

1973 ✓
Sat Sep 1 '73
Some detail
inferred
Lynch
Drechsel

at
Sunday Aug 4

p 826 Nancy Turner ms. "Questions are stated rather than asked in Harada."

- is this related to the art?
- there is no way of asking a question (asking a riddle) in art, except by stating a paradox.
- there is no interrogative or negative in art.

Art is a language that has no negative or interrogative statements. Such statements as it makes are declarative, because there they are. They are assumed to be "true", just as one assumes a mythic or informative or historic statement to be meant as true.

i: how can you inject negatives or questions?
Ans: by stating riddles or paradoxes.

*This kind of riddle
is a paradox*
Riddle: (of "one pig, two snouts" variety) - a statement, patently false, which causes you to ask "What is that that is like one pig with two snouts?"

Paradox - (the world is as sharp as a knife) - a statement that is both true and false at the same time. It forces you to ask "In what way is the world --- a knife?"

The verb being used is "is" (present tense; not "has been" or "will be", or "is not").

Within this structure, they examined all forms

it goes forward and backward at the same time



of "is";

"is the equivalent of"

"is the equal-opposite of"

Monday

A concept to try: When a sculpture shows an animal in the act of doing something (like beaver biting), take it to mean not that he is going to bite, but that he ^(also) has just finished biting, he has just bitten and produced 2 halves, on ^{one of} which he himself sits. The part is greater than the whole - his chewing stick is the whole totem pole, and he rides on one of the halves he has just produced by the bite.

∴ the whole (totem pole) is really a designated part (the stick), which is greater than the whole (beaver).

i. the act (biting) is greater than itself, because it shows the results of the act as the whole (pole), of which one of the figures is doing the act (beaver).

The part is the producer of its whole

The act is its consequences

Raven being born
before being swallowed
by whale

The act $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{produces} \\ \text{is produced by} \end{array} \right.$ its consequences
an act and its consequences at the same time

The part $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is lesser than} \\ \text{is greater than} \end{array} \right.$ its whole

an egg that lays its brood

a brood pecking its way out of its own egg (Skimmins)

a fish eating itself

a part of a fish eating itself

(dogfish?)

a fish that has just eaten itself

Raven being born →

Raven giving birth to his mother. That's $\frac{1}{2}$, now

→ (other half) Raven must be his own father.



i.e. 1) the act and its ^{explicit} consequences

2) the comparison act that is implied

One hand clapping itself

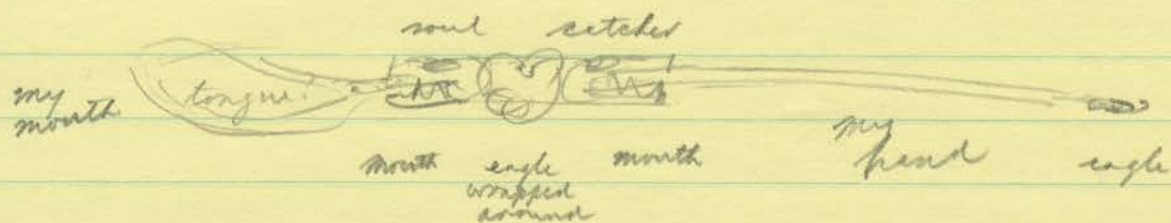
1) the hand is greater than its ^{part} _{whole}

the act is produced by its own consequence

2) implies ^{other hand} hands, and the claps.

Tuesday

The spoon paradigm must include my mouth.



-as I bite, -----

The two mouths



each of which
eats the other

between them



life and death



eagle wrapped around

each the eater eaten

Wednesday

Combinations of

- the mouth that eats itself

- " " " " " " , one being a beak

- moving from profiles to frontals

It seems to me all the same mental problem:

trying to compose the ~~two~~  2 linked Möbius strip structure

because that is the essential structure of thought:
interlocked paradoxes

Saturday

If a part can be greater than the whole ---

Any animal mouthing another could be construed as
swallowing it, as a cunt swallows a cock.

Correct use of 'hawk' is secondary to diagrammatic

beakless Laven : toothless whale :: male : female

Sunday

Art is a story told presentationally,
instead of discursively

This allows "end" and "beginning" to be at
the same time (free of narrative time) the
transformation goes both ways

The end is its own beginning

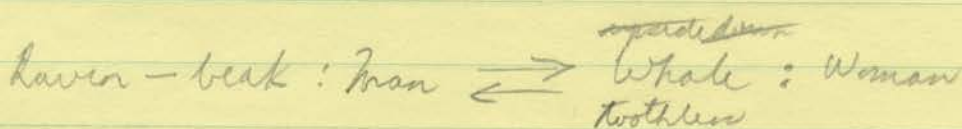
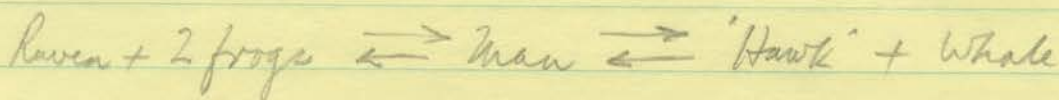
The act creates its own "antecedents"

It is like a chemical equation in equilibrium



that, in a sense, is a paradox too

The problem is, how to show it, using one declarative statement



about is to render woman "toothless?"



Man is mediator between
all other 2 things

It didn't get explained to whites because it
is simply too hard to explain
in speech

Sunday

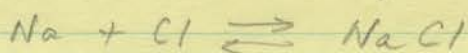
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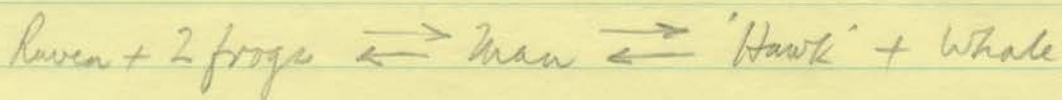
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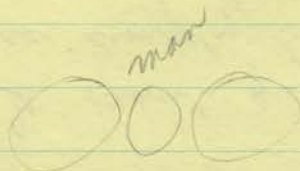
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N₂



Libert is to render woman "toothless?"



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is simply too hard to explain
in speech

beak = ♂ teeth = ♀

Raven is beaked, ∴ ♂

Raven w/o beak is just a negative concept
like Whale w/o teeth

"Hawk" is the half-bisexuality of Raven

$\frac{1}{2}$ a beak (top half)

+ a mouth with teeth (can't show half a mouth)

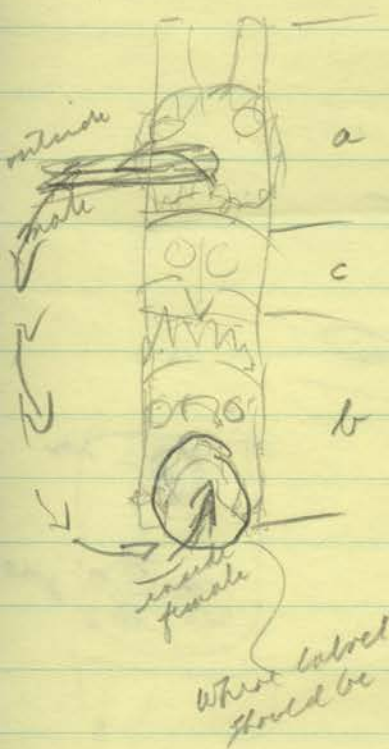
a mouth biting its own beak

• which has bitten off its lower beak

Rs 3 (Bella Bella)

