

Accommodation, Inference, Generics & Pejoratives

Greg Restall



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

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To give an account of norms governing
our uses of *generics*, and our *inferring*,
showing how phenomena of *accommodation*
can help explain the behaviour of generic judgements
and pejorative uses of expressions.

The Wider Setting

This is a part of a collaborative research project *Constructing Social Hierarchy*, exploring anti-individualist approaches to mind, language and action, aiming to understand how we construct and maintain social hierarchies, so that we can better remedy social injustice.

The team: *Sally Haslanger, Karen Jones, Laura Schroeter, François Schroeter, me.*

Thanks to the Australian Research Council, for funding supporting this research (DP180103687).

Motivation & Background

Generics & Inference

Accommodation & Inference

The Semantics of Pejoratives

Options for Critique & Reform

MOTIVATION & BACKGROUND

Problem 1: Generics

Birds lay eggs.

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Logic talks are boring.

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Mosquitos transmit Ross River Fever.

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Cows are food.

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Cows are food.

Men are aggressive.

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Cows are food.

Men are aggressive.

Muslims are terrorists.

Fs are Gs

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... are *pervasive*.

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... are *pervasive*.

... are *basic*.

Fs are Gs

... are *pervasive*.

... are *basic*.

... behave *very strangely*.

Mosquitos transmit RRF — what does this mean?

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Some don't.

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True, but some mosquitos *don't*, and we won't say “Mosquitos *don't* transmit RRF.”

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Some don't.

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True, but some mosquitos *don't*, and we won't say “Mosquitos *don't* transmit RRF.”

Most mosquitos transmit RRF.

Mosquitos transmit RRF — what does this mean?

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Most don't.

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True, but some mosquitos *don't*, and we won't say “Mosquitos *don't* transmit RRF.”

~~**Most** mosquitos transmit RRF.~~

Most don't.

Normal mosquitos transmit RRF.

Mosquitos transmit RRF — what does this mean?

~~**All** mosquitos transmit RRF.~~

Some don't.

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True, but some mosquitos *don't*, and we won't say “Mosquitos *don't* transmit RRF.”

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Most don't.

~~**Normal** mosquitos transmit RRF.~~

Male mosquitos don't. They aren't normal?

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Some don't.

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True, but some mosquitos *don't*, and we won't say "Mosquitos *don't* transmit RRF."

~~**Most** mosquitos transmit RRF.~~

Most don't.

~~**Normal** mosquitos transmit RRF.~~

Male mosquitos don't. They aren't normal?

Mosquitos ***are the kind of thing
that*** transmit RRF.

Mosquitos transmit RRF — what does this mean?

~~**All** mosquitos transmit RRF.~~

Some don't.

~~**Some** mosquitos transmit RRF.~~

True, but some mosquitos *don't*, and we won't say "Mosquitos *don't* transmit RRF."

~~**Most** mosquitos transmit RRF.~~

Most don't.

~~**Normal** mosquitos transmit RRF.~~

Male mosquitos don't. They aren't normal?

Mosquitos ~~**are the kind of thing**~~
~~**that**~~ transmit RRF.

They're also the kind of thing that doesn't—e.g. males, or those in Africa.

Background 1: “Inferentialism”, broadly construed

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- ▶ **INFERENTIALISM:** an approach to semantics that takes meaning to centre on *norms of inference*.
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- ▶ **INFERENTIALISM:** an approach to semantics that takes meaning to centre on *norms of inference*.
- ▶ **NORMATIVE PRAGMATICS:** an approach to semantics that takes semantics to centre on *norms of use* (perhaps including inference, perhaps not).
- ▶ My recent research concentrates on the connections between *normative pragmatics* and logic, via *proof theory*.

Problem 2: Pejoratives

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Using *Pākehā* in this way encodes a substantial connection between being Caucasian, and being untrustworthy.

What does *Pākehā* mean, when it's used like this?

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x is a talk on proof theory

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Are these inferences a part of the *meaning*
of the pejorative expression?

- ▶ **SEMANTICS:** accounts of the meanings of particular expressions.

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- ▶ **METASEMANTICS:** an account of the space of possible meanings, and the different ways expressions can get their meanings.

