

Matt Cavanaugh

- Matt Cavanaugh

Schedule

See Excel

for
most up-to-date
(list)

Equality - August 2014

Development of Desire - September 2014

Value Concepts - October 2014

Is/Ought
Fact → Should
vs.
Fact → Recommendation

Manifold morality - December 2014

Decisions? - January 2015

More Decisions

Reminders - major To Dos:

1) Book form version of personal form.

2) HMB

Deceitfulness,
Moral Power, the Bullible,
Inscrutability, Fantasy



All while working on
- The Ethics

Don't worry about organization and design so much. Focus on topic, and try your best to bring that topic to completion. Your books will be collections of writings of a similar topic

Categories

(see previous notebooks to
put together a list
of categories)

Log

Ethics

Sunday, January 13th, 2018

Ethics:

Practical / Personal

Rational Ethics (Personal rules, maxims, observations)

Categories - no regrets, thinking forward, learning from, but not dwelling on the past.

- Frame your hypotheses for the future only - not the past. Do not think "If this had happened instead, that would have been the result" - but instead "what if..."

Instead -

Use the past as a fixed datum for deciding about the future.

Categorizer

Reflection on Readings, not being discouraged -

/ avoiding those emotions of paralyticism.

- in Plutarch concerning Caius Marius -

'And yet though he was in one day twice frustrated of his desired preferment (which never happened to any before), yet he was not at all disheartened...'

This excerpt is found early in his story, with many successes to follow.

Sunday, January 13th, 2014

Ethics

Writing;

Governed

Marcus Aurelius did as well to write his meditations; ~~these~~ although they are short, and the context often unknown. He provides us reminders of what is good, sound maxim, and in passing. ~~liston~~ How much more value will your work be - longer, more systematic, more contextual / vivid, more learned, and all with strong foundation. In passing, ~~the~~ you also will convey valuable history, like Plutarch did.

Your efforts have much value, even if just for yourself.

Tuesday, January 14th, 2014

47

Ethics

Human Shortcomings (allure of myths, superstition, interests
deceit)

One thing much worse than falsity is futility, with many long trails to other futilities. Some false beliefs contain attractive traits - long orientation paths, labyrinthine leading nowhere. Herein lies the greatest danger of falsehood - getting hopelessly lost in delusion.

Fortunately there are many signs of falsity, and it is not ~~that~~ hard to learn how to avoid traps of this kind. Unfortunately many people do not learn how to recognize futilities, and instead chase after them. It's easy for those who wish to learn.

Tuesday, January 14th, 2014

Ethics

Personal Practical - Maxims - Rational Justice

Burn into your mind what you have, until you can hardly see what you don't.

Tuesday, January 19th, 2019

HMB

Don't forget to make a category for your notes.

Parents who hurt their kids

Cite recent cases of neglect, battery and death

Even better - discuss. Parents who plan to hit or abuse their own children, or those who plan on, or end up physically disciplining their children.

Is this part of what people look forward to when they have kids? Cite this on the minds of those who seek to have children of their own. The truth is that it is not a part of the fairytale, and is an example of the short-sightedness and narrowness of thoughts which lead people to have babies.

There is two parts to this:

- 1) - The factories of the goods which are in fact unreal, never could be real
- 2) - Everything bad that the factory does not include.

It is blind and delusional

Another point, off the topic

Undoubtedly, one of the best things you can teach some people, is to never have children

or

some people would be much better off if dissuaded from having children - some at some point in their lives, others for all of their lives. It is not hard to think of circumstances where this is true. Also, it is not hard to list this same topic from the other direction. There are many people who would be better off if they were never born - or families better constituted, with better hopes, if deferred for another time.

Saturday, March 15th, 2014

Ethics

Change of fortune and circumstance

In Plutarch's Lives we find his theme ^{of} that fortune ~~has~~ has prominence in human affairs. Often he repeats the moral that one should not be too elated at one's success and times of happiness, or deflated during times of loss, disappointment or misfortune (notis pauci).

Those who are really talented, understand that they are a hero and are acknowledged when in need, but forgotten utterly when no longer needed. They are taken for granted when success is too smooth, giving the appearance that this would have happened the same naturally if this gift were not present. In Plutarch we find this again, as successful captains and oracles are forgotten or even exiled during times of peace (often out of jealousy) and begged to return when their need is perceived again, when efforts are not attended with that same smooth success.

We find fortune as a pernicious theme in ancient culture ^{of} because of the plain perception of Determinism in the world. Although it is plainly true and palpable some moments, usually ⁱⁿ "miracles", and less noticeable when there is a pronounced factor of success, fate, movement, or general freedom and personal affection.

Efficiency

On a personal note, I relay Plutarch on Cimon. Cimon's personal tastes and life were peculiar in some ways, in that he preferred the Spartan mode of life, and had an unusual relationship with his sister. He was altogether good, with the exception of some sloth and drunkenness. During time of war, he was a brilliant general, and he rapidly rose to prominence at the Athenian - at this time preferred his tenement, performance for Spartan debts (Sparta was an important ally) and they were willing to look past his relation with his sister.

Through his high position, he was able to offend the Persians, and was impeached in military process. Spills of war he won the supplies from funds for building walls of the Athenian state, along with other projects of art and religion. He played a just role in reversing Athens' poor fortune, to

After a time however, Athens required their comforts and had no need to engage in war with barbarians (as Cimon utterly expelled them). People changed. Thus, due to him, and returned to chastise all concerning his sister, and to hate him for his preferences of the spartan lifestyle.

His name was largely forgotten, people were affected by his lifestyle, and his high status, which was well earned and supported by all, was seen as nothing.

The message I take from this, and from similar stories of famous politicians and entertainers, is that people are fickle, and we must see the natural indifferent endorsements of our own fortunes / misfortunes. People are forgetful and their taste changes. Circumstances are mostly outside our control - and lead in the greatest measure to the possibility of success? Failure, plenty and depression. Our comforts are impermanent. We cannot depend on people to acknowledge or remember our hard work. Permanent ^{even} ~~original~~ accomplishments are soon taken for granted, because they are built into common experience, the pieces of which people cannot notice or distinguish.

we start to find the ways to remain ordinary it is difficult, but ~~from time to time and the~~ of the big picture - that happiness alternates with unhappiness, like the good as the bad - & though such mindfulness we can cast our minds and remain more consistent across conditions because we are no longer subject to and free from the shocks of unfulfilled expectations, or on surprise success. All off we can see that our path is sometimes rocky, sometimes straight, and that most is uncharted, we can ^{act as} ~~act as~~ a more steady and mindfully experienced master of our own lives.

