ensure that all data is entered correctly and that the system is regularly updated. The document also highlights the need for a clear and concise communication channel between all parties involved. By following these guidelines, you can ensure the accuracy and reliability of your records.

The following table provides a detailed overview of the various components and their respective functions. Each item is listed with its name, a brief description, and the responsible party. This information is essential for understanding the overall structure and operation of the system. The table is organized into columns for ease of reference and includes a section for any additional notes or comments.

In conclusion, the document serves as a comprehensive guide for managing the system effectively. It covers all aspects from initial setup to ongoing maintenance and troubleshooting. By adhering to the instructions provided, you can maximize the efficiency and performance of the system. For further assistance, please contact the support team.

A brain does not contain a witness; it is a witness.

Problems

The above is an extremely brief synopsis of Dennett (1991). Frankly, what he describes is not what consciousness *feels like*. It is difficult to know how much this problem matters. It could be argued that nothing feels like what it apparently is — a cup of tea feels like a cup of tea, not like a conglomeration of subatomic forces. Accessibility (see below) is also a key difficulty for consciousness and this must also contribute to the 'feel' problem.

However, there is also much resistance to mechanism. We do not see ourselves as automata. Consider the following as possible counter-arguments.

Billions of neurons

A common problem is the feeling that neurons cannot of themselves yield consciousness.

How *could* a complicated slew of electrochemical interactions between billions of neurons amount to conscious experience? And yet we readily imagine human beings to be conscious, even if we can't imagine *how* this could be. (Dennett, 1991, p. 433, his italics)

An answer of sorts, in the form of a question, can also be taken from Dennett (1991):

Well, what did you think it would seem like if [consciousness] *were* just a combination of electrochemical happenings in your brain?...Why shouldn't such combinations of electrochemical happenings in the brain have precisely the effects we set out to explain? (Dennett, 1991, p. 410, his italics)

Zombies

The bugbear in theorizing about consciousness is probably the zombie. It has two qualities which make it ideal for antimechanistic philosophers: it has no soul and

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it refuses to die. Dennett takes the zombie idea to the point of absurdity in his reflections on 'zimbo's' (unconscious, self-monitoring, reflexive zombies):

We can readily see that at the very least the zimbo would (unconsciously) believe that it was in various mental states - precisely the mental states it is in position to report about should we ask it questions. *It* would think it was conscious, even if it wasn't! Any entity that could pass the Turing test [i.e., fool a panel of experts into believing it could think like a human] would operate under the (mis?)apprehension that it was conscious. In other words, it would be the victim of an illusion. (Dennett, 1991, p. 311, his italics)

Inaccessibility

If Dennett's theory is correct, then consciousness is an emergent property of those many cooperating and competing processes which characterize the functioning of the mind and brain. A consequence predictable from such a model is inaccessibility: we will be able to report on only a limited amount of what goes on inside our heads. Why? Some processes are too fleeting to leave a reportable trace, others do not connect with processes responsible for generating reports, others lose out in competition with processes that do result in a report (a memory, a speech act, a drawing, and so on).

Inaccessibility would also appear to be a key problem when it comes to theorizing subjectivity. The problem can be tackled under a number of headings.

Motivation

Dennett's theory is essentially cognitive. I have chosen to use it because of the way it tackles the question of why the world appears to us the way it does. However, the theory does relegate motivation to second place — in other words, why we do what we do and, more importantly for subjectivity, why we differ from one another in what we want to do.

To the extent that our motives may be established in a nonconceptual manner, they may be inaccessible to report. There will be innate tendencies, preconceptual conditioning, reward and punishment regimes including such strong emotions as love and fear. These may be unavailable to sophisticated forms of cognitive formulation

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and so govern our actions in ways which we cannot fully describe or control. In pre-Dennett parlance, motives may be unconscious.

However, what matters here is the approach. There is vast literature of empirical investigation of motivation. Baars (1988), for example, has attempted to translate certain Freudian concepts into empirical form. The articles on creativity of Barron and Harrington (1981), Eisenstadt (1978), Götz and Götz (1979a, b), Rushton (1990) or Simonton (1977) would be other token instances. Such a literature has had virtually no impact on theorizing the creative subject within theories of cultural production. No doubt there are many reasons for this lack, but chief among them may be the devotion of theorists to psychoanalysis and (post)structuralism.