Background 2: *Semantics, Metasemantics and Practice*

- ▶ SEMANTICS: accounts of the meanings of particular expressions.
- ▶ METASEMANTICS: an account of the space of possible meanings, and the different ways expressions can get their meanings.
- ▶ PRACTICE: Metasemantics, in particular, can be a partner for *clarificatory* and *emancipatory* possibilities for revising our *languages* and our *practices*.

GENERICS & INFERENCE

There are *many* accounts of
the truth conditions of the generic

Ks are F

Truth Conditions?

There are *many* accounts of
the truth conditions of the generic

Ks are F

Any adequate account is *very* complicated.

An example, from Sarah-Jane Leslie

Though there may be a further refinement or two needed, we can describe the circumstances under which a generic of the form ‘Ks are F’ is true as follows:

The counterinstances are negative, and:

If F lies along a characteristic dimension for the Ks, then some Ks are F, unless K is an artifact or social kind, in which case F is the function or purpose of the kind K;

If F is striking, then some Ks are F and the others are disposed to be F;

Otherwise, almost all Ks are F.

Sarah-Jane Leslie “Generics: Cognition and Acquisition,”
Philosophical Review 117:1 (2008), 1–47 — page 43.

The Approach I'll Explore

We don't *understand* a generic by first grasping its truth conditions.

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We don't *understand* a generic by first grasping its truth conditions.

We learn to use generics by learning norms for how to *use* them.

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“Possibly p” and “Necessarily p” have truth conditions expressed in terms of *possible worlds*, but we don’t learn the concepts of possibility and necessity by way of some prior access to possible worlds.

To say that a state of affairs obtains is just to say that something is the case; to say that something is a possible state of affairs is just to say that something could be the case; and to say that something is the case 'in' a possible state of affairs is just to say that the thing in question would necessarily be the case if that state of affairs obtained, i.e. if something else were the case...

We understand 'truth in states of affairs' because we understand 'necessarily'; not *vice versa*.

— Arthur Prior,
Worlds, Times and Selves (1969)



But what *do* they mean?

The problem remains:

What are the norms governing generics?

How do we understand them?

Let's change tack for a moment.

Inferring is an action

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Consider the difference:

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Consider the difference:

Tweety is a bird. Tweety flies.

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Tweety is a bird. *So*, Tweety flies.

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Consider the difference:

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There is a difference between making two assertions,
and making one assertion to *give a reason* for another.

Reason giving appears in question answering

Tweety is a bird. So, Tweety flies.

Tweety is a bird. So, Tweety flies.

ABELARD: Does Tweety fly?

ELOISE: Yes, she's a bird.

Tweety is a bird. So, Tweety flies.

ABELARD: Does Tweety fly?

ELOISE: Yes, she's a bird.

This is beef. So, this is food.

Tweety is a bird. So, Tweety flies.

ABELARD: Does Tweety fly?

ELOISE: Yes, she's a bird.

This is beef. So, this is food.

ABELARD: Is this food?

ELOISE: Yes, it's beef.

ABELARD: Does she have stripes?
ELOISE: Yes, she's a zebra.

Reason giving can go in *both directions*

ABELARD: Does she have stripes?

ELOISE: Yes, she's a zebra.

ABELARD: Is she a zebra?

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Reason giving can go in *both directions*

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ABELARD: Is she a zebra?

ELOISE: Yes, she has stripes.

Each direction can make sense,
given an appropriate context.

So can *explanation*

ELOISE: She has stripes.

ABELARD: Why?

ELOISE: She's a zebra.

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... or rather, what are we *doing* when we infer or explain?

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- ▶ These are *speech acts*, like *assertion*.
(I can *infer* B *from* A despite believing B *before* believing A. Inferring, in this sense, isn't *believing on the basis of*. The same goes for explaining or justifying.)

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- ▶ These are *speech acts*, like *assertion*.
(I can *infer* B *from* A despite believing B *before* believing A. Inferring, in this sense, isn't *believing on the basis of*. The same goes for explaining or justifying.)
- ▶ Making an inference is also not to be identified with offering a deductively valid argument, or taking yourself to do so.

Reason giving is *defeasible*, or *non-monotonic*:

Tweety is a bird. So, Tweety flies.