Saturday, March 15th, 2014

Ethnic

Religion

Citizens, remaining the same // identity and culture

When looking back to ancient times, we can find abundant reason and ~~force~~^{power} antecedent cause of people's resistance to changing religion, and of fear of change in general, and xenophobia.

~~Different ethnicity and different culture
and systems~~

Our country, culture, language, religion, and heritage is the primary source of identif. A removal of pieces of this, which naturally occurs for people who live long enough, leads to a feeling of alienation and loss.. What is more is usually frowned upon as a poor or decadent version of what was replaced. The urge is to preserve what one had:

Religion is power, is best understood in relation to this. Religion is a huge complex - it is culture, language, art, history, religion, community, country - life itself for many who keep it central - and a profound piece of identity / familiarity.

What is lost when this is taken away? Common language, experience, heritage, youth, family history ... and on and on... and after it is gone, it is quickly forgotten - ~~and the~~

many genuine fruits are lost forever — even if suitable replacements are found.

It doesn't take much change to change it all.

changes if a church charged its members ^{coarse} more. Atheist, but persisted for the because the stories ~~were~~ were still thought to be the central guiding force ↴

The character of all parts of church life would change forever, and would likely be less compelling for many ↴

This may be for the better in my view, as then it would open itself for change (perhaps less fanatical) and new people who would be attracted to my view. but this is far from christianity elsewhere ↴

The preferred route, for the individual, is to retain private beliefs, but keep them as in private or with diminished visibility ↴

I myself wish to keep Christianity or not, despite being wholly atheist. I nevertheless reject it strongly, but ~~other have much deeper~~ this is just Christianity, a day a year. For others church is life's backdrop → the comfort; the family; though good; bad. — the permanent stoop.

Sunday, March 16th, 2014

Ethics

- difficults of being truthful.

Human Shortcomings

//

When reading the writing of a master, even then, you see commitments in words, almost line by line, that leave much unstated, to the extent that what is said has faults. Any worthy student of logic & science can see how at every step it is difficult to say anything really truthful. All is incomplete, narrowly conceived, missing the mark, surrounded by darkness. ^{nearly} Falsity is close at hand for every sentence we utter.

Saying truthfully requires so much more talking, and qualification - so much innovation of speech, invention of new words to be ^{even more} ~~coaxing~~ - the pieces of truth are usually unnamed bits. All of this leads to a tiresome effort - both for writer and reader.

There is not much that can be done to correct this, except to focus ones thoughts and writings on what is vitally important, and to use any and all tricks possible to state ~~truthfulness~~ ^{few} off falsity - to be clear & succinct but also to be artful - point at the truth with all ^{available} pounces - right symbols in place, and careful artful speech.

One might be surprised to find that art is needed in conveying truth. This is due to the ever present risks of manipulation.

in a writing of great sweep and scale, touching on many facets of life, beauty is snuffed. It is not a matter of choice - even the most verbose writing on globally important works are ~~passionate~~, tranquilly pleasant and un-committal.

In my youth I was of an extremely critical bent, which my early friends and close family would attest to. Many times I was labelled as "negative" - although this were true by intent to ~~not~~ a time of finding faith. I was hyper-critical, seeing errors and imperfections in all things.

I would turn this inward to my own life, finds, faults in everything I did and said. - Although in my younger days I was less willing to admit certain faults, even to myself. I had great trust in my reasoning and my conclusions.

When I began studying moral philosophy and logic, it was the my critical personality was not quelled, at least, but amplified, as I found at the base of all argumentations there were so many faults. That we can hardly make a ^{ten} statement, ~~but~~, since logical reasoning sometimes has such great requirements. Even worse, I found, were the common features of language which we all generally understand, which permeate so much of our communication - in particular, evaluative and conceptual.

In a very real sense,
we are just a piece of earth
→ surrounded by viruses
from space

we are
on a cosmic
rock,
made
up of
cosmic
rock
island
in the
cosmic
rock

do my studies, apply it's my findings inwardly, to
my own actions, and my own mind. I find the
limits of improvement, of personal change, personal
innovation in man's body. In the end it seems,
we inherit ~~substantially~~^{foot} times more levels of shortness;
and so near the base of our membership as a
species to manmade, the downfalls to our
humility. We are constrained.

changes
from
man
to
cosmopolitan
of,

Off this writing seems tangential it is because of the
enormous role of determinism, biology, and language -
seemingly disparate subjects, which almost ~~form~~
~~are important~~ underlie just about everything humans do.

Earth
and
composition
an
environment
can
only
be
what
was
available
in this
particular
barrier

Humans are not egocentric - think of all that this
single fact implies. Also that we are Earthlings -
also - so simple - not all important, Everpresent
personal constraint!

The best model for outlining human constraints,
is Cosmopolitanism, is to start with astronomy, the sky,
then geology, then biology/evolutionary science
(combining archaeology, anthropology, biology, & geology.)
the biology, then → study of humanity.

Space
the sky
atmosphere
is the earth,
inhabitants
that's Space

This is sensible; intuitive and laid out. One would
start with the widest scope in space and time and
then work inward.

March 29th, 2014, Saturday

Ethics

Common Sayings

Thus far your approach to common sayings has been to point out their deficiencies - through lack of context, specificity, and likelihood of misinterpretation and misapplication. At the same time you've gained an appreciation for some which you were fond of, but only recently discovered ~~the~~ their hidden meaning, and more intimate associations.

You approach this topic by listing them out and noting problems - but maybe instead of merely pointing out deficiencies, you can point out strengths, and some guidelines for more clear application. Or ask yourself:

Will these sayings continue to be used? When will people stop using quotes and maxims?

From this you should see that you can better make use of your time in how to use such language, rather than merely pointing out problems or attempting to dissuade others from using them when really they exist out of psychological necessity.

Continue to collect sayings of interest, but discuss

January 21, 1968

proper use of them, rather as a way to determine a general approach, instead of discarding each utterly.

Another important moment in developing theory came with the introduction of the "influence function". This allows us to measure the influence of one observation on a series of others and thus obtain information about which observations may be influential. This will be valuable when you are fitting a model to your data.

One more point I would like to make is that the theory of linear regression can be extended to non-linear relationships. This is done by introducing what is called a "link function".

This function is a smooth mapping, well defined and invertible, from a linear relationship to a non-linear relationship.

For example, suppose we want to model some variable y as a function of time t . If y is increasing over time, then we might consider a linear relationship between y and t . However, if y is decreasing over time, then we might consider a linear relationship between y and $-t$.

Another example is when we want to model a variable y as a function of time t , but we know that y is bounded above and below by some fixed values.

Saturday, June ~~7th~~^{7th 2014}

Journal

Changing Projects & Jobs.

So you discover you may not be wanted for contract extension at Screen. You know this could happen, yet your reaction is of ~~surprise~~ and uncertain mixed feelings.