Qualia

A quale is the undefinable something an experience has that is supposed to raise it above the mechanical: it is what feelings, colours and so on *feel like* in a way that is meant to be beyond mechanism, to be purely subjective. Nagel (1974) believed he was pinning the idea down when he posed his infamous question: *what is it like to be a bat?* As Hofstadter (1981a, p. 403 ff.) comments, the question has the fundamental problem that it has a be-ee (a winged mammal) but no be-er. If the question were *what is it like for a human to be a bat?* the nature of the difficulty would be immediately obvious.

What is happening with qualia, it seems to me, is a mistake in type or level of description. There is the experience of the colour red, for example, and an attempt to describe that experience. The two will never be the same, and it is fruitless to demand that they must be. A theory of consciousness will never *be* consciousness, it cannot be. What it must be, however, is justified in its explanation of how consciousness comes about. We will never get the 'feel' from that description (although it seems that something in us will always go on to demand it).

Différance

Our minds often seem to be engaged in an endless verbal attempt to describe the world inside or outside ourselves. In Dennett's terms, a process — in this case a very large one involving many subprocesses — has taken temporary control of our brains. I would like to contend that Derrida's (1968) writing on *différance* is, in its

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document outlines the various methods and systems that can be used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial records.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the different types of financial statements that are commonly used in business. It explains the purpose and content of each statement, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. The document also discusses the importance of reconciling these statements and ensuring that they are consistent and accurate.

The third part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in maintaining the integrity of financial records. It describes the various internal control systems that can be implemented to prevent and detect errors and fraud. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits and the role of external auditors in providing an independent assessment of the accuracy of financial records.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed throughout the document. It emphasizes the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of internal controls in ensuring the integrity of financial records. The document concludes by stating that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved.

essential characteristics, a product of this process' (1) being language-based; (2) being self-embedded; and (3) turning on itself.

Self-embeddedness is another form of inaccessibility: the process has access only to those events which occur within its descriptive powers. Language cannot sense the fleetingness of the process of word identification, let alone sense sound or colour. Language can only report what is given to it to report. The evanescent processes of tying a spoken or written word to its meaning, of separating its sound or form or meaning from all similar tokens is what *différance* appears to entail. Such a process is at and beyond the limits of what a self-embedded, self-reporting language system can report. Its attempt to report those processes — Derrida's paper — is inevitably going to fail.

Conclusions

Has this excursion into Dennett's theory brought anything? I believe so. First, it suggests that subjectivity may receive better, fuller and more accurate explanation if approached from outside the fields of (post)structuralism and psychoanalysis. Second, an adequate theory of consciousness may even explain the sort of situation into which Freud, or Lacan, or Derrida, theorized themselves. Third, a successful theory of consciousness may prove a paradigm for theorizing the whole of the subject, including motivation and creativity. Fourth, Dennett's theory of consciousness represents the sort of approach to theorizing subjectivity in which the question *Why should I believe what you are telling me?* is allowed and in which evidence and reasoning are offered in the quest for better and better answers.

Having moved consciousness to centre-stage, it becomes necessary to take the matter further. Results emanating from mathematics and theoretical physics are so unusual and compelling for what they suggest about the role of consciousness that they must be considered. The final chapter attempts just this.

The first paragraph discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The second paragraph describes the process of reconciling the company's books with the bank statements. It notes that any discrepancies should be investigated immediately. The third paragraph outlines the procedure for handling customer complaints. It states that all complaints should be addressed promptly and fairly. The fourth paragraph discusses the company's policy on employee conduct. It requires that all employees adhere to a strict code of ethics. The fifth paragraph describes the company's commitment to environmental sustainability. It states that the company will continue to invest in green technologies. The sixth paragraph discusses the company's financial performance. It notes that the company has achieved a steady increase in revenue over the past year. The seventh paragraph describes the company's plans for future growth. It states that the company will continue to expand its operations into new markets. The eighth paragraph discusses the company's commitment to social responsibility. It states that the company will continue to support various community programs. The ninth paragraph describes the company's policy on data security. It requires that all data be protected from unauthorized access. The tenth paragraph discusses the company's commitment to transparency. It states that the company will continue to provide regular updates to its stakeholders.