$a \neq b$ mediated by c

$a \subseteq b$



a chest front

c shows the relationship; it is equal & opposite in another class

b chest back

soul catches

hint of



in notches



becomes



Raven's beak is ♂ outside
♀ inside



out 'hawk' reduces it to 1.
in

It is a logical trap, consisting of
 sameness = oppositeness

they couldn't separate what constituted similarity from
 what constituted difference

it just came out:

sameness is the same as oppositeness

also sameness is the opposite of oppositeness

opposites are the same

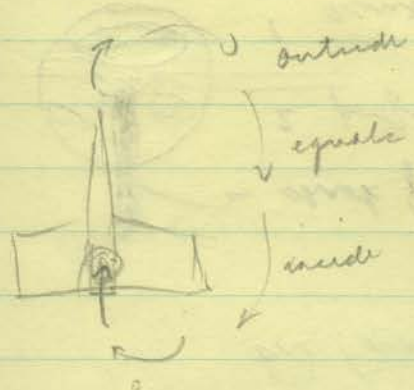
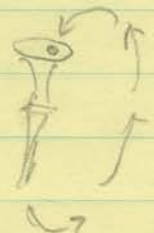
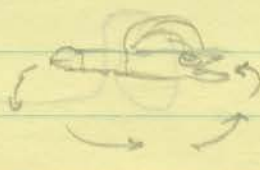
So no further point in comparing them with each other
 so compare them with a 3rd thing
 which is also equally the opposite of both



Soul catcher
 has to do with life & death

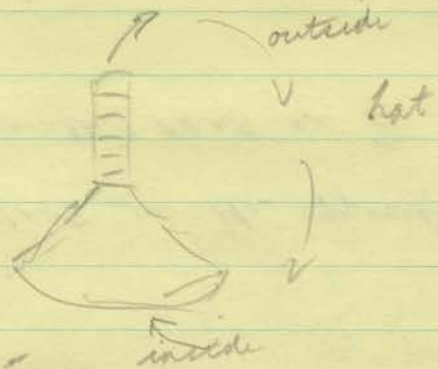


Copper -
 a pure symbol
 (Knowledge = worth)



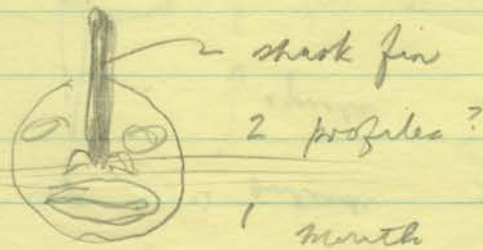
the house is a great spoon

totem pole sticking into the sky



BB house post
 outside
 ↓
 inside

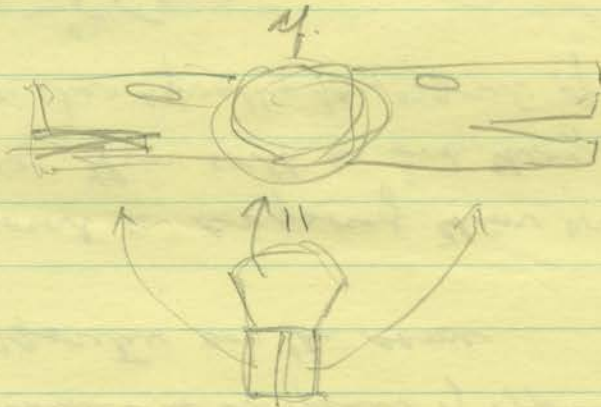
Spit-up shark is the opposite of a soul catcher
 one (mouth) that is 2



One mouth for 2 faces



one face for two sharks
 one mouth for 2 sharks



Shark Woman has no cunt, because
 a) it is in her mouth
 b) it is all around her (the plate)
 She is lying on it.

the part is greater than the whole (w. missing parts)

Shark in both "mouths" together

top = bottom

∴ "top" = "bottom"

Shark mouth bites both ways at the same time



a reversed
soulcatcher



split sep.
Kidegate, map

it is both ends of the soulcatcher
at the same time

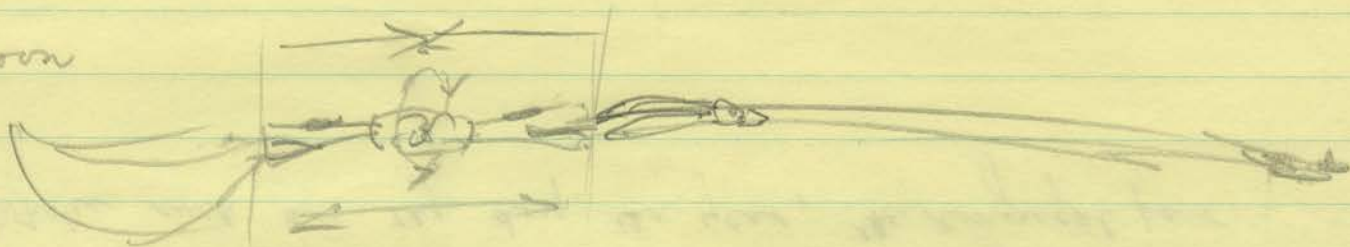
it is woman

(as myth does)

It is not just that NWC reveals structure; that is
what it is primarily about. It doesn't just manifest
(show, reveal, embody, etc) structural relationships,
it analyzes and consciously manipulates them.

It is primarily and consciously, structural analysis
that is, structural analysis of... relationship per se
analysis of the structure of structure.

Spoon



is a deliberate combination of the spoon paradigm
and the soul catcher paradigm.

to show how they relate to each other
to interpret them both

Wholes such as the day, the year, the conjugal pair


It might use exact figures, and in fact probably would when convenient, but that was no longer what it was primarily about.

Kolvinsky -

p105 ... the L-Sum idea that man is animated by an ineluctable quest to collapse all things to integrated wholes.

Yin + Yang = tao

L-S 1963: 89

 tao

... the urge to holism as the supreme principle in the design of totemic systems ...

... binary oppositions are pre-eminent in totemic structures because they are the most elegant form for symbolizing a sense of wholeness constituted out of opposition. 106

p108 ... natural species represent descent groups as unique successions of homologous individuals

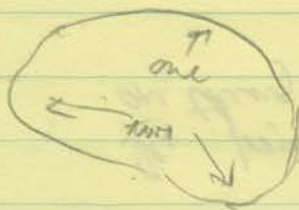
... reconcile group continuity and personal mortality ...

Monday

Or - erect animals were chosen because of their (perceived) structural peculiarities

- dogfish - bottom mouth
- hawk - beak to legs
- beaver - old 2-teeth
- halibut - eyes on one side

Tuesday. That mind would easily turn to the circle and do this




in every ovoid, patently, the top is the top of one, and the bottom is the bottom of two.
but it is the same thing (a $\frac{1}{2}$)

it is a half of one and a half of two at the same time

it is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ thing - half of (3)

how if it had 3 inside it, it would be whole

in  it has 3, 2 on top, 1 below

it has become an all-purpose, prototypical other half

You see, two is one. To draw it, you have to draw something that is two things and one thing at the same time. One way is to draw that in halves, (frankly ^{represent as} labelling it a half). Hence the ovoid - a "half" of a circle

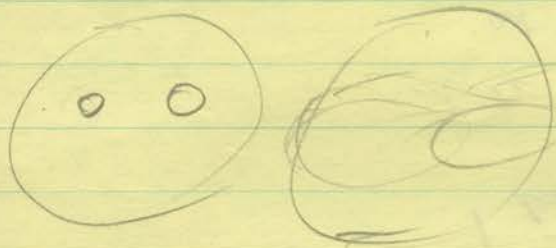


- She could always see him

- What it reminds me of is that half-stone lady who never closed her eyes



He didn't seem to be able to see her

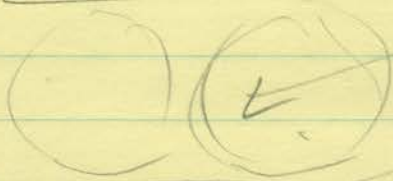


Maybe it was really only one thing, and Kaveer's eyes make it look like 2.

