



Submitted to the *Kipple Institute* Research Project Assessment Unit as Project #FGD 134 by:-

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C1 Title

“The effects of airborne dust from landfill environments on the post-paradigmatic diaspora.”

Key words: dust, particulate matter, malicious aerosols, *Clostridium difficile*, hermeneutic neoplasm, semiotic sclerosis

C2 Aims and Background

Aims

This object-oriented research project seeks to apply empirical findings from a longitudinal study of the past 40 years that investigated the impact of air quality in landfill environments in [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] to understand the breakdown of traditional paradigms of thought within the western intellectual tradition (hereafter referenced as TWIT).

Background

This research project builds upon ground-breaking work undertaken during the mid to late twentieth century that continues vigorously today. It seeks to assess the implications (both somatic and semantic) of the breakdown in established ways of Western thinking associated with ruptures in identifiable and quantifiable periods of pulmonary, metaphysical, moral and meteorological air quality hygiene (see *inter alia* Leavis, 1975, Quain, 1976, Middleton & Goudie, 2001, Basagaña et.al., 2004).

C3 Significance and Innovation

This research project is significant for two substantive reasons. First, it is the only sustained and substantial study of the diachronic relationship between changing air quality as a result of the superabundance of landfill emissions in the lower atmosphere and cognitive, speculative and philosophical changes in TWIT. Secondly, after the paleontological, pre-cybernetic ontology of de Chardin (1965), the “thinking layer “or “noosphere” that circumscribes and envelops the earth had by the 1980s become so congested by specific and non-specific noxious and mind altering aerosols that human thought had become diasporic and fragmentary (a psycho-somatic-semantic condition hereafter referred to as hermeneutic neoplasm and semiotic sclerosis).

This project is innovative as it demonstrates and maps for the first time, conclusively and thaumaturgically, a direct link between long term inhalation of landfill toxins (particulate and aerosol) and metaphysics. Specifically it identifies a meta-condition in which the human capacity to think on grand scales associated with diachronic narrative has diminished dramatically into vaporous emissions that compromise received ideas.

C4 Approach and Methodology

A series of structured and semi-structured interviews will be undertaken with philosophers, critical theorists, Humanities Dons, Holders of the Mace, cleaners, groundskeepers and sanitation workers from institutions of Higher Education to assess the degree of negative impact on and negative capability within their thinking of many years of unknowingly breathing nauseas and other particulate emissions. Along with members of Universities and the intelligentsia, subjects from the public service, secretariats, typing pools as well as butchers, fat renderers, tallow manufacturers and other vestigial artisans of Enlightenment guilds will be interviewed. In particular Waste Management and Disposal Technicians frequently exposed to emissions from Resource Recovery Centres (formerly “tips”) and recycling centres will be sought to fill out questionnaires on sanitized and fully recyclable paper. Speculative questions have been specifically designed to draw subjects out to reflect upon the future impact of state of the art “e-waste recycling” on the *post*-post. Sample questions include:

C5 International Benefit

This research project will heighten international attention on to the hazardous and hermeneutic, ideatory and discursive effects of the respiratory intake of precarious and aleatory particulate matter on contemporary thought. It will provide cogent interpretations of empirical data gathered during the process of the project that will enable the discursive and hermeneutic effects of emissions from landfill environments to be monitored more closely. As well University feedback surveys distributed across [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] will provide both quantitative and qualitative data that, when analysed longitudinally, will enable physicians, metaphysicians and operators of landfill sites to think more carefully about the links between breathing and its effects on the body politic and post-paradigmatic episteme of the twenty-first century. As well the project’s executive findings will ultimately reveal the health benefits of clean air environments as a positive force for paradigm change and the possibility of return to a pre-hazardous, pre-post-analytico-referential paradigm.

C6 Communication of Results

Results will be disseminated variously through print, online and molecular vectors. This communication of findings will be temporal and ongoing and will include fortnightly updates as biodegradable fliers that will be inserted into Resource Recovery Centre *What’s Happening!* brochures worldwide. In [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Sanitation Department workers will feature information banners on the sides of their Dempster Dumpmaster refuse collection vehicles (*nb.*, this banner will be slightly larger on the Dempster “Dinosaur” model). Condensed digests of the key findings and outcomes of this research will be posted on daily information boards of Humanities and Arts conferences worldwide that are devoted to semiotics, psychoanalysis and other *post*-conditions, such as the European Graduate School and the occasional papers series of the International Congress of Dustmen.

An International conference will be held simultaneously at The Hague and the École Normale Supérieure in 2016. Confirmed Keynote speakers include Fredric Jameson, Julia Kristeva as well as leading World Health Organization microbiologist Professor Dieter Small. A special postgraduate student program on the “Toxicity of Aerosol Agency on Discursive Epistemes” will run concurrently. The theme of the conference seeks to explore and debate the postulate first described in the 1970s that there is demonstrable evidence in the published body of critical thinking in TWIT since the 1940s to suggest a that there is a link between the effects of the toxic condition *Clostridium difficile* on the formation of a discursive condition called *furor loquendi* (often translated colloquially in the literature as “diarrhoea of the mouth” (see Quain, H. [1976] & Jickells, T. D. [2005] et. al).