The trouble is that you are not in control, and those in control conceal their plans and business agenda from you. You don't even know who your boss is! Who are you supposed to go to for support & mentorship? This shows that a related point - ~~with~~ lack of communication implies lack of guidance in general. If you aren't going to receive any guidance, why not work for yourself and get paid more.

To get back to your reaction - ~~This is~~ a clear case is your lack of focus on the big picture, and of allowing yourself to become distracted and invested in short term goals created by other people. Now would be a good time to forget all the distractions and focus on the big picture again.

Why do you work at all?

- earn money
- health insurance for yourself & him.
- social contact
- feeling of usefulness
- learning & personal improvement
- receive mentorship from a good boss. Friendship

lets repeat them here for analysis

1. earn money ↗
2. health insurance ↗
3. social contact, friendship
4. feeling of usefulness
5. learning and personal improvement
6. receive mentorship from a good boss ↗
add ↗
7. someone else to teach.

First of all, you should combine health insurance into earn money. Second of all, with some introspection and a view into your own history, feeling of usefulness is probably not realistic. It's more about putting your skills to task, and completing something to someone else satisfaction. Almost any job you do will supply that first part. But the second part is real → some recognition of worth. That comes with having a good boss. Having a good boss or senior colleague, and company that ^{ow} respects in you, ^{is} already on the list.

1. earn money
2. social contact / friendship
3. learning & personal improvement
4. receive mentorship : good boss
5. someone to teach

So your first urge is to remove social contact, but if you combine it with receiving mentorship : having a good boss. Really - you don't want just any social contact, but contact w/ good people.

Now - organizing and reorganizing probably will not lead to further elucidation. The final list:

- Childhood - earn money
- Social - social contact, positive, sharing, supportive
- Progress - learning; personal improvement (continued), no stagnation
- Social - receive mentorship, good boss
- Social - someone to teach.

Notice that three of the five are ~~substantial~~ societal - that is significant. Also notice that you list "earn" money at the top every time - also significant. ~~That's~~ Progress is also important and irreplaceable to something else on the list.

Now let's look ~~all~~ at this from other angles. Which of these are guaranteed, and which are ~~fleeting~~ ^{once} are not? ~~and~~ previous ~~were~~ gotten?

The first, at this point in your career, is the most stable. Of course "getting a bonus" is not guaranteed, but your base salary is high? Your pay schedule is ^{guaranteed} by law. Also notice that you don't care if you don't get paid for a few months: are in between jobs. Your savings based on your salary will always yield extra to have healthcare between jobs and projects.

Livelihood - earn money - secure
 Social - quality social - fickle
 Progress - progress - mostly secure
 Social - good boss - fickle
 Social - someone to teach - fickle

You should know from your history that the social aspect of work is fickle, and so is everything else it influences. Your bonus is a political/business decision, not at all secured through achievement or merit. Good bosses get fired. You may have no-one to teach, if you work by yourself or are doing the hands on. Clearly the social part is not in your control, so you need to change your attitude towards it, and change its importance in the big picture. Maybe there's some strategy to get a bit more of the social by working at a company with the right culture, although there's no way to be certain of this in advance. For this purpose, you simply need to do more research about the companies you talk are considering working for.

Progress is also something which is fairly secure, but requires the right arrangements at a company. If they offer education, training & and have a good/modern professional network with events, you can be pretty certain it is a mature organization with stable institutional structures in place. If you utilize these, they can offer progress even if a project isn't particularly satisfying.

the project you're in ~~is~~ is still uncertain and it's true that the project quality is not guaranteed, when the company may try to alter your role or have you doing trivial "grunt work". However, sometimes you need to get ready to set the job done, and if there's no one else but you, you have to do it... and work hard.

As a tentative conclusion to trying to get re-oriented towards what's important in the big picture:

if you are going to work for a company:

- 1) You're going to get enough money for the "ups", & the "downs"
- 2) Research the company offerings for professional development, and ~~what~~ how else they invest in professional development
- 3) Research about social life of employees at the company. Do people have real time with their bosses? Or there a real friendly team atmosphere, or is it really formal?

You should put together a longer checklist of items to discuss with prospective companies, but these are the critical pieces. Also, remind yourself and focus on 1 & 2, since you know well not to invest too much in what is less certain.

* NOTE: You have mixed feelings ~~but~~ are practical, when you have no plan. Have a plan ~~else~~ when there are just routine at work

Saturday, June 7th, 2014

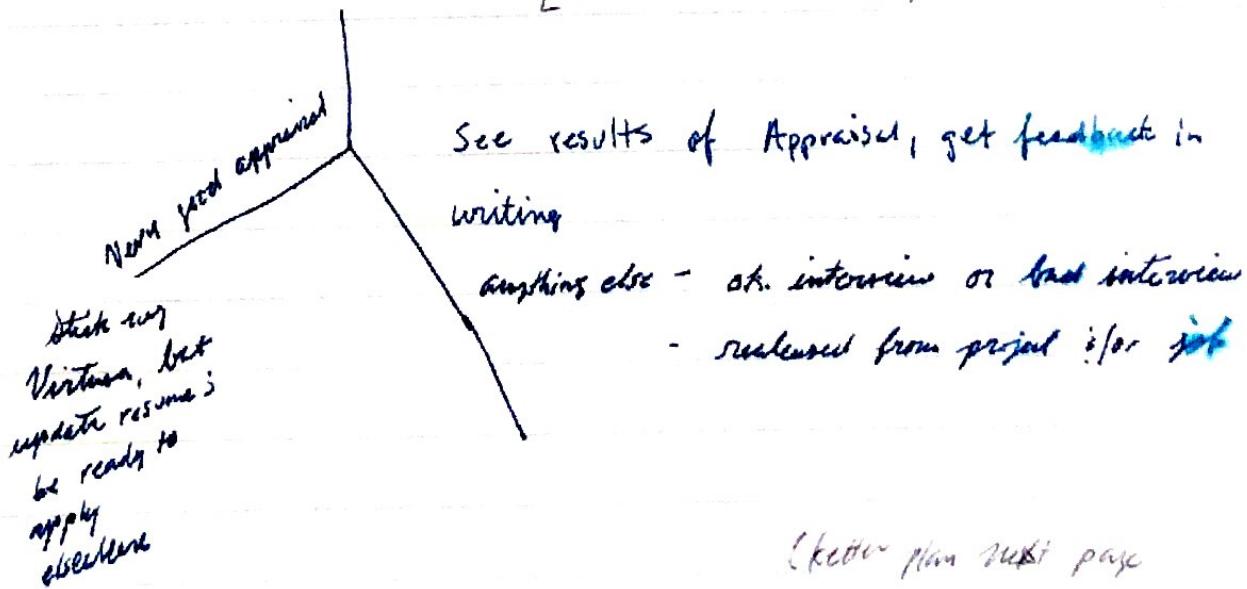
Journal

Changing jobs? Should you just work for yourself?