Conclusion

The conclusion summarizes the key points of the report. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping and the need for prompt action in the event of any issues. It also expresses confidence in the company's ability to continue to grow and succeed in the future. The report concludes with a statement of appreciation for the support and cooperation of all employees and stakeholders.

Chapter 6: Beyond mechanism?

To throw everything into doubt is not a very original or constructive activity. The description of one theory of consciousness in the last chapter was an attempt to find a way forward after so much negativity with respect to structuralism and psychoanalysis.

In the end, could it all be a matter of viewpoint? A theory of consciousness can 'position' the structuralists, the structuralists can position theorists and theories of consciousness. The problem is where to start explaining, what (working) propositions to hold as fundamental. There is no universally accepted solution, the Cartesian "I think therefore I am" notwithstanding.

Reasons of efficiency argue against the notion that any starting point is as good as any other (always assuming that efficiency is worthwhile). But it may be possible — one day, if not now — to do better than this: one reason for my interest in emphasizing consciousness is the extraordinary role assigned to it in aspects of mathematical logic and theoretical physics. If subjectivity proves fundamental in such disciplines, then perhaps a starting point for explanations will in fact have been found.

There are three cases now to be discussed.

Gödel

In a paper published in 1931 Kurt Gödel demonstrated that any complex system of mathematical logic contains one unexpected flaw: it can produce a statement which it cannot prove but which we nonetheless know to be true. In informal terms, the statement, correctly deduced according to the rules of the mathematical system, is an assertion to that system of the form *You cannot prove this statement*. If the system can prove the statement, then it cannot be a correct mathematical system because it has proved a contradiction. Therefore it must be true that it cannot prove the statement. And therefore there is a statement which we know to be true but which cannot be proved by that system. Worse still, any conceivable complex mathematical or logical system will produce the same result. The conundrum is: *How do we know this logical truth which cannot be deduced within*

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the need for a new approach to the study of management. It then goes on to discuss the various methods that have been used in the past and the limitations of these methods. The second part of the paper discusses the new approach to the study of management and the various methods that have been used in this approach. The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the new approach for the study of management and the various methods that have been used in this approach.

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- 1. Smith, J. (1980) The importance of the research and the need for a new approach to the study of management. *Journal of Management Studies*, 17(1), 1-10.
- 2. Jones, M. (1985) The various methods that have been used in the past and the limitations of these methods. *Journal of Management Studies*, 22(2), 11-20.
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any conceivable mathematical or logical system? Is there something above logic, something preternatural about our minds?

It is Penrose (1989) who brought Gödel's Theorem to broad attention in debates both in physics and in theorizing about consciousness. He believed it to be "a good part of the reason for believing that consciousness is able to influence truth-judgements in a *non*-algorithmic [nonmechanistic] way" (p. 538, his italics).

Gödel's Theorem is certainly a problem for supporters of mechanism: something we can know but which no mechanism can allow us to know. That at least is Penrose's argument.

Dennett (1978a) had previously argued against this sort of interpretation. He maintained that a person's thought processes cannot be captured within a single algorithm. They are rather a bundle of algorithms and heuristics. Whereas it is indeed true that a single algorithm cannot prove Gödel's Theorem within itself, Dennett believed that another algorithm or heuristic might provide the proof from outside.

Unfortunately, Dennett does not go through any detailed mathematical argument. I find it very hard to comprehend how a second algorithm — a different aspect of our minds, perhaps — could realize somehow that it had the proof that was inaccessible to the first algorithm, without actually following the logic of the first algorithm and arriving at the same accessibility problem.

All that can be said, perhaps, is that Gödel's Theorem is tantalizing in its possible implications.