It's pretty hard to think of two things that are one thing at two times at once.

Friday, 17 Aug.

Illustrate 'Nothing --' with several pieces of art? (Captions from the story)



2 stone masks.

Are you sure it wasn't really one, but harness eyes made it look like two?

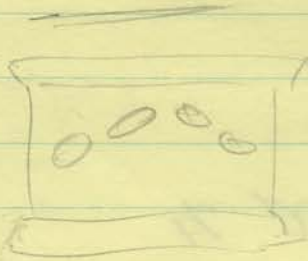
"She could always see him, but he could never see her. Maybe the only thing she couldn't see was . . ."



2 things being one thing at two times at once



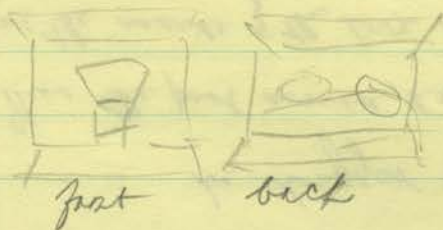
"How can one thing be those things at the same time?"



It seems he needed those four kinds of sight...



"Who was that baby's father, Sol?"



front

back

What does a piece of nothing look like, Sol?
Well, maybe like a missing piece of something
- There's a missing part in there



PM

It's pretty hard to think of Raven biting off his own beak
Lay wondered if Raven could bite off his own beak

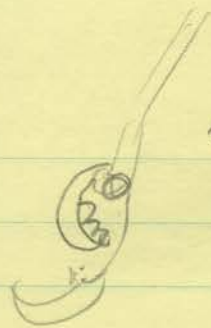
It made Lay think of Raven trying to bite off his own beak,
but that was too crazy an idea to act on

The box is only ^{a little} part of the world. How can it
be bigger than the whole thing?

Then the part would have to be bigger than the whole thing
and the inside of the box bigger than its outside.

Foreword

"It was just that he didn't really believe
the story was about the Queen Charlotte Islands."

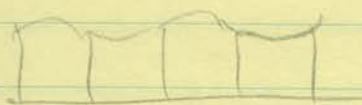


Spoon It. I couldn't overtake him in that part of the story --

It was just a little piece of himself he was biting off



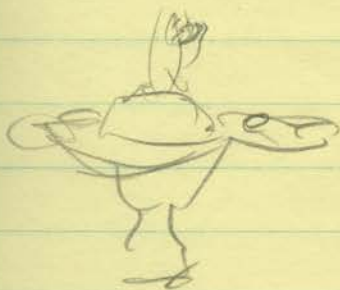
Everything Nothing comes only in halves, you know. He gave half a work.



You'd think a box that small would be empty. But that old man took out -----



Are you sure it was four boxes?
Yes, it was five, alright. One inside the other



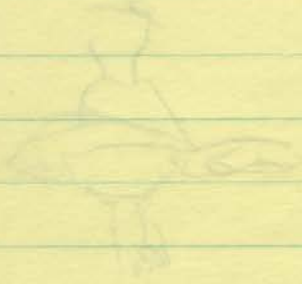
Raven flew about above the sea, unable to find a foothold. ---



So Wilson He was thinking of Solomon Wilson --

This story - - ①

① This one? Yes, take one.



for a picture
you can see the face of the person



the person is looking at the camera
and the person is looking at the camera



the person is looking at the camera
and the person is looking at the camera



the person is looking at the camera
and the person is looking at the camera



Then he just spit himself off and
spit himself up there so that
he could get on with ---



Looked
frontlet

It seemed that he was getting a new
form that way

And that baby was born right at the moment
that Haven's beat pressed into the sky.



Maybe that old man was just as glad
to have Haven come along and get him
out of that set-up he was in.

The way it looked to him, the whole story was over



What was Haven like when he was
doing that biting and spitting?

Sunday

Basic Transformations

1. Raven \leftrightarrow Man

a) "Hawk" (uses beak, face)
(Raven \rightarrow man by biting off his beak)

but this does not account for woman too

b) Raven \rightarrow 2 frogs + man
or ♀

2. Bear eating itself (Chilkat)

then to the search for the all eating mouth

3. Inside & outside

4. Part greater than whole

Friday

Everything is turning into its opposite -

a beak turning into a mouth ^{with teeth} that eats itself (Skincow,
spoon, CE gravestone)

a mouth inside that is also eating itself from the
outside (Shark)

a mouth eating a perfect circle, both from the centre
and from the periphery at the same time (AE Raven 4)

a woman giving birth to herself

a thing turning into its opposite, doing the "same thing" to itself

Structural analysis

+ analogic thinking

+ mythic images

+ thought

→ meaning

Raven coining man, Raven, life, death - all at the
same time (AE sheet top)
a ^{double} thing biting itself in half - Beaver

The-ing of a transformation bridges the moment of time
Harda art is about time.

The-ing of the transformation produces man in
the process

- : AE housecat / Raven → Hawk produces Man between
- : Soul catcher - the two mouths that eat all have man between
- : Dogfish - the mouth that eats itself produces woman
in the process

"Man is the product of the (moment act process) of transformation"

one such transformation is death. death is "transforming -
man is the product of death. into - man"

Harda art is -ing (bridging time)
transforming
"equating" as in a chemical equation
equivalencing
both this and (mediator and) that or
part this and part that

Monday Aug 2 -

The Language of Harda Art.

What statements is it capable of saying?

It set things into a state of comparison
(outside-inside, end-end, front-back, etc)

but then what verbs could it use?

only variations of 'is': but what does 'is' mean,
when joining 2 nouns? "is equivalent to"

but what does equivalent mean?

"is equal and opposite to"?

As in the language of chemical "equations" $\text{Na} + \text{Cl} \rightleftharpoons \text{NaCl}$
(a state of equilibrium exists in the transformation)

Or in Levi-Strauss' myth formula: $a : b \Leftrightarrow x : y$
(\Leftrightarrow a state of equivalence exists)

The art statement is only declarative. There is no way of
making it negative or interrogative. It is like
the Finnish riddle: "one peg, 2 saws" instead of
"what kind of a peg has 2 saws?"

A riddle can be "stated" (it makes you ask the question)

a paradox is also a declarative statement: "All Cretans are liars"

• a riddle that is right and wrong at same time

It sets times into comparison

eg. Raven rattle: Myth time, present instant

and all it can say is: "they are as the same"

(setting iconography against use.)