In your last entry you tried to get focused on why you work, and to remove the distractions created by other people, so we spend no more time reacting to events, and instead to focus on what matters to you in your life. You mentioned the importance of Progress. Clearly, this must be the feeling of progress, since you don't actually believe that your occupation leads to much progress of interest.

Before continuing on progress, here is your current career path plan:

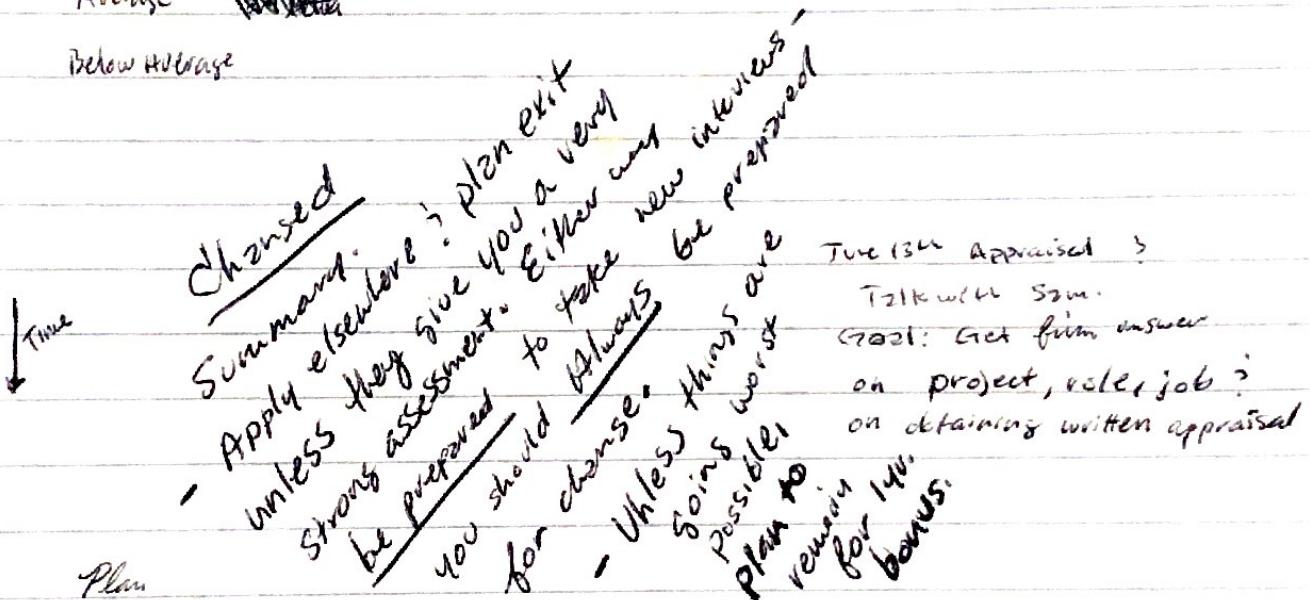
[Continued on Sunday, June 8th 2014]



Possible States

	Title	Role	Project	Job
Appraisal	Outstanding		Project	Job
Outstanding	Promotion	Higher Title	Remain intact.	Remain
Excellent	Same	Title	Remain ext.	<u>Uncertain</u>
Good	Higher Title	Lower	Off Project	Released
Average	Higher Title			

Below Average



- Unless appraisal is great AND title remains the same APP role matches title AND keep job
- Begin actively applying for new jobs

No. Do this anyway.

- If not released from job or project
- Plan on starting around for 1 year bonus

Normal Transition Preparation:

Plan

- Update resume

- Create example SPA

[Do w/ USDA Data]

- Update linkedin

O - Create Interview Matrix

- Create blog site

- Gather all work documents together.

with first post on deviantart

- Organize all your code on

Mo.

Mind!

Network
start talks

Once Mostly Ready, Apply:

- Ask Tyrone to post review to Adobee.

- [Actually, just find old email from Adobee contact]

- Apply to Google.

Wednesday, July 23rd, 2014

Ethics

Kinds of people

From time to time one hears the saying that one should think about and choose what kind of person one would like to be - as a sort of goal to work towards. Perhaps "kind" is not the best expression to use, but the idea is clear enough, that we can imagine the traits of who we would like to be, and ~~then~~ work towards having these traits ourselves. This relates to one of the more difficult ethical problems of ~~deciding~~ to choose from the myriad of human traits, ~~and at the same time~~ while simultaneously choosing realistically based on our actual nature, and the degree of realizability in the environment one lives in. This is a complex topic, and the complexity is hidden ~~by~~ ^{by my previous notes,} in that many variable and permanent unknowns are at play, and the topic is itself ^{far} more complex than the difficult topic of values which makes up only a small part. Contains in it are "What will I do next?" ~~comes~~ ^{the perpetual} question and the reminders about what one is doing, and debates about why to get back on track. Values, actions, memory - all the complexities of life will thwart and obfuscate and confine any decision made. The decision of who to be, I find, creates the identity dilemma - the belief that the person we decide to be is more or less who we really are. The "fake it till you make it" without ever really making it. ~~the fake~~ ^{The source} of the first athlete, the zibbles model, the armed writer

86.
I set these difficulties to the side for now, but mention them because they are part of our human shortcomings we must stay aware of, over correction. Here also explain much of what feels mysterious in our lives. "I am never what I think I am" ? The "I cannot truly decide what I will or will not be".

Let us bring back some clarity - lets us see that there remains a path before us to walk on, with ^{or destroying} something vaguely attractive in the distance.

It is possible to instead of listing traits that we wish for ourselves, which would be long and tedious, and create ~~unconscious~~ ^{models} perhaps which never before existed - lets see that we can take on ~~I~~ the characteristics of other people. We cannot be exactly like others, because we are not them, but we can become more or less like others to the extent that we have the natural potential to be like them.

We may take on the qualities of people we admire, and embody them in ourselves. We do always do this in fact. As children we learn to talk as our parents talk, to be like our parents. Thus we can come to be more like others much by being in the presence of others. This is effortless to us, we need not try hard.

Thus to be like someone is simpler when one is able to spend enough time with them to become harmonious with them.

There is no substitute for being with the person one would like to resemble. This explains the profound loss with the disconnection w/ a valuable person.

Later we can consider other means of becoming like others - reading, watching in entertainment, being with.

~~that~~ ^{that's} Though reading one may ~~not~~ like the writer, but will not acquire that persons manner and bodily habits.