Self-reference

Gödel's Theorem is an example of the fact that a strange and undefinable effect may occur when something references itself. Another well-known example is one of the simplest: *This sentence is false*. If the sentence is correct in the assertion that it is false, then the sentence must be true... Other examples (from Hofstadter, 1981a, p. 276 ff.) include *This sentence contains three errors* and *This sentence contains one error*. Hofstadter ponders on how

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each of us is trapped inside a powerful system with a unique point of view - and that power is also a guarantor of limitedness. And this vulnerability - this self-hook - may also be the source of the ineradicable sense of "I." (p. 278)

Human consciousness, of course, is self-referential. A peculiarity of determinists, be they structuralists or empiricists, is their own position within the system they champion: do they believe themselves to be determined in their actions in the same way as those others whom they write about? If so, what sense or meaning do they hope to find in their act of writing? Can they originate meanings?

The area of self-reference is very difficult and slippery. Like Gödel's Theorem, however, it is one other possible loophole for those wishing to escape mechanism.

Schrödinger's cat

At the subatomic scale at which quantum effects can be measured, standard and apparently highly successful quantum theory has placed itself in the odd position of involving consciousness. Subatomic particles or forces are demonstrably in a 'complex superposition of states' — that is, simultaneously in many definable states rather than in one particular state — until a measurement takes place. When a measurement is carried out, they adopt one of the possible states. The problem is that measurement is defined and seemingly only definable in terms of human consciousness: someone has a look, and a state is immediately adopted.

The 'phenomenon' is best known, perhaps, in terms of *Schrödinger's cat*. This thought experiment involves a cat inside a box (this is yet another case of scientists giving themselves a bad name). The cat may be alive or dead depending upon whether a quantum event has released poison within the box. Schrödinger's equations, apparently well-founded, force the conclusion that the cat is both alive and dead until someone opens the box and has a look, at which point the cat will be alive *or* dead (see Penrose, 1989, p. 375 ff). This is quite a power to bestow upon subjectivity, and physicists have expended a great deal of effort to get around the problem, apparently without much success. One proposal is the 'many-worlds' solution (see Penrose, 1989, pp. 381-382). In this, the universe splits at every

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved.

In the second part, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes a detailed description of the survey process, the design of the questionnaire, and the statistical techniques employed to interpret the results. The author also discusses the challenges faced during the data collection process and how they were overcome.

The third part of the document presents the findings of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the key results. The author provides a clear and concise summary of the data, highlighting the most significant trends and patterns.

In the fourth part, the author discusses the implications of the findings for the industry and for future research. It is noted that the results of this study have important implications for the way in which businesses should manage their records and analyze their data. The author also suggests several areas for further research that would be helpful in understanding the issues more fully.

The final part of the document is a conclusion that summarizes the main points of the study. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping and the need for businesses to invest in the resources necessary to ensure that their records are complete and up-to-date. The author also expresses confidence that the findings of this study will be helpful to other businesses in the industry.

moment into an infinite number of universes; the result is that in one universe the cat is alive, in another dead, in another the cat never existed, and so on. A further implication would seem to be that whatever is behind you at the moment is not actually there until you turn around and look at it — a strange rerun of Berkeley's solipsism.

To add another level of confusion, there is also Dennett's (1991) argument that there is no single spatial or temporal point at which consciousness occurs within an individual. So there is no definable time at which the measurement occurs which will force the quantum event into one state or another.

On the leading edge

Physics yields a further conundrum, but this one may point the way out of some of the dilemmas. Penrose (1989) again:

According to relativity, there is not really such a thing as the 'now' at all. The closest that we get to such a concept is an observer's 'simultaneous space' in space-time...but that depends on the *motion* of the observer! The 'now' according to one observer would not agree with that for another. Concerning two space-time events *A* and *B*, one observer *U* might consider that *B* belongs to the fixed past and *A* to the uncertain future, while for a second observer *V*, it could be that *A* belongs to the fixed past and *B* to the uncertain future... (p. 292; his italics)

The above is reminiscent of Merleau-Ponty's (1964, p. 291) assertion: "I say of a thing that it is moved; but my body moves itself, my movement deploys itself." We are self-deploying, and the results from quantum physics and from relativity put us with respect to ourselves, *possibly*, in a world-creating, causally determining position. This sense of flow or movement is also to be found in Dennett and Derrida. For Dennett, all mental activity including consciousness is process without endpoint, like a continuous falling-forward. Something similar is detectable in Derrida: meaning as ongoing and ever-elusive.