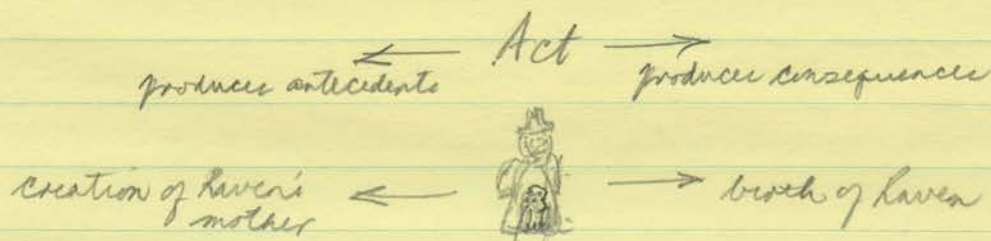
eg. Raven screen: inner, emerging time : instant of total design
emergence : instant

(setting parts against whole)

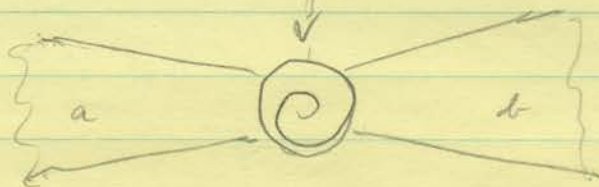
saying that salmon trout heads are more eternal truths than instant designs.

eg 3: showing an 'act' - of birth of Raven

they found in art the capability of ignoring narrative time, by having it both ways (one thing as 2 things at the same time); one act that is two, a reaction act



this mental feat requires that the part be (also) greater than the whole





and doesn't it say: "a and b are equivalent"

the act that balances past and future
creates

So, are the "acts" that are shown all of this type, that create their own antecedents in the process?

Is the "hawk" such an act? (That isn't a thing, it's an act)

- CE gravestone Skirmish
- HE's manuscript "hawk"

- Slate Princeton  "Raven's Grandfather"
- horn spoon 

not a noun
but a verb

"Caught in the act" of creating its past and its future
now that is creativity!

What does that say?

This moment - what you do this moment - creates the past and the future. You are the creator.

The creative act (the act done in full understanding of the relationships of things) is what creates past and future - creates reality. The key, the core, is to understand relationships.

The Laven Kattk is an "act"?

which act? sexual intercourse? It doesn't (not) depict it, but shows its consequences?

Which "act" is the "hawk"? pierces - bitten beak - mouth
longom-yoni? life - death?
love - death?
is it thundering? lightning? (thunderbird)

There is another way of saying that "the meaning is in the structure". It is not what is doing it, it is what is being done. "What is doing it" has to have a name, I guess. Call it "hawk", "shimemi", "gonagadet": - meaningless names. (a riddle is not important. "riddling" is)

Hawk is 'pierce-eating', gonagadet is 'give-getting'
shook is 'suck-biting'

"Soul-catcher"? ^{misint?} ^{lagaxwera?} is 'opposites - combining'
equating

"Copper" (Copper what?) is 'opposites - equating'
opposing - equating

not a noun but a captured verb
frozen
generalized

a set of relationships

and what is the verb?

"is"

"is equivalent to"

so it all became an examination of what is meant by "is"

similarity, difference same-opposite

equation

equivalence

balance

exquisite balance

I am You. That is You.

am = is

I, You, That there "is" /

I think therefore I am

In trying on a myth don't just ask "which myth?",
ask "what was the basic metaphysical problem that myth
was getting at?"

eg. Myth of going for ♀ genitalia?

looking for the "ultimate mouth"?

eg. Creation of O.C.I.

looking for the one act that created past & future

eg. Light box

Every myth can be resolved to a basic metaphysical problem

Hades resolved them all by saying:

"grant me that $1=2$ "

(let me be Konstantin and I can
be Konstantine)

but the implications of that were:

- part is greater than whole

Raven "gives birth to" his mother.

And his father

a statement that is 2 at the same time (compressed)

- 1) (as Raven's mother is giving birth to him)
- 2) Raven "gives birth" to his mother.

The world is as sharp as a knife

- 1) Just as the world is too big and flat to comprehend,
- 2) It is also time, which is as sharp as a knife.

"Raven's Grandfather" - is it one of these statements, 2 in 1,
one of them taken for granted (not shown; it goes w/o saying)

- 1) Raven, (not shown whole) noun
- 2) is "hawk" and "egg" interacting (verb)

Verb shown, noun taken for granted.

a statement that is 2 at the same time

Is the set something that is noun and verb at the
same time?

- real noun implied, (partly shown twice)
- to show the verb

"is"

"equivalence"

"transformation"

creating

"Creating - destroying" at the same time

It isn't a Hawk (because "hawk" introduces a
different noun)

It is Laven, } doing something }
 } } }
 } } }
 } } }

"becoming"

"making himself become"

"bringing himself into existence"

inject - eject (bite - spit)

have a hard to bite and spit at same time



Louise Bowl says

- essentially, Weeko is the biggest mouth and the sharpest point

≠ Women may look as though that pair of circular rattles are the same. Fact is, they are opposites!

look opposite, are same.

- weeko

look same, are opposite

- women

on a perfect circle

The play of opposites:

Things that look like opposites are really the same

" " " the same " " opposites

on an "argillite" plate. ∴ I am you too.

EGCE panel shows how 2 © © rattles are really different

Tuesday

- a Hindu bisociated thing:
is one thing
that is two things at the same time
∴ it is both one thing and two things at the same time
∴ it is 3 things at the same time
but if it is 1, 2, and 3 things at the same time

Waterman didn't understand bisociation. The shark
is both top and bottom of head at same time

If shark can show both top and bottom
does gonofadet show both front and back?

Maybe the generalization is that the world is that
kind of a place. "What our eyes are seeing, Sol, is just
half, as it is being cut The world is a becoming,
and CE's art is a becoming, ∴ a likeness of the world.
The world is a constant transformation. Art is a
transformation. So art shows what the world is really
like. Art shows the essentially groundwe state of
things.

The world is as deep as a knife
(noun) (noun-verb)

Nouns alone falsify Verbs alone falsify
What is really there are noun-verbs.

All Hards eat saige outside \neq inside

♂

\neq

♀

(that is, equality of the sexes)

? Whatever Raven is doing, he is doing the opposite at same time?

(he is to be construed as also doing the opposite at same time?)

- bites & bit

- being born & giving birth

- getting man out of clamshell & being man out of clamshell

- creator and being created (Raven and the World)

- life and death

- Samaganagwan and Zantiletlaadngai

Others are Raven too, with selected of his aspects

(comparative) Hawk - both beak and mouth

♂

♀

(migratory) Shark - both mouths in one (i.e. ♀ human)

Man + Women

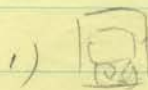
♂ + ♀

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

the conjugal pair \neq Raven

Wednesday

How can the art make statements?



one thing - eg shark-beak frontlet

- as a riddle : shark-beak

Q. How can a shark have a beak?

A. When it is both at the same time (Raven)

2)



two things

a raven w/o beak \neq a whale w/o teeth

Q: how can ditto?

A. When it is both

3)

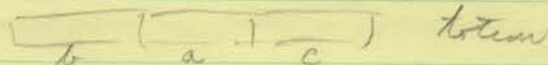


2 opp things mediated by a 3rd

Q. How can two opposite things be (not) the same

A. When both are opp. the same third thing (man)

4)



totum

How is (a) \neq (b) \neq (c) ?

eg. if (a) is beaver w/o stick

(b) = raven w/o beak

(c) = whale w/o teeth

\therefore again - they are all \neq

all are statements of equivalence

Everything is equivalent to every thing else, because both \neq Raven

Raven was his grandfather (when he ♂ his own mother-dan)
uncle (" " of his aunt-wife)

they were Nonkiletas

Bear ?

mostly ♀ (mouth)

but also ♂ (tongue)

♀ holding 'twins' = matched pair = opposites
(things that look the same are really opposite)

the female that produces opposite twins
bear and human

♂ with protruding tongue ?