C7 Role of Personnel

CI 1: Bridyie Burns

CI Burns will undertake a detailed critical study of extant and ongoing dispersion of toxins and noxious matter emanating over the past four decades from landfill environments in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. She will establish a longitudinal survey map that plots the vectoral flow of nauseas vapours in the northern hemisphere between 1974

and 2015. CI Burns' specific focus will be restricted to charting the flow of toxic emissions across Europe from non-ECU target countries (see above) identified as being major contributors to reductions in and compromises of integrity in respiratory function as a result of allergen proliferation, inflated intellection and verbosity across the northern hemisphere.

CI 2: Alistair Peoples

CI Peoples will apply the empirical data collated by CI Burns to a detailed analysis of the consequences of inhalation of toxic aerosols on the breakdown of binary oppositional logic within dominant modes of philosophical, hermeneutical and semiotic thought associated with the so-called "post-paradigmatic diaspora" (Caputo, 1987, Spivak, 1991, Abu-Shomar, 2013). Specifically CI Peoples will be cross-analysing the impact of Ultra Fine Particles (UFPs) associated with the industrial manufacture in ECU and Third World countries of manufactured nanoparticles, with a particular emphasis on identifying a psycho-epistemological rupture within metaphysical thought of the same period. The nexus between allergen exposure to toxic dust, airborne pathogens emitted from landfill vectors (such as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]) and metaphysics has not been adequately countenanced or analysed in literature associated with the discourse of Postmodernism. Findings from this meta-field work will constitute the major impact factors of this longitudinal research project and will be published in both the *Journal of Aerosol Medicine* and *Diacritics*.

C8 References

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— see more at:

<http://worldconferences.net/proceedings/icssr2013/toc/064%20-%20Ayman%20Abushomar%20-%20Post-paradigmatic%20Diaspora%20in%20Response%20to%20Paradigm%20Violence%20Towards%20a%20Proliferation%20of%20Epistemologies%20in%20Socio-cultural%20Research.pdf>

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"Hazard Prevention and Control in the Work Environment: Airborne Dust and Hermeneutic Aporia"
http://www.who.int/occupational_health/publications/en/oehairbornedust3.pdf

C9 External Links:

The German Asthma and Allergy Foundation

<http://www.daab.de/>

International Executive Housekeepers Association, Inc. (IEHA)

<http://www.hospitalitynet.org/organization/17007442.html>

Association of Finnish Garbologists

Philosophical Housekeepers Association of NSW

<http://www.pho.org.au/>

Postmodernists Anonymous

Private Bag: 555 Hugs, Springfield Illinois.

Polish Copernicus Society of Naturalists (Polskie Towarzystwo Przyrodników im. Kopernika)

World Health Organisation

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gefährliche Ideen

<http://www.dggi.de>

Finnish Society for Healthy Ideas

<http://www.uku/shi>

Gulf Institute of Postmodern Petroleum Products

<http://gulfpop>

The Society of Tribologists and Lubrication Engineers ("STLE")

<http://stle.org>

World Federation of Federated Organisations

<http://www.wffo.net>

Gesellschaft für deutsche Luft

Dehkhoda Dictionary Institute

The European Multidisciplinary Society for Modelling and Simulation Technology (EUROSIS)

C10 RESEARCHER BIOGRAPHIES:

CI 1: Associate Tutor Bridyie Burns

Bridyie Burns is a Junior Laboratory Assistant and Intellectual Health Hygienist in the Artes & Departamento de Civilización Humana, University of Toledo. Her first publication in an internationally recognised refereed journal is expected to be published in 2025.

CI 2: Distinguished Professor Emeritus Ardent Frost

Professor Peoples is the world's leading Eco-Philosopher. He was the first scholar within TWIT to identify a verifiable, clinical and metaphysical link between the intake of air-borne pathogens and noxious aerosols and the emergence of hazardous thought associated with the post-paradigmatic diaspora. His distinguished publication record over 70 years is still largely unread outside his adopted city of Niger, where he has lived in self-imposed exile for the majority of his adult intellectual life. Should this research project be successful he plans to celebrate his 105th birthday by travelling to Darmstadt and work in the Kipple Institute, fulfilling a life-long dream to fly in an airplane for the first time.

Professor Peoples' publication history is impossible to include in its entirety here, nor an edited selection. Academic Assessors from the Kipple Institute are politely advised to consult Google.

(Nota bene: the vast majority of Professor Peoples' published work is out of print, nor is it available online. Until recently titles of his work were accessible from the Library of Congress Long-Long-Term Underground Storage Stacks Repository in New Orleans. Regrettably this entire archive was destroyed by burrowing feral Coypus in 1950.

APPENDIX A: Academic Readers' Reports

Assessor A:

Let me be blunt.

Assessor B:

It is very difficult to assess this application because I am not convinced that there is any viable, probable, negotiable, hypothetical or science fictional connection between the diffusion of toxic aerosols, dust or other particulate matter in the atmosphere and disciplinary, interdisciplinary or diasporic discourses associated with the advent of postmodernity. I therefore exercise my right to silence.

Assessor C:

No response received.