These viewpoints should at least give pause for thought to mechanists and determinists. Where there are self-reflective selves, each in its own spacetime, there would seem to be at least the possibility of subject as agent.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also highlights the need for transparency and accountability in all financial activities.

In addition, the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. It describes the role of different departments in the organization and how they work together to ensure that all financial information is properly recorded and reported. The text also discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the financial data.

The document also addresses the issue of data security and the need to protect sensitive financial information from unauthorized access. It discusses the various measures that can be taken to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of the data, such as the use of encryption and secure communication channels. The text also emphasizes the importance of employee training and awareness in maintaining data security.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on the latest financial regulations and standards. It emphasizes that organizations must continuously monitor and adapt to changes in the regulatory environment to ensure compliance and avoid penalties. The text also discusses the role of professional organizations and industry associations in providing guidance and support in this regard.

In conclusion, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the various aspects of financial record-keeping and data management. It emphasizes the importance of accuracy, transparency, and security in all financial activities and provides practical guidance on how to achieve these goals. The document is intended to serve as a valuable resource for anyone involved in financial management.

• Gödel himself was a mystic (Rucker, 1982, p. 170). He put the problem of determinism this way:

There is no contradiction between free will and knowing in advance precisely what one will do. If one knows oneself completely then this *is* the situation. One does not deliberately do the opposite of what one wants. (quoted in Rucker, 1982, p. 168; Rucker's italics)

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Conclusion

This thesis has been about explanation, in particular explanations of subjectivity. When I make an artwork, who is this 'I'? Is there any sense in which I am correct in seeing myself as the work's author? The search for an answer was guided by another question when assessing others' theories: *Why should I believe what you are telling me?* Beginning with structuralism, I emphasized that it had a very difficult and ambivalent relationship with 'reality' or the objective. The *forecast finding* implies that evidence exists and must be explained whether it is conceptualized as stemming from world-as-external-reality or world-as-story/text.

The examination of explanation moved on to psychoanalysis. Its history, at least in so far as it relates to cultural explanations, has seen a progressive move away from science in favour of theorizing by assertion rather than by evidence. Indeed, arguing more or less from a position that we only have access to distorted constructions of a world-story, theorists of a combined psychoanalytic/structuralist position seem to consider any demand for support for their theorizing symptomatic of a scientific, positivist, modernist, perhaps even antisocialist and antifeminist delusion.

Despite such arguments, I persisted here with the question *Why should I believe...* Psychoanalysts could be seen to dismiss evidence, for two reasons less high-minded than their theoretical protestations may suggest: (1) they wish to theorize unfettered by data, and (2) such data as exist cast doubt on many fundamental psychoanalytic tenets. After considering Mulvey's *Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema* I suggested that some feminist theorists are coming round to the conclusion argued here: that psychoanalytic explanations of culture have misled and delayed and, worse, perpetuated patriarchy.

If structuralism and psychoanalysis do not afford good explanations of subjectivity, a start must be made elsewhere. I chose Dennett's theory of consciousness here as an example of how the problem might be approached. It represents nothing more than a possible beginning, and the really 'interesting' questions of subjectivity — including motivation, creativity, will — were barely touched upon. However, consciousness may be *the* correct starting point for explanations of subjectivity, if the logical and physical results outlined in Chapter 6

CHAPTER 1

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two main sections: the first deals with the pre-historic period, and the second with the historic period. The pre-historic period is defined as the period from the beginning of the world to the beginning of the historic period, which is the period from the beginning of the historic period to the present. The historic period is defined as the period from the beginning of the historic period to the present. The pre-historic period is divided into three main periods: the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age. The historic period is divided into three main periods: the Middle Ages, the Modern Age, and the Contemporary Age.