Choosing to be like someone, or some group, is a real means of becoming more like them, at least as far as possible in our nature. Much of what makes others desirable is their special traits which others likely cannot have themselves fully.

So we see that we have something to look forward to in improving ourselves, or at least learning and growing.

~~Becoming like someone so the good isn't~~ ^{more of} ~~is unrealistic~~, but how do we choose who to be like, or what qualities to have? We can also look at our own traits and talents, & think how we can develop those to the fullest extent.

Closely, closely, consists of knowing ourselves & thinking about our needs ~~other~~ ~~and~~, realistically.

One ought not choose to pursue what is not realistic or what is not genuine in one's nature. What are your interests, what do you like, who do you relate to as a ~~great~~ figure who is important to you?

Considering these questions now reveals the difficulties young adults face in choosing what to do after finished with school. We recognize this decision as ~~a~~ ^{notable} adolescent experience, yet who ~~never~~ ever finds out what they really want.

Those ~~with~~ who are most successful at this point find that they are passionate about and pursue their passions. This can be a very though to obstacle to motivation.

What are some qualities of this difficult decision -

- Enjoyment - desire to continue the activity
- Possible - can happen alongside other needs
- Time spent
- Some motivation exists
- ~~Desirable~~ Outside hints from the right people
- in line with your qualities. - Profitable

Then we cannot fully consider requirements of
Others

sometimes our needs & stability, more, the right
opportunities for these things to be possible.
It cannot be expected that all will "break
free" and get all that they hoped for.

Impatience and sacrifice is needed.

*To move about from
that construction, it
is not worth or
an exaptation.*

My choice - To be Virtuous, ~~according to my own material~~
in my own way.

- Fit and Healthy
- Knowledgeable & wise
- Communicative & Social
- Fearless in pursuit of what I want.
- Worthy friends & companion.
- simple and focused
- active. Rest ~~at least~~
in mind. Rest when
rest cover of itself, don't
and so on.
- Companionship
- Defender of Truth & Health
- When all is listed out, we see that we want too much.
Choose some people who have much of these, and
align to them. This simplifies the work.

I do not wish to be like any one individual, but
to take qualities of

- = Arnold Schwarzenegger (Discipline, Vision, Fearlessness)
- = Martin Luther King, Right leaders - Outspokenness
- = Bertrand Russell - Honor, Courage, Writing
- _____ - hospitality, generosity.

*from book
what individual
other
feels*

do some this to know about
the destination.

- There is no one destination to our
permanently. Humans are travellers

- One will have areas of power. Then
are also special weaknesses. People
will point out your weaknesses.

When one feels that one's life is
not so valuable, one can less to
laugh at one's weaknesses, and even
the weakness of one's strengths.

Monday, July 28th, 2014

Ethics

Log Notes to ~~self~~ self.

You are confused

You feel aimless, and you feel bewildered, because you are distracted by visions of other things you could be doing. You do this after looking at what other people are doing, and when you remember ideas of other projects you came up with. → Relax, slow down. Forget other people for a bit. Let go of all those other ideas. Then think, what did you say you really wanted to do? Recall:

- Work on ethics

See how simple that was? You have just one project. It is a big project, but now you're already more focused. You can already see what doesn't fit in here → projects others expect you to work on, and ideas you get from thinking about what other people are succeeding at!

Just. Writing
Just. without
being boring

How to sharpen my skills,
spill beautifully onto
the page, effortlessly

b3

Monday, July 28th, 2014.

Ethics

Main Project organization

|| Check how your binder is organized.

You might want to start a new binder.

- You need a section to organize the entire project?
map your vision. The vision would be useful to others even if you did not finish the project.

Current:

Human shortcomings

- Language
- memory *
- Equality. An intro to conceptual & linguistic errors and moral reasoning.
- Value concepts
- Categories, Manifold
Morality.
- Religion.
- Questions, locality, appropriateness.

Answers to
Human
shortcomings

- Psychology
- Cognitive selectivity
- Personal history

~~Religion~~
Religions? History.

NOT necessarily
good or
better.

- Illusions
- Development of sense.

Biology

- Tendency to superstition
- Original questions inherited.
- Personal Limitations
- Environment.
- Weight of life, Difficulty of game creation.
- Solving "Simple" political

Philosophy

- Addiction

Habit (but why)

- * When all things interrelate, you are there is so much, you cannot have a separate treatment for everything. You must connect.
- In conversation, perfect organization is not necessary or possible.

Thursday, July 29th, 2011 5:30 a.m.

Brief note to self.

Recall the note you saw from George Will. - You really need to almost have 2 personalities: a contentious domineering asshole, and someone who should mind his business, or a genuine helpful, thoughtful objective person. Stick with compassionate Matt. On line you can become an ass

Focus on what you want to do. You are so easily distracted. Stick to your writing plan, a little a day.

You can stop coffee. Wait out the discomfort. Stay occupied > if you're grumpy, it is due to coffee.

Small things matter more than big things

Begin holding yourself to a less impulsive, more silent, and more deliberate manner of communication

Monday, September 1st, 2011

Ethics: Is/Ought.

Some basic trouble characterizing the is/ought problem suggested by Hume. The resolution to the is/ought problem to me shows ~~the problem~~ ^{it} is real in nature, what and is resolved by ~~do~~ first demonstrating some important confusions, and how self-correction of ^{although} these confusions will result in resolution. It is a conceptual puzzle with a definite solution, Hume points at a genuine and abidingly widespread social problem - People have no idea the proper way to move from a fact in the world to a ^{specific} manner of action. Thus two people may entirely agree on two collection of facts and be unable to decide what, if anything, to do about it. Even more interesting, is the fact that the solution is not satisfying ^{for most} people because it relates to other moral problems we will discuss in later chapters people hate to avoid. There is no possible way to move absolutely from factual observation to any course of action. Most hope for a clear cut absolutist solution but that is not to be found. The solution it offers here is may not be what anyone prefers, but ~~but~~ provides elegance, sophistication, and most importantly moral clarity. As with ~~the~~ scientific observations, it helps us make sense of the world and as it is, and provides a clear foundation to build a ~~good~~ real and science backed ethic.

q/

Morality is just decision making.

A simple introduction to non-morality. Morality is everywhere and nowhere.