Frog ?

embodies opposites too: front ♂ back ♀ ?

Whale ? mostly ♀ (mouth)

but also ♂ dorsal fin

(but her dorsal fin is Raven's beak, not her own ♂-ness)

(anymore) See lion w dorsal fin ? same

Shark: 2 species in Raven's beak

= 1 labret (scar) of the 2-mouth

Friday Aug 31 nothing

Shark: what's going on?

Shaman: " " " ?


We have ^{structural} paradigms: (based on structure of artifact)

 net catcher =  copper

 spoon =  house

 dagger =  club =  slave killer

 dish =  canoe


 missing part inside
= whole outside

missing part of part = whole

There, mentally, are different ways of constructing the Mobius strip. $1 \neq 2$

- transformation of 2 into 1
- by making the 2 halves (ends, etc) of a thing equal and opposite (2), you make it a whole (1)

Next step is to make 2 things which are each other's other halves.


Raven's fa & Mo
= Raven

Raven's friend & cat
Box (4)

Raven &
"Hawk"
(Hawk implies Raven)

→ And you can put 2 or more things together by punning them:

- raven-fur
- headdress - bird-bear
- frontlet of "shark with beak" !!
(puts them all together)

- And then have a bisociated act being depicted

- Raven giving birth to his mother (CE Angel)
- " " life and death (CE chest lid)
- " biting off his own beak (" - front)

- or a transformation in progress

- Skins on beak → mouth on spoonhandle
- CE " govestone
- neck & rattles

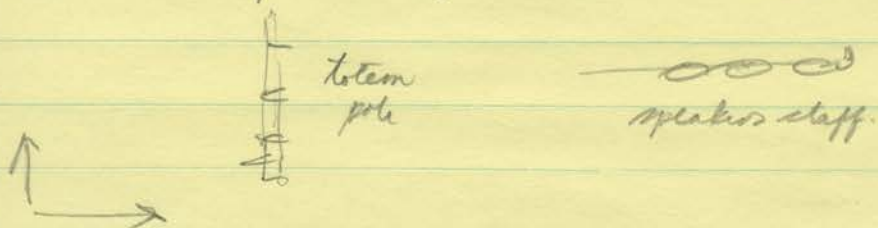
- or a bisociated pair

- 2 stone masks
 - Kitimat soul catcher
 - 2 bearpaw rattles
- } one is the other

- Then it's just as simple to have the 2 things joined (ie they become "halves" again).



- And if 2, why not 3? (Three things that are #)

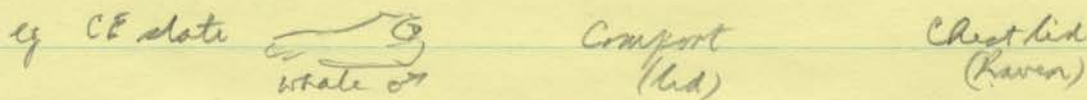


- And again, you can left them off and make them separate (but related, and 'of a series')



all 'about' the "same thing" (same relationship)

- Now you can also work the ^{human} actor into the iconography



eg speakers staffs, CE causes

I guess he is always 'in' with costume, hats, etc.

- Now you have to find images in which to cloak these relationships. Borrow them, too, from nature:

- shark has a fearsome mouth, make it the double V.D. mouth
- create "hawk"
- "beaver" (sawing stick added)


- or the $4=2=1$ Kona gadget route (4-eyes) chest designs
copper



Chest "multiplied copper by 2"

also with one thing (mouth) that is 5 things

(4 eyes produced the copper. The copper ended as the "forehead" of the gone gadget. What that produced was a completely abstract tripartite (soul-catcher) design - free of images of mouth, etc.) It gave a metaphor for the mobius twist, which could be used for

- Klakwan bear eating itself 
- " world holder upper

and hidden, for shark

(find)  $\frac{2}{1}$ face
mouth

Isenic
Kaven
Screen

- and at the same time, part-to-part - and-whole relations
: of many parts in whole design, to make a pattern
formless, concentricities, primary-secondary, etc.
(isemic meanings in flat design)

- and - make it all consistent
create ovoid, salmon trout head.
avoid circle
do every thing as a half

Saturday Sept 1 1973

Summary of yesterday's points:

1) Structural paradigms

a) based on artifact structure : spoon

: house : dagger, club, slavekiller

: dish : canoe

b) created artifacts (made primarily to express structure)

: copper

: soulcatcher

c) Conceptual (basically, 1 ≠ 2 in sense of mirror image)

: part containing whole (⊗) (slate disk)

: inside ≠ outside (becomes a "law")

d) based on animals

: shark old double-mouth

: beaver chewstick

mate : hawk

mate : gonagadet

: frog

2) Rules

- matched pair means "opposite" as well as "same"

- "opposites" are also the same

- part is also greater than its whole

- outside ≠ inside ♂ ≠ ♀

- 2 is the "other $\frac{1}{2}$ " of 1

- art should show : relations, (equivalences)

: transformations

: verbs

Sculpture as used to show equivalences of wholes.

2d design " " relationships of parts

2d elements are, par excellence, "parts":

: formline - generalized "part in whole"

: ovoid - $\frac{1}{2}$ whole (circle)

: salmon trout head - $\frac{1}{2}$ with its other $\frac{1}{2}$ inside it

2d elements show behavior, conduct

: path of conduct

: deference, respect in relationships

: class - primary - secondary

black - red

2d also came to show "geometric-algebraic"
relationships

: 4 eyes - 2 eyes Gonagadet on chests

→ mighty woman

→ Copper

→ salmon trout head as ultimate half

subordinate) in AE's chests
and end

Raven-Scallop of Box

CE continued to explore \odot circle on
(slate plates), but he never duplicated
heavy black formline, etc.

He preferred 3d iconographic

- 3) Basic messages: 'In the Haida world - - -
- - - two ≠ one
 - - - every being is a transformation of Raven
 - - - the world is a verb (noun-verb)
 - - - there is no zero (because zero is a noun & a verb)
 - - - Raven is a verb
 - - - the verb is "is" (it has 2 halves: ^{is} is equivalent to
 - - - the task is to find the balance, ^{show} see the equivalence, be the balance
 - - - perfection is the perfect circle
 - : but its centre ≠ its infinite circumference
 - : " it is really 2 things, so never show it as 1
 - - - ♂ and ♀ are each others' perfect other halves
 - that is, together they are whole
 - - - the sharpest point ≠ the largest mouth
 - " smallest mouth ≠
 - (hence the soul catcher)

- 4) Different artifacts have different messages to give:
- amulet: profoundly compressed generalization
 - shaman charms: pure relationships
 - speaker's staff: oratory (knowledge, of relationships)
 - housepost: relationships
 - rattle



Neither the sharpest of points
or the mouthest of mouths
can pierce - bite their way out - in
of a true circle

One other dualism: literal - metaphoric
realistic - diagrammatic
(portraiture) (metaphor)

in a) Masks

- eg. transformation: raven + man (CE)
- maybe here is where the Pygmalion effect comes in; in balact controlled surroundings

b) tortured witch on eg. O-C rattles

c) Human face on ambulance

argillite d) W.-panel pipes

" e) Shamans

The Unit


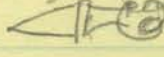
Unity is not a singular noun ('raven') or
a single verb ('is')

but is a single statement (utterance)

subject + predicate


subject - verb (+) - object

statement of equivalence

Unity is this . It is this 

IT IS \cong equivalent $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ (i.e. 1 = 2)

but each single thing (including single statement) is a $\frac{1}{2}$

So a better unity is this 

interlinked paradoxes

but the cognitive oppositions

have to be clothed in images, hence icons

small - large → point (beak) - mouth

inside - outside → 

Raven - Whale

and they end up representing, by analogy, all oppositions,
the cosmic oppositions:

life - death

now - then

nothing - everything

I - That

♂ - ♀

starting with patent structural oppositions and parsing
these with cognitive oppositions, ^{by analogic thought} they end up dealing
with cosmic oppositions and with likeness-difference
(relationship) per se.