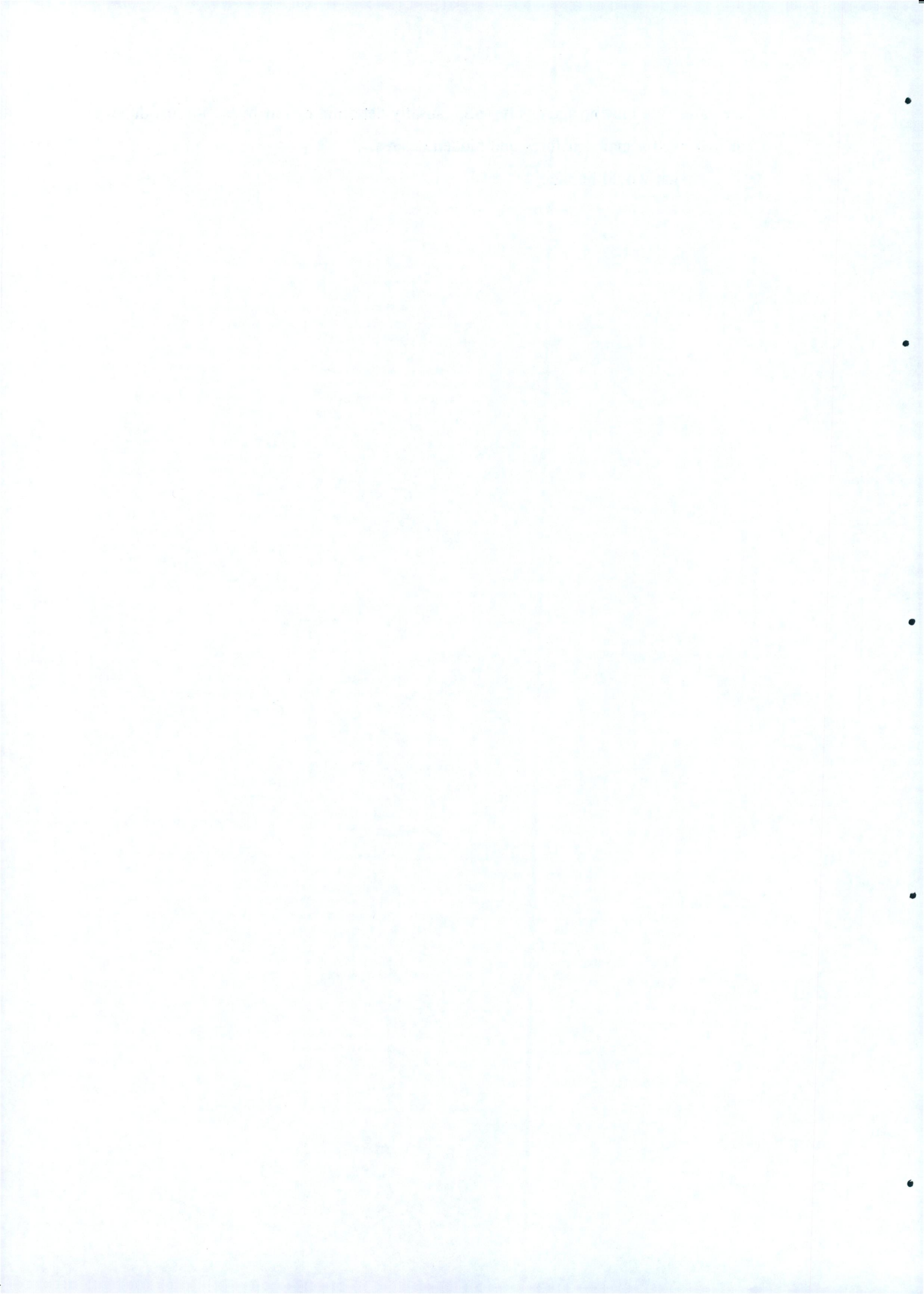
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are valid. We may be agents after all, causally determining our lives, not just dupes of ingrained social structures and hidden desires.

That would be nice.



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3. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data.

4. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized equipment.

5. The results of these analyses are then used to identify trends and patterns in the data.

6. This information is crucial for understanding the underlying causes of the observed phenomena.

7. The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and offers recommendations for future research.

8. It is hoped that these findings will contribute to a better understanding of the subject matter.

9. The author would like to thank the following individuals for their assistance and support:

10. Dr. John Doe, Dr. Jane Smith, and Dr. Robert Johnson.

11. The research was funded by the National Science Foundation.

12. The author is currently a postdoctoral fellow at the University of California, Berkeley.

13. The author can be contacted at [email address] or [phone number].

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3. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including interviews and surveys.

4. The results of the data collection process are presented in the following section, which includes a detailed analysis of the findings.

5. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and offers recommendations for future research.

6. The document concludes by emphasizing the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure the effectiveness of the program.

7. The following table provides a summary of the data collected during the study.

8. The data shows a significant increase in the number of participants over the course of the study.

9. The results indicate that the program has a positive impact on the well-being of participants.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical tools employed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study, including a comparison of the different methods and a discussion of the implications of the findings. It also includes a section on the limitations of the study and suggestions for future research.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It highlights the main points of the study and offers a final perspective on the overall results.

5. The fifth part of the document contains a list of references and a bibliography. It includes citations to the works of other researchers in the field and provides a comprehensive overview of the literature related to the study.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a section on the acknowledgments, where the author expresses gratitude to the individuals and organizations that supported the research. It also includes a section on the author's contact information and a brief biography.

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3. The third part of the document focuses on the interpretation and analysis of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical tools and techniques used to identify trends and patterns in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the findings and conclusions drawn from the analysis. It discusses the implications of the results and offers recommendations for future research and action.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and the potential sources of error. It acknowledges the challenges faced during the data collection and analysis process and offers suggestions for improving the quality of the research.

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5. The third part of the document describes the procedures for ensuring the reliability and validity of the data.

6. This involves careful selection of samples and the use of appropriate statistical techniques.

7. The fourth part of the document discusses the ethical considerations that must be taken into account.

8. These include the need to obtain informed consent from participants and to ensure the confidentiality of their data.

9. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions of the study.

10. It highlights the strengths and limitations of the research and suggests areas for further investigation.

11. Finally, the document concludes with a list of references and a list of authors.

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3. The third part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data collection and analysis. It notes that while technology has advanced significantly, there are still many obstacles to overcome, such as data privacy and security concerns.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of data-driven decision-making and the need for continuous improvement in data management practices.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the future of data collection and analysis. It explores emerging technologies and trends that are expected to shape the field in the coming years, such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a list of references and sources used in the research. It includes books, articles, and other relevant materials that provide further insight into the topics discussed.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the implications of the research for practice. It offers suggestions for how the findings can be applied to improve data management and analysis in various industries and organizations.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a conclusion and final thoughts. It expresses the author's appreciation for the support and assistance provided by the research team and acknowledges the limitations of the study.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the potential for further research. It identifies areas where additional data and analysis are needed to address the remaining questions and challenges in the field.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a final summary and key takeaways. It emphasizes the importance of data in driving business success and the need for ongoing learning and innovation in data management practices.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It then goes on to describe the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including surveys and interviews.

3. The next section details the results of the study, showing a clear correlation between the variables being measured.

4. Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research and practical applications.

5. The author also includes a list of references to support the findings and provide context for the study.

6. In addition, there are several appendices that provide further details on the methodology and data collection process.

7. The document is well-organized and easy to read, making it a valuable resource for anyone interested in the field.

8. Overall, the study provides a comprehensive look at the topic and offers valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms.

9. The findings are particularly relevant for those working in the industry, as they provide a clear picture of current trends and challenges.

10. The document is a well-written and informative piece that should be read by all those who are interested in the subject.

11. The author has done a great job of presenting the information in a clear and concise manner, making it easy to understand.

12. The study is a valuable contribution to the field and provides a solid foundation for further research.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures to be followed when recording transactions. It details the steps from identifying the transaction to posting it to the appropriate ledger accounts, ensuring that all necessary supporting documents are retained.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of reconciling the accounts regularly. It explains how this process helps to identify and correct any errors or discrepancies in the records, ensuring that the financial statements are accurate and reliable.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed in the previous sections. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, proper documentation, and regular reconciliation in maintaining the financial records.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the importance of using reliable sources and ensuring the accuracy of the information gathered.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the interpretation and analysis of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical tools and techniques used to identify trends and patterns in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communication and reporting. It emphasizes the need for clear and concise communication of the findings and conclusions of the study to the relevant stakeholders.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical considerations in research. It highlights the need for researchers to adhere to ethical guidelines and ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the data.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation. It emphasizes the need for researchers to regularly assess the progress and impact of their research and make adjustments as needed.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and teamwork. It highlights the need for researchers to work together and share their knowledge and resources to achieve their research goals.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest research and developments in the field. It emphasizes the need for researchers to engage in continuous learning and professional development.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong professional reputation. It highlights the need for researchers to adhere to high standards of conduct and integrity in their work.