- The ~~more~~ intelligent we are, the more moral innocent decisions ^{because} we make.
- The world does not have moral order so we would expect an honest view of ~~the~~ ~~the law, money, the greatest outcomes of~~ the world itself to provide us answers concerning morality, and not vice versa.
- Coextensive - we can see that in any decision we make, it is moral if we think in minitiae of the act, or if we think of whatever else we should be doing that we can imagine is better...
Should I be on this walk to work or should I be helping in Africa or others in need.
- The smallest number of actions are not the same as decisions as some people pretend. Instead our motions become intermittent decisions as we reflect and select among options. Again, the more intelligent and faster we are, the closer the spacing between decisions (because there is more mental energy, focus, speed). The intelligent person of a certain type is capable of making more decisions. This is not the most precise statement, but one can see what is meant when compared to dull (slow) people.
- So what is the distinction between a decision and a moral decision? If one thinks very carefully about this it becomes clear that all decisions are moral decisions because one cannot arbitrarily define a

moral boundary, as our intelligent ~~actions~~
can break everything down into pieces which involve fine ^{more potentially} and fine grained decisions & actions. All actions and decisions
are then neutral, thus I conclude that morality &
decision making are coextensive. They make up the same
set. Because they are the same, we can drop the
'moral' appurtenance as a kind of redundancy. Of course
due to our current ideas concerning morality it does
not seem redundant, but if you focus on decisions
as autonomatically neutral one can see what I mean.
We can cast off morality as everpresent. ~~Redundant~~

→ Principles of morality are clearly principles of decision -
there is no use of a moral principle that does
not already presuppose some decision to be made.
These principles are a way of providing directions
for similar decisions in similar circumstances so
one can decide with speed. Tradition frees
our minds from perpetual cogitation

- ~~addressing~~ classifying: A single action supervising
each decision is a situation. We will discuss this
more at a later time, but for now let us know
that all situations are different. We collect
and organize situations and use ~~similarities~~
^{classes} collections to solve problems. See No two situations
are the same. The best solution to a problem
in a situation would be one that uses no principle,
but decides based on all the relevant parameters,
because no matter how similar to other situations,
there will be differences. We cannot do this though

Situations are complex beyond comprehension. No living human is capable of fully understanding even the most simple situations. Almost as problematical is that situations have unlimited descriptions, and usually revolve around the perception of a specific problem. If that problem were not perceived, a situation would not revolve around the problem. An actor looking to decide about something may think of their present situation according to different foci.

Thus in a way a situation is connected with the imagination of the thinker in connection with the model. We might say there are an incomprehensible set of situations which are just relations among phenomena which are collected as a result of focusing on a set of related phenomena. The universe may be the ultimate situation encompassing all situations.

- Now, notice that most problems & situations depend on concerns of an actor. An actor might live in one nation or another and have vastly different wide-scooped situations despite similarities in the immediate situation. If one thinker will think broad and narrow, these two "situations" may have dramatically different solutions by surviving culture.

- An actor need not be human. It must be an organism with some preferences & ability to decide, and by decide to mean select among courses of action using some principle similar to a model. This is complex for sure but for now this does not matter.

All these ideas

Too many
ideologies
Too many
exclusives

Thrill
Sects

Goals

Advanced

Animals make decisions ~~people~~ frequently. Their ~~concerns~~ ^{more or less} concerns are specific to individuals, and have clear boundaries at the species edge ~~barriers~~ barriers.

- Conflict between species ~~decisions~~ involves different interests and concerns, and quite different modes of decision making? perception of situation / context.
- Conflict between humans, interestingly is for exactly the same reason.
- Individual humans can never have exactly the same interests (see ^{non-}equity, development of desire)
- From this we can perceive why it is understandable instantly that if Apes visited Earth we could not expect them to accept our moral code! precepts. They could be as different or more different in interests as a sheep to a lion.
- cannot reconcile individual differences. The life of the thrill seeker is forever irreconcilable to the life of the monk. The life of the soldier & the life of the clown & the life of the _____
- Observations of the nature of decision making and values in a natural manner provides a disproof to all ~~but~~ independent moralities? religions, and forces them into their proper scope as traditions of specific peoples.

Sunday, September 14th, 2014

Moral ~~Reasons~~
Issues \Rightarrow resolutions

Ethics

Moral Reasons and Decision making - Quantity of relationships
and reasons and intelligence.

Recently, the following scenario, based on a real event,
was discussed in a group ^{so as} below to:

If you lost your wedding ring of high value, and
you ~~do~~ receive a large claim from your insurance
company. Three years later you ~~will~~ find your
wedding ring and return your money to the insurance
company, to their surprise, they show their appreciation
to you by inviting you for a tour, meet and greet,
and they give you a ^{small} gift.

Question: Did you do the right thing?

~~Ques. Ques.~~ Here I do am not concerned to answer
this question ~~because~~ ~~we~~ not because it is in
truth a frivolous and misguided question, but to point
out several vastly more important facts.

- That people think they can capture complex
memories in so few words
- That people trust their initial reaction to the question,
and are willing to provide (and defend) their answer
rapidly.
- Little time of reflection is allowed, and few are
happy with "tentative answers". ~~Ques. Ques.~~ Can us... make
so short rapidly and confidently.

- Few people recognize that not enough information is available to actually answer. Few ask for more details. Those who do, who are told "this is all the information you have" would respond, then the answer you will receive is an answer to a nonexistent problem! is largely useless.
- * - Most important of all, to me here, is that people are unwilling to recognize other unexpected perspectives and solutions. As is apparent to a wise person, if you have a room full of wise people, the reactions and ideas each person has is based on wide variety of experience and differences in people's current ^{knowledgeable} training, method of solving problems etc... The richness of answers & methods, once announced by everyone, immediately shows the narrowness of initial thoughts of any individual. A full analysis for an individual might evaluate account for each idea the group brings up, but on the requirement that the person was able eventually to see all these alternatives → which is unlikely, especially in short time. Worse still, the one person would need to anticipate development of all the others and somehow know the best answer, which in this case is not possible due to limited information, and for many to be described later resulting anyway based on criteria being absent from which to measure. "The answer" would never be more than approximation.

- The approach would immediately be considered faulty in law as not enough info. Obviously, an full analysis is requires for this sort of decision or any other.
- Lack of fullness of data, division about the perspectives of the decides, the ^{history} nature of the participants and relationships, the lack of criteria of judgments, of sound procedures/methodology, ~~all that has culture, all point towards vast oversimplification~~
- The intelligent person will process more perspectives, more "solutions", ~~see~~ see more possible scenarios than other less intelligent people, and will be more like a room of wiser people than a simple person.

On sum, there is ~~exists~~ an extreme lack on ~~of~~ almost all points, particularly quantity of data, quality of sources, quantity of criteria, quantity of experience, and quantity of processing power, methodology, etc for the simplest of problems.
And people think there is ^{one} answer to actually be found??

Real events ~~sets~~ are what we need. But real events become history in evidence & writing, and most summaries, with the same ~~to~~ weaknesses. All we ever come to are ~~are~~ responses that satisfy or fail to satisfy certain participants/lookers. A resolution to a legal dispute merely satisfies the requirements of law and participants for us to move on.

