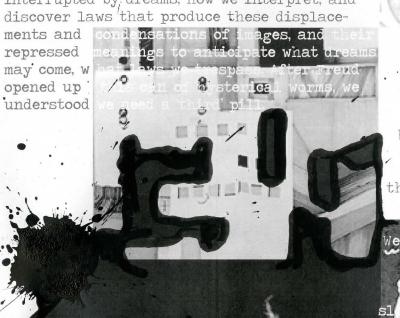
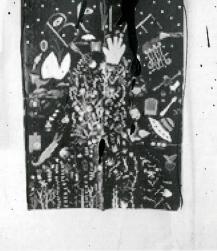
Gellner simply exchanged the subject and the object in the sentence to assert the suspicion of what might be fictional in the . name, 'nation'. Surely this rule or law may test the verifiability

of any axiom, locate the problem, to disease the 'geared' relation of causes to their effects? We put the vehicle of thought in reverse gear. The opinionated subject takes things for granted. Opinion produces and confirms, a generally agreed reality, yet is at base fl awed, or worse still a fraudulent Simplification, black against white. But we start with opinion, essential in all cases. The grey area of the law hides the fictive operation of opinion itself; how sleep is to be interrupted by dreams, how we interpret, and





. enough. The 'either/or' matrix is insufficient. Thought is inoperative until it opens the impossibility of thinking beyond itself. A third condition is necessary, to make something happen from uncertainty. · Thought itself sees the 'you', from this other dimension, as vivid, unique and



PERPETUAL AMBIGUITY

e 'perpetually mbigubus. figure'

> is an oscillation of an individual, whose self-same

image projects two contradictory forms in one but which can only be seen one at a time, either Fundamental Concepts of Psychoanalysis, 1979). this way or that, in turn. By turning the image round 360 degrees in our mind's eye [as exemplary in W.E Hill's drawing] the ambiguity discovered by the psychologist Edwin Garrigues Boring, aligns conscious stability with an unconscious shock to be registered in the unstable appearance.

What Freud staked in the encounter with the double or mirrored self is experienced in the other's eye, not ours, the other way round; whose upside-down proximity threatens the stability of the self/other border, the right way up. Unfamiliarity beckons as already familiar, in seeing our other self, the other way round conscious that we no longer trust our perception to register the continuity of the universe. 'I've been here before' in the return, but the 'other way round'. We remain the same, but irreversibly changed. 'I is the other" [Je est un autre, Arthur Rimbaud], the universe remains the same, yet all is unsettled in 'me'.

Kojin Karatani, the Japanese philosopher, applics the term

- 'parallax' as a more vivid way to conceive Kant's constant

shifting between perspectives that can never

They were 'antimonies of Reason' since they contradicted

that which seemed true as a proposition from their single

perspective, but not true if another position was in a relation. The two propositions could be equally argued as true but when placed together were contradictory. They alternate and oppose each other. Karatani establishes a 'parallax' between them, that isn't negative in any sense. The parallel doesn't negate its new ivi rather it affirms the positive of both positions as a part of the structure of negation Slavoj Žižek, the Slovenian philosopher, · further argues that in the parallax view, the observed difference is not simply subjective. . The viewer's altered position and perspective reflects a shift in the object's existence itself \*\*: '[...] the subject's gaze is always-already inscribed into the

perceived object itself, in the guise of its 'blind spot', that which is 'in the object more than the object itself', the point from which the object itself returns the gaze" (Slavoj Žižek, The Parallax View, 2006).

"Sure, the picture is in my eye, but me, I am also in the picture (Jacques Lacan, The Four

## PICTURE