What is inference? (Cont.)

Reason giving is *defeasible*, or *non-monotonic*:

Tweety is a bird. So, Tweety flies.

Tweety is a bird. *Tweety is a penguin*. So, ~~Tweety flies~~.

Why (*do we/should we*) care about
how our claims relate to one another?

Why infer?

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Why not just care about whether A and B are true,
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how our claims relate to one another?

Why not just care about whether A and B are true,
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(Or, why do kids ask *why* instead of just asking *whether*?)

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how our claims relate to one another?

Why not just care about whether A and B are true,
and ignore whether A is *a reason* for B?

(Or, why do kids ask *why* instead of just asking *whether*?)

Why attempt to keep track of how claims relate to one
another?

Two reasons for having practices of inferring and explaining

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PLANNING AND CONTINGENCY

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THEORISING AND UNCERTAINTY

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If we find a zebra...

Two reasons for having practices of inferring and explaining

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If we find a zebra...

THEORISING AND UNCERTAINTY

Is this a zebra?

Two reasons for having practices of inferring and explaining

PLANNING AND CONTINGENCY

If we find a zebra...

Suppose that *had been* a zebra

THEORISING AND UNCERTAINTY

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Options for action

THEORISING AND UNCERTAINTY

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Options for belief

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“Epistemic”

It is hard to see how we could *act*
on the basis of *shared views* without
some kind of reason-giving practice.

Claim 1: *Generics make inferential transitions explicit*

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— **Birds fly.**

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Tweety is a bird. So, Tweety flies.

— **Birds fly.**

She's a zebra. So, she has stripes.

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— **Zebras have stripes.**

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— **Zebras have stripes.**

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— **Striped things are zebras.**

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— **Striped things are zebras.**

— **Striped horses are zebras.**

Making inference explicit

I can *make explicit* my preparedness
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Fs are Gs .

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I can *make explicit* my preparedness
to infer Gx from Fx
or to *explain* Gx by way of Fx
by saying

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This explains many of the distinctive features of generics

- ▶ *Exceptions: **Birds fly.*** (Yes! Despite penguins.)

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- ▶ *Exceptions:* **Birds fly.** (Yes! Despite penguins.)
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 - ▶ **Does Tweety lay eggs?** Yes, **Tweety is a bird.** (Good!)

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Is Tweety female? Yes, **Tweety is a bird.** (????)

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 - ▶ **Does Tweety lay eggs?** Yes, **Tweety is a bird.** (Good!)
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 - ▶ Given that reason giving *does* admit exceptions, in the case of striking/dangerous properties, it is much better to err on the side of *false positives* than *false negatives*.

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- ▶ *Low rate generics with striking properties:* **Mosquitos transmit RRF.**
 - ▶ Given that reason giving *does* admit exceptions, in the case of striking/dangerous properties, it is much better to err on the side of *false positives* than *false negatives*. At the very least, we are happy to explain **This transmits RRF** by granting **this is a mosquito.**

Why *this* form?

We can infer from any A to any B.

Why are generics, of the form **Fs are Gs**, so prevalent?

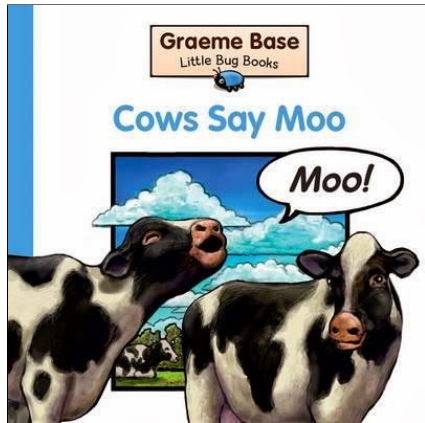
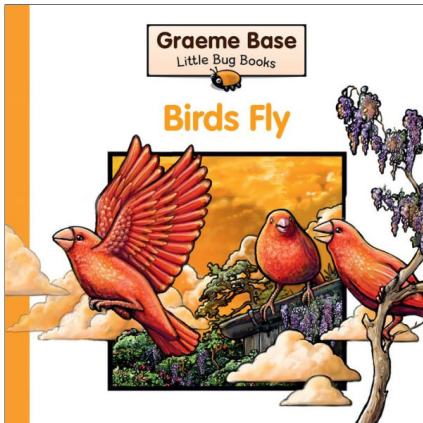
Why *this* form?

