1. Introduction to Pragmatism
2. Pragmatism and the problem of reading
   a. Readings are contested
   b. Texts are partial accounts
   c. Every text
      i. Deconstructs
      ii. Is partial and incomplete
      iii. Is ideologically committed
      iv. Is relative to time and place

3. Meanings of Pragmatism and Pragmatic Meanings
   a. True versus Effective Speech
   b. Pragmatic Maxim
   c. Where does one starting tracing consequences?
   d. How do we trace consequences?
e. Tracing is
   i. Ampliative
   ii. Non-demonstrative

4. Pragmatism as a term of art
   a. Aesthetic criteria

b. Cherryholmes argument
   i. It is possible to generate a large and wide-ranging set of consequences
   ii. Conceivable consequences are circumscribed
   iii. We can pursue some but not all
   iv. Pragmatists choose among alternatives
   v. Pragmatists behave as artists – exercise imagination

c. Aesthetic process continuous with normal process of living
   i. Do not compartmentalize art
   ii. Do not exclude art
iii. Artistic values are unstable
   1. dispersed and deferred
   2. continually interpret and criticize

d. Pragmatists are artists
   i. craft
   ii. criticize

5. Pragmatism as Effect and Cause of Knowledge and Power
a. Tracing consequences is a cognitive, social, political, artistic exercise
   i. We begin were we are – self as meme
   ii. Constrained by what we see
   iii. What we see is conditioned by what we do see
   iv. What we see is conditioned by who and where we are
b. Research construes the world
   i. Understanding through metaphors
   ii. Disavowing timeless truths
   iii. We inherit knowledge
   iv. Knowledge is textual
   v. We inherit research traditions
   vi. Research generates texts

6. Pragmatism as a Democratic, Inductive, Anti-Essentialist Experiment
   a. Requires democracy
   b. Cherryholmes argument
      o No guarantees that the individual conceptions that we are disposed to affirm or deny are accurate or beautiful or effective
      o Without conclusive evidence about the consequences and outcomes of our ideas and actions, it is reasonable to explore a wide
variety of conceptions because it is possible that someone else might have accurate or beautiful or affective ideas.

- Efficient and open communication among individuals and groups enhances the review of possible outcomes.

- Authoritarian, hierarchical, and traditional organizations and relationships – in general, those that demand ideological or programmatic purity – limit the consequences that can be imagined.

- Pragmatism and democracy are allies because pragmatism requires the openness that democracy provides and pragmatism encourages the experimentation that constitutes democracy.
c. Characteristics of Pragmatism
   i. Fallibilistic
   ii. Contextual
   iii. Contingent
   iv. Holistic

d. Pragmatism avoids
   i. Essentialism
   ii. Representationalism
   iii. Foundationalism

e. Pragmatism appreciates science
   i. No unique reading however
   ii. Language is important
   iii. Interpretation is necessary
   iv. Critique of interpretation follows
   v. Substitute effective for correct