Sunday Sept. 2

Now I must look at the basic statement, the statement of equivalence, the $a:b :: c:d$.
About the verb " :: " I have been saying:

- 1) That it is a declarative, affirmative "is", because an artistic statement is not capable of negative or interrogative meaning
- 2) That it is a riddle, a paradox, saying that things are equivalent that are patently not the same. The statement is wrong and right at the same time (one pig, two snouts). It forces the mind to ask a question

The basic statement: $a :: b$

- it involves similarity and difference
is like is different
correspond to extreme - is the same - is opposite
same - opposite

- it makes the statement by pairing
patent structural oppositions
with cognitive oppositions

largest - smallest	sharpest - engulfed
center - periphery	inside - outside

opposite ends
sides
inside - outside
one - two
part - whole

↪ see above (other page)

- result = a visual statement that is as whole as a Möbius strip
a statement with a "twist" a paradox
a closed circuit noun-verb circuit closed

The logic, pursued ad absurdum, leads to:
"opposites are the same" (not just equivalent)
"all things are one thing"
"inside is outside"
"one is two"

Two methods of conveying structural meaning
- scenic (formal relations)
- paradoxical (juxtaposing opposites)

In the box, AF brought them both together! The formal is its own opposite. A line that is its own field!
He constructed a logical paradox of a formal segment.

Thursday

Now I see why, in the story, all these sayings are about the same thing.

It is just like in the art, all the carvings are about the same thing.

eg. Frontlet of beaked shark:

How can a "shark" have a "beak"?

A: When it is Raven

Every carving is Raven (in some ^{transformation} sense)

Every saying is about the same thing

Saturday Sept. 8

Primary meaning

↓
form
↓
conduct
↓
logic

Writing "Three Levels ---"
1 Isomorphic ^{isomorphic with expressive or} analogical to
2 Isone
3 Paradoxical

form
behavior, conduct
logic
thought, cognitive relationships

(every) Isomorphic - Representational art for identifying
(embodied) Behavioral - (Relational) diagrams " guiding conduct
(the real challenge) Logical - (Geometric) Analytical " " thinking

Mostly, Harder art was for thinking.
Most ^{creatively} actively;

AE was using 2 for thinking as well

Isone became used for thinking too, at the point of entry of
wood, salmon trout head, bilateral symmetry, etc.
- when it became self-conscious

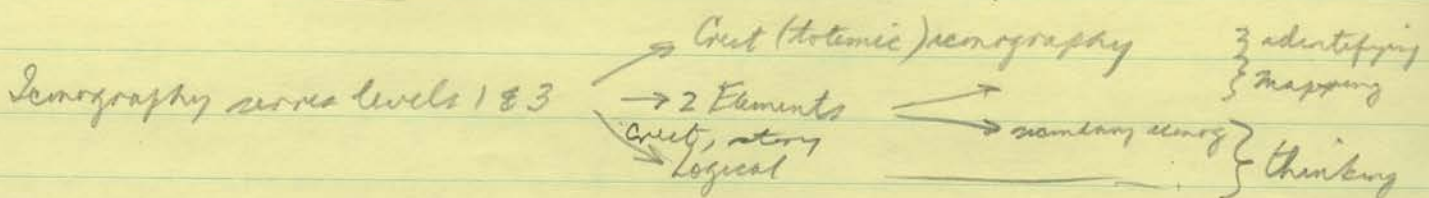
perhaps on the example of the paradoxical

Arts were certainly both, but with thinking primary

Art was for

- 1) Identifying, distinguishing identity
- 2) Mapping of conduct, relational mapping manners
- 3) Thinking, intellectual diagramming logic thinking

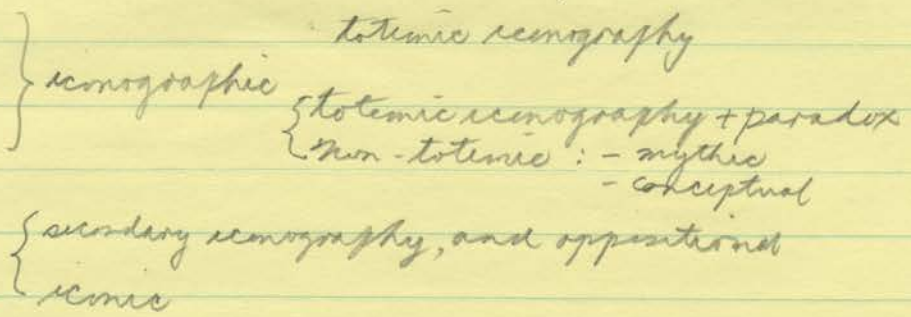
Rethink:



1. Totemic

2. Paradoxical

3. Iconic



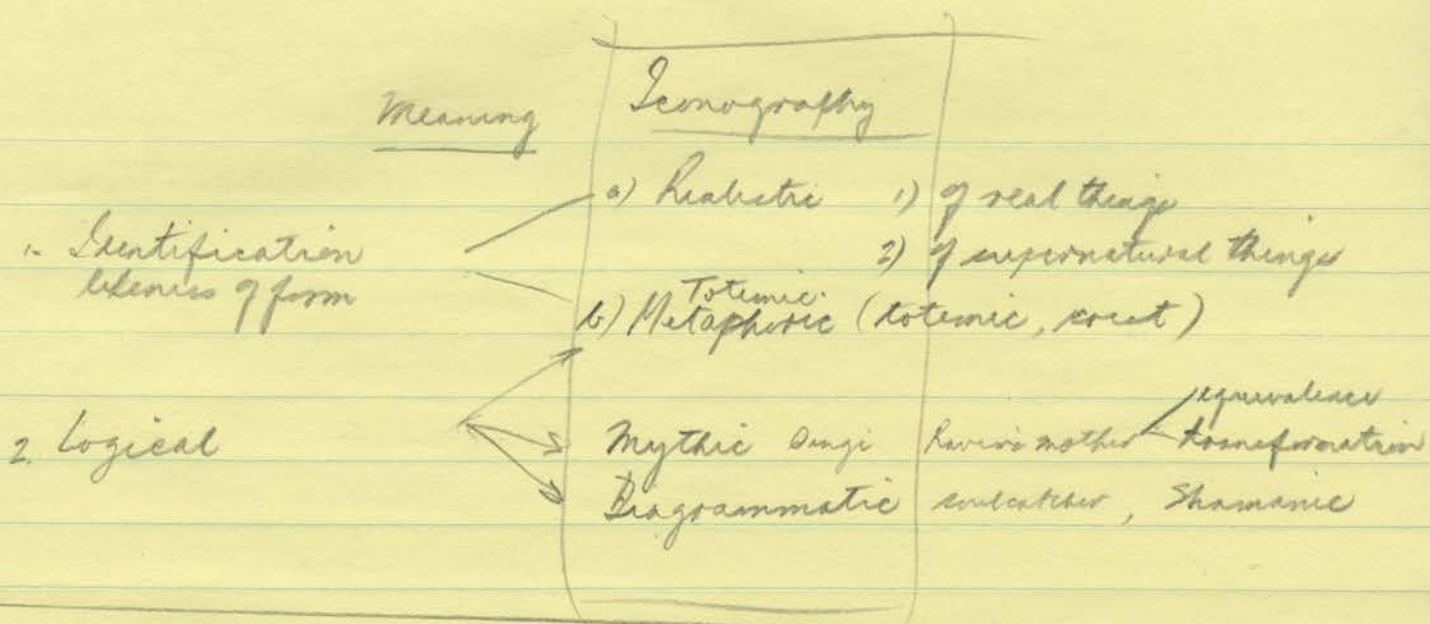
never a sole function.