We can infer from any A to any B.

Why are generics, of the form **Fs are Gs**, so prevalent?

In dialogue or in planning,
the *focus* of inquiry is often fixed.

So, inferences of the form suitable for explication
by a generic (from Fx to Gx) are widespread.

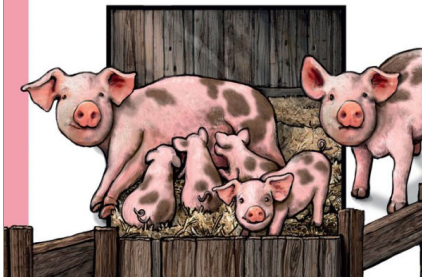


Graeme Base

Little Bug Books



Pigs Have Piglets

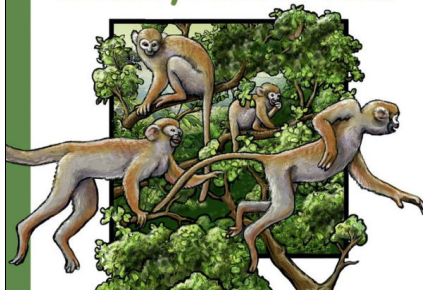


Graeme Base

Little Bug Books



Monkeys Live in Trees



Why make inference explicit?

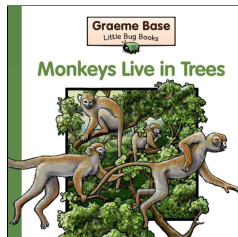
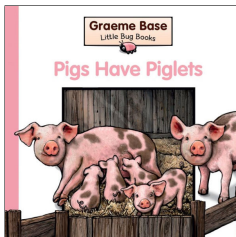
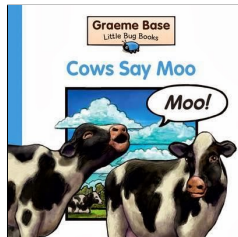
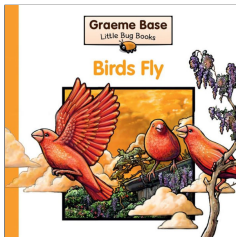
Why make inference explicit?

To teach ...

Why make inference explicit?

To teach ...
... and to *refine*.

Training for Inference



We communicate and
coordinate on inferences:
if you've learned that birds fly,
you'll accept "x is a bird"
as a reason to conclude "x flies,"
or to explain "x flies"
by appeal to "x is a bird."

The information conveyed can be local.

Consider a zoo enclosure with a range of horse-like creatures: I might say “striped ones are zebras”.

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We have words for (1) and (2).

How do you voice objection (3)?

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How do you voice objection (3)?

Making inferences explicit
gives us a way to argue about them.

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Birds *don't* fly?

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Fs are \neg Gs \neg (Fs are Gs)

The grammar of generics makes denying them difficult.

We often move to more explicit quantification:
many birds don't fly, or not all birds fly.

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We'll return to this topic later.

ACCOMMODATION & INFERENCE

The COMMON GROUND of a conversation at any given time is the set of propositions that the participants in that conversation at that time mutually assume to be taken for granted and not subject to (further) discussion.

— Kai von Fintel
“What is Presupposition Accommodation, Again?”
Philosophical Perspectives, 2008.

One way to enter the common ground

When uttered assertively, sentences are meant to update the common ground. If a sentence is accepted by the participants, the proposition it expresses is added to the common ground.

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If there are drinks after the seminar, my son will come.

When I say this, the proposition that I have a son
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(The details of *how*—and *which*—presuppositions are accommodated is a matter of debate and active research.)

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Sometimes we find ourselves committed to substantial claims
we never explicitly considered. We have *accommodated* them.

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 Fa , *therefore* Ga ,
and you meet with no objection,
then not only are Fa and Ga
added to the common ground,
but so is the generic: Fs are Gs .

This could be highly *local*.

Recall: *she has stripes, so she's a zebra.*

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Striped things (here) are zebras.