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2. The second part of the document is a letter from the editor to the author, dated 10/15/1954. The editor expresses interest in the author's work and suggests that the author submit a paper for consideration.

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5. The fifth part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 10/30/1954. The author thanks the editor for accepting the paper and expresses hope that the paper will be published.

6. The sixth part of the document is a letter from the editor to the author, dated 11/5/1954. The editor informs the author that the paper has been published in the journal.

7. The seventh part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 11/10/1954. The author expresses appreciation for the editor's work and the journal's contribution to the field.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It is essential to ensure that all entries are supported by appropriate documentation and receipts.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the accuracy of the records and to identify any discrepancies.

4. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling cash and other assets.

5. All cash transactions should be recorded immediately and in full, including the date and amount.

6. It is important to maintain a clear and organized system for tracking all assets and liabilities.

7. The third part of the document provides guidelines for the management of accounts payable and receivable.

8. Accounts payable should be monitored closely to ensure timely payments and to avoid late fees.

9. Accounts receivable should be managed effectively to ensure prompt collection of payments.

10. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate financial statements.

11. Financial statements should be prepared regularly and should accurately reflect the financial position of the organization.

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2. It then outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups.

3. The next section describes the results of the data collection process, highlighting key findings and trends.

4. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the overall findings and recommendations for future research.

5. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the data collected during the study.

6. This section includes a list of the variables measured and the corresponding data points.

7. The data is presented in a clear and concise format, allowing for easy comparison and analysis.

8. The results show a strong correlation between the variables studied, indicating a significant relationship.

9. These findings have important implications for the field of study and provide valuable insights.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the sampling process and the statistical tools employed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study, including a comparison of the different methods and a discussion of the findings. It highlights the strengths and weaknesses of each approach.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a conclusion and recommendations for future research. It suggests areas for further investigation and offers practical advice for researchers in the field.

5. The fifth part of the document contains a list of references and a bibliography. It includes citations to all the sources used in the study, as well as a list of related works in the field.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of appendices, which includes additional data, tables, and figures. These appendices provide further detail and support for the main text of the document.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of footnotes and endnotes. These notes provide additional information and clarification on specific points raised in the text.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of acknowledgments, which expresses gratitude to the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the course of the study.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of abbreviations and acronyms. This section defines the shorthand terms used throughout the document to ensure clarity and consistency.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of tables and figures. These visual aids are used to present complex data in a clear and concise manner, making it easier for the reader to understand the results of the study.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical tools employed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study, including a comparison of the different methods and a discussion of the factors that influence the outcomes. It also includes a series of graphs and tables to illustrate the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research. It highlights the need for further investigation into the underlying mechanisms and the potential applications of the results.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study and summarizes the key findings. It reiterates the importance of the research and the need for continued efforts in this field.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a list of references and a bibliography. It includes citations to the relevant literature and the sources used in the study.

7. The seventh part of the document includes a list of appendices and supplementary materials. These materials provide additional information and data that are not included in the main text of the document.

8. The eighth part of the document contains a list of figures and tables. These visual aids are used to present the data in a clear and concise manner, making it easier for the reader to understand the results.

9. The ninth part of the document includes a list of footnotes and endnotes. These notes provide additional information and clarification on specific points mentioned in the text.

10. The tenth part of the document contains a list of acknowledgments and a list of authors. It expresses gratitude to the individuals and organizations that supported the research and provides contact information for the authors.

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3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools used to identify trends and patterns in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communicating the results of the analysis to the relevant stakeholders. It emphasizes the need for clear and concise reporting that provides actionable insights.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the various challenges and limitations associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the confidentiality and security of the data. It emphasizes the need for robust data protection measures to prevent unauthorized access and disclosure.

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9. The ninth part of the document discusses the various tools and technologies used in data collection and analysis. It highlights the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest advancements in data science and analytics.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the various best practices and guidelines for data collection and analysis. It highlights the importance of following established standards and protocols to ensure the quality and reliability of the data.

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