1. Some art is for identifying
 2. Some art is for thinking
 } all is handled in such a way as to be iconic

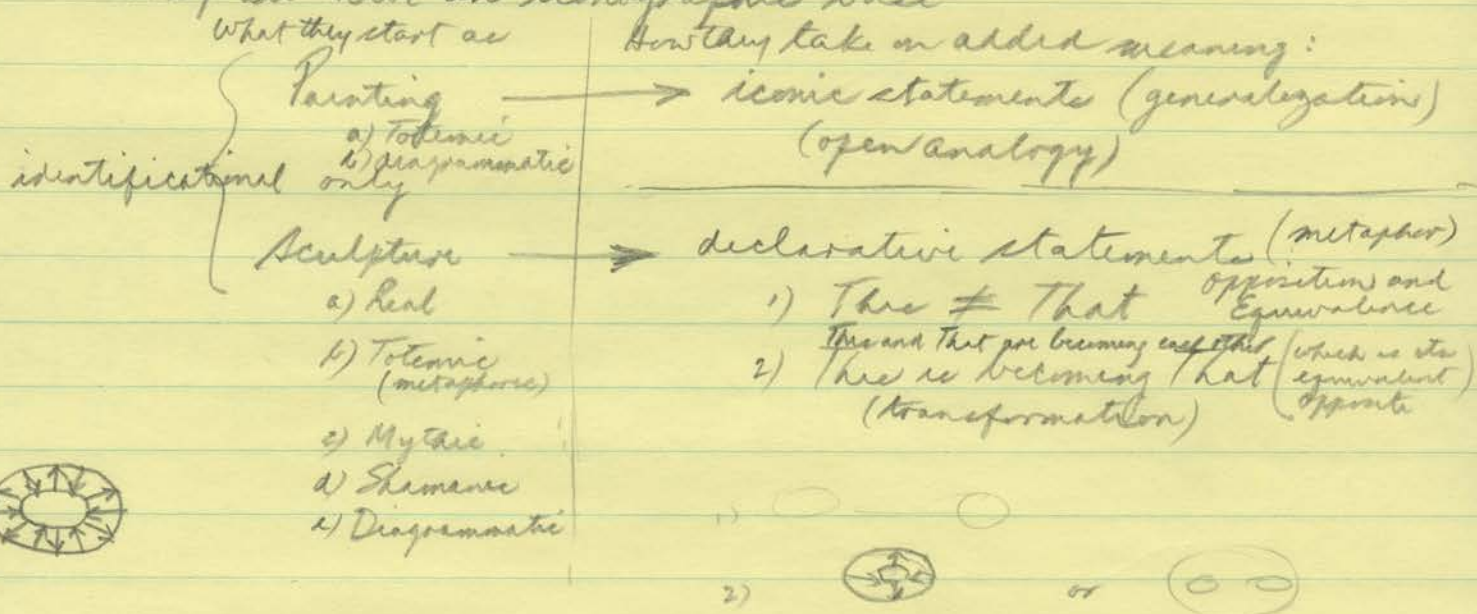
(picture) art is for identifying
 (diagram) art is for thinking showing wisdom
 } and all art should reflect good manners

Function	meaning	ICONOGRAPHY	ICONIC
correct	representational picture of form	representational picture of form	well measured
non-correct			

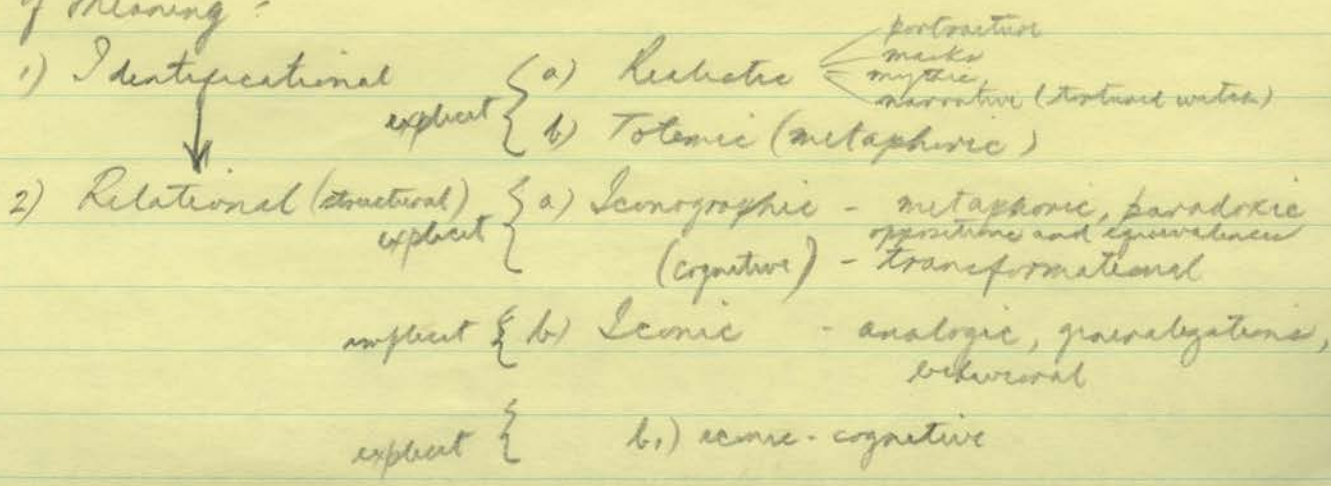
	<u>Iconography</u>	<u>Iconic</u>	
3D Representational	Rhetoric	No	Calligraphic 2D (presenting)
	Metaphoric (Totemic)	Yes	
	Diagrammatic	Yes	



They all have an iconographic base



Kind of Meaning:



Sunday

Levels of Meaning

Primary

- 1) Representational
meaning is in the form
isomorphic with form
- a) Realistic
 - b) Totemic

- a) Realistic
- b) Totemic (metaphoric)
- a1c) Shamanic, mythic
- a2d) Narrative

Secondary

- 2) Iconic analogies
meaning is in the structure,
and the structure is
isomorphic with conduct
- (mapping of behavioral relationships)

Elements

Primary

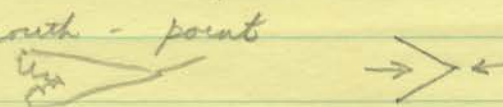
- 3) Relational
meaning is in the structure,
and the structure is
isomorphic of relationships
- Cognitive relationships
- (structuring of cognitive relationships)
- a) Opposition - equivalence
 - b) Transformation

With H. panels they found they could not bring themselves
to make pure nonsense? Always the temptation to
slip in covert meanings, such as sexual.