The speech act of inference is *explicit*.
It can be rejected, just as an assertion can.

This isn't *presupposition* accommodation

The speech act of inference is *explicit*.
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I can *reject* the inference Fa , so Ga ,
while *accepting* Fa and Ga .

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If the inference is made explicit by
a *generic* this can do the job.

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- ▶ This commitment (Fs are Gs) goes beyond the explicit subject matter (the object α) under discussion.
- ▶ Since generics are *generic*, they can persist, even after the details fade from attention.
- ▶ We can find ourselves accepting generics (and perhaps, *believing* them) without ever having explicitly considered them.

PEJORATIVES

Pejorative Inference Pairs

x is Caucasian

x is *Pākehā*

Pejorative Inference Pairs

x is Caucasian

x is *Pākehā*

x is *Pākehā*

x is untrustworthy

Pejorative Inference Pairs

x is Caucasian

x is *Pākehā*

x is *Pākehā*

x is untrustworthy

x is a talk on proof theory

x is a *logic* talk

x is a *logic* talk

x is boring

I make no claim about whether these inferences are somehow central to the meanings of the terms “*Pākehā*” or “*logic talk*”.

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are somehow central to the meanings
of the terms “*Pākehā*” or “*logic talk*”.

Though it seems that someone who uses “*logic talk*” pejoratively can talk
with someone who doesn’t without necessarily being at cross purposes.

Pejoratives straightforwardly give rise to generics.

Caucasians are *Pākehā*. *Logic* talks are boring.

Mosquitos transmit RRF.

Logic talks are boring.

Striking properties and generics

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Not *all* mosquitos.

Not *all* logic talks.

Not *all* Muslims.

OPTIONS FOR
CRITIQUE
& REFORM

How to deny a generic

- ▶ To reject or deny Fs are Gs, you need to undercut the inference from Fa to Ga and the practice of explaining Ga in terms of Fa.

How to deny a generic

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How to deny a generic

- ▶ In a controlled environment, we can undercut the generic by being more *specific*, by moving to explicitly stated quantifiers.
 - ▶ Are *all* Fs Gs? Are *most*? How many?
- ▶ This can work, but it is hard to resist forming generic judgements. Syntactic discipline takes work.

How to deny a generic

- ▶ When G is a striking property, it's not enough to say that many or most Fs are not Gs.

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- ▶ When G is a striking property, it's not enough to say that many or most Fs are not Gs.

(After all, most mosquitos *don't* carry RRF.)

How to deny a generic

- ▶ One way to undercut the inference from Fa to Ga is to institute a practice in which the question of whether something is G or not *doesn't arise*.

How to deny a generic

- ▶ When we *care* about the property G , we won't want to revise the concept away. So another approach is to find an *alternate* explanation for Ga , other than Fa .

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 - ▶ If not all species or genus of mosquito carry RRF, then we could refine our generic to the more specific one, that Mosquitos of genus *Culex* carry RRF, while agreeing that mosquitos outside that genus *don't* carry RRF.

How to deny a generic

- ▶ When we *care* about the property G, we won't want to revise the concept away. So another approach is to find an *alternate* explanation for Ga , other than Fa .
 - ▶ If not all species or genus of mosquito carry RRF, then we could refine our generic to the more specific one, that Mosquitos of genus *Culex* carry RRF, while agreeing that mosquitos outside that genus *don't* carry RRF.
 - ▶ Explanations of this shape might undercut the generic Muslims are terrorists, by replacing them with better explanations — such as research showing that domestic violence is a much stronger predictor of involvement in terrorism.

How to deny a generic

- ▶ In any case, denying a generic requires changing not only our explicit *theory*, but our dispositions to *infer*.
- ▶ These dispositions is expressed not just in the claims we make. They are revealed in how we string those claims together.

The strange behaviour of generic judgements
can be explained by their grounding
in our inferential practice.

This helps us understand the difficulties
and some of the possibilities for
reforming and revising those practices
and the views they represent.

THANK YOU!

Thank you!

SLIDES: <http://consequently.org/presentation/>

FEEDBACK: @consequently on *Twitter*,
or *email* at restall@unimelb.edu.au