In some cultures and perspectives the issue may not be seen at all. Moral situations are only those we pick up on our moral sense - and people have different moral radars. What offends one does not offend another. That is a situation for one, ~~as~~ doesn't even notice by another.

Thoroughly:

- People think they can solve it.
- They think their initial thoughts are the solution.
- They take almost no time to solve
- They are willing to defend first reaction vigorously
- They quickly form alliances with people who have similar reactions
-

~~██████████~~

All are deluded. ~~██████████~~ see how pervasive this problem is. For things to be other than they are would require reframing of the entire world - perhaps ^{more} into emotional: less human approach to ~~solutions~~ ^{facts} reasons about these matters

Morality class in school could be summed up as a continuation of this delusion while attempting to teach, with an intent of reification, that ~~all~~ there are diverse perspectives, and that the diversity both helps and hinders answers. I don't see that they take the Socratic perspective seriously here.

Sometimes when one is able to read over at length the complexities of a legal dispute one can ~~feel~~ ~~well~~ as though there is no resolution. Perhaps blame is found on both sides, or conditions which ~~lead~~ lead to conflict ~~will~~ follow naturally and predictably. But one is compelled to make some new choice, which would result in

reconciliation

resolution

renunciation

retribution

correction

restitution

legal procedure completion

and so on...

But often none of this can be found. The aim at the end what might be found is that it must merely pass through the legal procedures? Only then may it be forgotten over

Thus the procedure of law itself, beyond effecting an undesirable result, is worthy to conclude a dispute

In the moral sphere, or decisions making sphere, there are available. I must think this through and decide, and then I might forget the whole matter.

Forgiveness, deciding, transferring the answer to a book or some other authority — so that it might end.

This brings me to the shockingly simple solution
in Buddhism - depending on what tradition
is followed

- extinguish that thought

- or -

- Just become indifferent to such
thoughts. Watch it stream
through the mind, as
a wave builds, crashes
and disappears,
only to be followed
by new waves.

or the Italian American "Forget About It"!

October 2nd, 2014.

Ethics - independence.) - Distinguisher factors

Who in this world is daring enough to scream at one's resurrected ancestor: "Unbeliever! Open How could you have us with fidelity! To bear and bear children and provide faith as our rock to other learn on!"

All this time I think to myself, it must be especially also intelligent and creative! - and that this is what isolates me - differentiates me from the world. Now it is confirmed - and yet no - that is not the it. Yet more differentiates you.

You are the daring one. ~~I~~ ~~but~~ ~~but~~ You
You are the burning man of history. The great forgotten sacrifice. But now, finally, such sacrifice is less likely

What are you capable of. Where can this all lead!!!

are you daring enough to change it all. ~~Builder~~
~~or~~ Most the destroyer and rebuilders.

If not you, who will be the architect?

October 2nd, 2017.

What does your life center on? What does it revolve around? What is the focal point? What is the one passion.

Your work in Philosophy,

The one interest. The one binder. The thing left not taken away.

But this is not the focus, the center, the preoccupation.
in action.

You MUST focus on this everything else is distraction!
Bring those small topics to completion! At what time is it not relevant? At what time are you not able to record ideas or make edits.

Why do you think there is no flexibility in how you use your time?

What brought you where you are? Why do you feel constrained? - others do offer their own constraints??!

What is your focus! You can do all sorts of other things, and yet have a center/focus. Your divided distraction. Others are pretending its this fourth ... You actually HAVE a purpose.

If not you then who. What you know:

- Others do not have your opportunity
- others do not have your looks.
- others are not as daring!
- others are not as creative!!
- others are not as smart!!!

So wtf is wrong with you. Do what you need to do!

Sunday, November 30th, 2014

Ethics, Writing
of Log

The difficulty of writing, to be real, honest, and accurate, to capture a vision, is that it requires learning how to talk differently. First attempts reveal problematic phrases: concepts. To guard against misinterpretation - to be accessible; accurate, to grasp and convey a point without saying too little or going too far. A simple ~~state~~ paragraph may require hundreds of decisions. To explain it could involve endless expansions.

This relates to conversation in general - sentences and single conversations will never be enough. Communicating a novel idea is among the most difficult tasks I can think of.

The hardest question of all, for he who has much to say - what to ~~do~~ say, and what to ~~do~~ stay ~~or~~ silent about?

(elegation in an attempt to sound profound.)

December 6, 2014.

Ethics, Writing, inspiration

Even among the highly intelligent you have found that people seem bewildered, and have views that are not harmonious or systematic, and many views do not seem to have ~~had~~ resulted ~~out~~ from sustained reflection and an interconnection with other areas of life.

Moms are puzzled and yet you are not. If you are able to focus on your writing to completion, it will ~~be~~ certain that many will benefit from your clarity and the results of your continuous efforts.

You need to share the clarity you have created for yourself. It will be appreciated.

Completed content is what you need. Think about fancy websites and book covers only after you produce a large body of content.

Saturday, December 6th 2014

↑ ~~States this is shortcoming~~
↑ ~~The list of species~~
in "concrete"
, concrete
, robust intelligence
to it.

Ether. Language

Pluribus shortening

Once one has noticed a concept ~~as necessarily~~ requires distinction and division, ~~it becomes~~ it is often found that the original concept was deceptive. Either it ~~represented~~ a category not suitable to capture a natural ~~same~~ genus, or else it was insufficient on its own for a judgment of or inference attempted. The distinctions are sought and found to be due to the perception that specificity and accuracy is desired. This process may be likened to creating a taxonomical tree to capture some natural reality. At first more subdivisions, and a more complex tree is needed when there is a need for a better representation of a complex topic. Sometimes it is hard to know when to stop with a subdivision, ~~that~~ one will either attempt to represent a near entirety of the natural structure or else stop ~~there~~ at the required level of instrumentality. I find that ~~people~~ ~~the~~ people routinely do not go far enough, either out of laziness, hastiness, or actual inability to subdivide further (lack of intelligence, motivation, or persistence). An expression theme of this book will be "have we gone far enough." Surely, I will be guilty of not having gone far enough myself, but I am excepted for being human, and subject to the limitations mentioned above. On any case, I hope to expose it ^{both} as a methodology I use and as a point of criticism for the reader. For whatever methods I employ, there ~~it~~ exposes a ~~biased~~ ^{reasonable} mode of criticism. The shortcoming the method is used to overcome, is a shortcoming the critical reader ~~should~~ should watch for.