- a nonsense of subjects. doing metaphorical sex

So they rephrased the problem, in W panels, and stuck
to the task of making purified nonsense.

- a nonsense of predicates (subjects were perfect)

If Wacks is ultimate ^{mouth - point} 

then the "man in the wacko skin" controls
this paradox - (so he can hold up the world)

Summary on 3 levels

- a)
- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | isomorphic of form | art for identifying |
| 2 | of behavior | art of manners
by the whole of Order |
| 3 | of cognitive relationships | art for <u>thinking</u> |

b) Where the challenge lay?

the 'action': THINKING

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 | ? for create, easy | x new create |
| 2 | ? embedded in style | x AE |
| 3 | the real challenge | x Every artist |

c) Hard art was for thinking

- 1) new create being created
- 2) use of some level, self-conscious now, for diagramming that in create → geometry

3) speaking in paradoxes (obsession with paradoxes) (exploring great paradoxes)

- a) - infinite - infinitesimal (search for zero) AE box
 : mouth - point variant CE slate
 : perfect circle variant

f) Halbut's paradox

g) Tortured witch's paradox

b) Time paradox now is forever < never settle
 : screw

h) On the stake paradox

c) life - death (in transform^{ion} - Skinner)

d) Creation (in transformation) Art can show This and That becoming each other (Ravens Mother)

i) 1 = 2 paradox - matches pair Identity of Opposites 2 that are!

a) Understanding Since - nonsense (argellate)

j) Part - whole paradox

The negative in art

is - is not

k) What holds the world up?

(by passing it with White Indian opposition)

- instead of design etic - emic

l) Night - Day the way nature of art (thought)

l) Night - Day
 l) morning

"Copper Box" Paradox

What holds the world up?

a man, with a pole
in a wacka skin
on a copper box



Box: that box could never be opened

so its inside must be its outside too
it turns things around

everything outside of it is what is inside
(so no need to open it)

But how can such a box be?

When it is infinitely large & small at the same time

When its inside and its outside are the same

When it is empty but has the world in it (CE compartment)

AE Chest - the traditional inside - outside depiction → copper?

AE Box - his own solution (4:4, being line-field, is also inside outside)
(pair it with another paradox)

CE Chest with Raven-man loose on top - The chest you cannot open
(That 'headli' doesn't work - you would have to take Raven
off his stake. - or kill him)

CE Compert - Ravenman - You now are the one who lifts the
World by its bootstraps: ^{lifts} opens the lid.
Raven can't do it - he just has it in balance.

(CE used his chests and compartments to explore this one)

Wacko doesn't have 2 whales

She does have 2 \odot rattles : is she right this time?


nevertheless, they are equal

Man = his mo-in-law (both die)
(it's a draw)
50-50

The circle as a paradox to the Horde. It is the same all over,
inside and out

Perfect Circle Paradox

- what holds it up?
- the infinitely large circle would have to have inside = outside

AE Raven 4:  Raven in profile \hookrightarrow outside
Man emerging frontal \hookrightarrow inside

'Raven' and Man are the same.

CE \bigcirc plate Raven going for ♀ : pass - \bigcirc

- ♂ - ♀



Wants are trying to eat - the canoe (and Raven?) } can't do
- their way out of the circle } either

but then neither can Raven spear his way out of the circle
Raven is already in a cunt (canoe): so cunt cannot eat itself.

CE \bigcirc plate of Wocko - Women

Wocko reduced to 2 ends

ass and mouth are of the same thing (of Wocko)



2 circles \neq 

CE \bigcirc plate of Shark Women



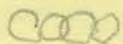
No cunt (where there should be one, since breasts are explicit)

inside \neq outside } same (i.e. in circle)
absent \neq present }

Shark-mouth forming

Interlocking Paradoxes

using one to explore another
in the hope that

like a double  mobius strips

they will cancel each other out, make each other whole

W Panel pipe $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Harder - white} \\ \text{ruce - nonsense} \end{array} \right.$

CE ♀ plate $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Circle} \\ \text{or - ♀} \\ \text{> - } \textcircled{D} \end{array} \right.$

AE box $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{line - field} \\ \text{inside - outside} \end{array} \right.$

AE Raven 4 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{○ inside - outside} \\ \text{profile - frontal} \\ \text{raven - man} \end{array} \right.$

AE BB chest

CE comporta

but AE discovered the
additional character
who operates $\textcircled{=}$ *equivalency*
(mighty mouse)

CE did too: it was
him - me
(who could lift the lid)

Mighty Mouse is You-Me
Opposites, who share a mouth!
The new all-determining mouth

Is that what AE box is saying? You-Me
can't open this box? You-me is the 5th man?

You-me are the linked mobius strips, and what links us
is this message passing between us. Two mobius strips
are the same. You and I are the same.

All paradoxes are the same \therefore Opposites are equal.

A beak (Raven's) is a nose and a mouth

Skimmer separates the 2 functions

the casualty is the lower mandible (labret recess)

AE Raven 4 has teeth ; ∴ he is on the way to becoming Sk.

Paradox of the Bear

The bear eating the copper
The bear eating itself

Everything bear eats is its alter ego? its self?

∴ bear eating "bear of frog"
bear eating man

The all devouring mouth. The mouth devouring itself?

(is there a third mouth that can eat both?)

Yes - MM's)

Paradox of Skimmer's Beak → Mouth

a transformation

accomplished by changing everything else

(it is not the beak-mouth that is changing,
it is its entire "context")

Transformation can happen 2 ways

1) the 'thing' transforms into a different thing
while the context holds still

2) the 'thing' holds still while the whole context changes
(which efforts the change)
What would be a beak in one context
∴ a mouth in the other

Paradox of Thing - Context

figure - ground
outside - inside

In a transformation, what changes? the thing or the context?

W Panel pipe: man smoking pipe remains fixed
while the context (frame of reference) reverses
in one - sense } the same
in other - nonsense }

a thing and its context are the same

AE box 4:4: red and black are equivalent - opposites viewed
the same, cognitively
equal.

(the image is $\frac{1}{2}$ of Mighty Mouse)

AE Haven 4: inside - outside of perfect circle

Paradox of Old Age

Older - wiser

weaker - stronger



"Old fishermen" - as Raven or an old man with
wilted staff and no beak

as dead and broken Raven
going into a new whale

("I wish a whale would swallow me")

("I wish I could be born again")

The Paradox of Paradox

If your underlying premise is that opposites are equal, then that is where your logic will always lead.

If the only kind of statement you can make is "This is (like, unlike) That" then your logic will end up saying that they are opposite and the same. \therefore Opposite = the same

And with ^{words} ~~abstract~~ statements you do start with that premise, because that is the only way you can make a meaningful statement in the first place. If you are using dot, you are stuck with the paradox you started with.

But can human thought operate any other way?

it needs subject + predicate

subject - verb - object

in making sense of things, organizing things, classifying things

you are dealing with likeness - difference
sameness - opposition
(is) (is not)

Which leads inevitably to opposition - equivalence

The basic trouble is in the verb "is"

it means "equals"

I am, \therefore everything else 'is' too

I am = everything else

I am you. That is you.

The Light Box

Paradox of box with light rather than dark inside
it is already a reverse box

In "letting light out," it changes entire context of
everything outside - it actualizes
make visible
makes present

It makes the world be

It creates the world

It 'is' 'is' the world