New google drive.
christopher.matthew.cavanaugh@gmail.com
- Ethics. "Drive Folder"

Saturday, December 6th, 2014

Human Shortcomings, Catalog

Concepts

- Lack of specificity, over generality, inaccuracy,
- causal unawareness
- involved with false beliefs in comprehension, esp. if Jargon.
- concealment
- required intelligence, memory.
- Only so much subdivision may be retained.
- ~~Not~~ manifold neutrality, ~~not~~ asymptotically composite.

example: Morality.

~~language~~

In this work I strive to avoid collaboration which centre me to alternative point to discussion. Instead of follow MacIntyre's example in claims that the need of our contexts to us. Islam then are unnecessary in itself too much what now position with

Saturday, ~~2014~~ January 10th, 2014

Ethics, Purpose of works, Framework 5

Work such as this results in a framework for understanding

What we have hitherto considered morality, ethics, and to some

degree religion - and also for ~~giving~~ moral guidance in

action, self training, decision making. The scope of the subject encompasses all of life really. The vision of the framework

serving to elucidate morality from an analytical/scientific perspective is to my mind very close to the truth and largely irrefutable.

What is interesting is that the

frame

starts are

This work serves to create an alternative framework for

understanding ~~other~~ moral/ethical topics, both from an

observational and analytical perspective, and from a practical perspective. ~~if this is the~~

(2)

My primary interest is the practical perspective, but for that to be firmly grounded in truth, it is important for the science (observations) about analysis at the topic to be sound. (random correct mathematics and induction/deductive logic facts, and valid ~~deductive~~ ^{logical} ~~deductive~~ ^{analysis} ~~principles~~ ^{principles})

From a practical ~~perspective~~ ^{perspective} The practical framework is

one of many possible frameworks which would

fit the facts, but all think other correct^s

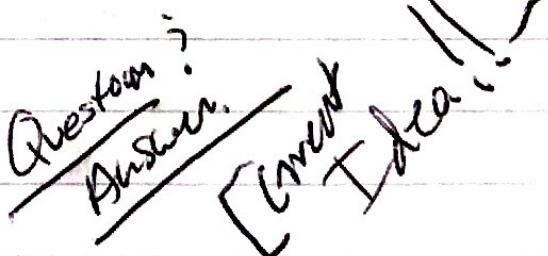
extensive frameworks would agree with this one,

and I think that this is more fundamental/foundational,

and therefore other correct frameworks ^{should} ~~must~~ be

consistent with ~~principles~~ set out here.

Questions -



- ① To what degree should this framework agree with other frameworks? I think it is a useful account of ~~basic~~ basic issues, ~~which~~ which must be accounted for for a complete treatment of the subject. If I am correct,

1/10/2014

other scientific treatments should be expected to agree with this system and not conflict on major points.

Even if what I say is not complete, I hope to at least point in direction for an objective/science based treatment of the subject matter, to extricate it from philosophy and religion that relies on colloquialisms ~~that~~ for that are infused with variable meanings, with emotions attached, and not more formal concepts which tend to clear thinking. Use ~~the~~ changes in the language of morality is a very important feature of this book.

② What does the framework mean for other people, assuming you offer the correct treatment.

I think inevitably someone may have values that will conflict with what is in this book, ~~they~~ existential. If someone is

passionate about something which might result in bodily harm, for example, they fundamentally are at odds with flourishing from a health perspective. However, Excess risk is probably better viewed as ^{willfulness} ~~the~~ Someone's decision merely to not take advice.

4
1/10/2014

In other words, they are not at odds with this system, nor are not some kind of counterexample. They ~~show~~ actually exhibit my main points.

- ① People may have individual value systems which are difficult to override, and difficult to "dispossess" from an existential perspective.
- ② As a matter of fact, these people often think as they do until a negative consequence takes place (like being crippled in perpetual pain with no medical assistance), and then realize their actual interests were in line with this book.
- ③ ~~People's~~ Life and conditions of life can in fact be different enough to necessitate conflicting frameworks.

From a mental perspective, people are carrying around systems for handling various problems, and making decisions. Mental frameworks cannot be all inclusive (since people's memories and other brains are limited overall). People's mental frameworks are not necessarily truth based either.

~~They're also not necessarily truth based~~

So it is impossible for two people to start with this point of view and end under the same framework

1/10/20.4

which is obviously true, as people of the same religion do not behave the same way.

Differences in behavior of people with religion is the ~~most~~ obvious fact, even if

it is true that there are common patterns of behavior. I incline to think that humans mostly behave in "human-like" ways however.

Acceptance of the truth or ~~that~~ my perspective?

The truth of the framework offers a ~~realist~~ realism goal for becoming a more truthful private framework, and would help for overall success in the world.

Question 3 What does it mean if someone doesn't adopt this system.

I don't think adoption/non-adoption is truly relevant. ~~If someone decides the framework is not useful~~ Non-adoption is not a counter-factual. If true, all it means is that someone is rebelling against the truth of the master, or else is just apathetic or disinterested in ~~any~~ use of it. It's unlike any other education.

One can choose to ~~adopt a lifestyle at odds~~ leave or not, or conform or not, but the truth remains as is. In large degree success depends on degree of conformity to various factors of success.

6

(4) What justifies your thought that this is framework
~~or reasonable~~ is a suitable ethic.

It is certainly not complete, for the
~~sense~~ sense that it will not help solve the more
nearly complex problems that we encounter in
our lives. We will encounter situations we
cannot understand. We will find ourselves
actions without full understanding. We will
be at a loss for tools and so on habit or
feeling. But that is a limitation for
any work of ethics and religion.

~~FRAGILE~~ ~~IDEAS~~ Life is too complex
changing.

~~This book does not~~

The goal of the book is very similar to
works of religion and ethics in that it
seeks to offer the correct perspective on
some selected matters, and ~~offer~~ point
in the right ~~direction~~ direction for matters
there is no time to discuss.

~~shortly after it has~~

My goals are to fix some errors in the
approach to moral theory. Address many
of the main concerns of ethics, and
provide some ideas for future developments
which are truth based (Scientific).

Sunday, April 5th, 2015

Ethic, language

From notes on the phone:

When a truthful extraction or translation of a statement differs excessively from the original, or it does not clearly and precisely interpret it metaphorically, the original is probably harmful.

Example: "God laughs at man's plans"

The truth contained is: you may find your plans important, enough to spend your time on it and worry about it, but you are not in control. You may not live to see your plans through - or else, your plans are actually futile or silly.

As Haufman notes, ambiguity can bring fruitful conversation, and by being open ended & endlessly debatable, becomes more likely to be preserved as a work of art.

In the above case, the subject is actually irrelevant and discussions are likely to recall the subject again & again, thus would be out of focus, ~~etc~~. People with strong critical skill can see past it and stay oriented, but most ~~etc~~ people will be disturbed

Sunday, April 5, 2015

MAT Data Model

