

The Last Postmodernist Running the Circumference of Storytelling Mountains Without Seeing or Hearing His Own Inner Subtle Storytelling Mountain

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Figure 3. *The subtle inner storytelling mountain and the distracting circumference of peripheral mountains.*

Abstract

This working paper asks whether the AI revolution should be treated as another historical rupture, or as a noisy and material continuation of premodern, modern, and postmodern mixtures. I return to an eight-month ethnography of an office-supply firm, Tamara-Land's factorial pathways, culture-industry spectacle, quasi-objects, and the hidden material labor of AI. The argument is deliberately autobiographical and antenarrative: coherent beginning-middle-end narratives are less dominant in lived organizing than their prestige suggests. AI corporations nevertheless circulate such narratives to sell data centers, automation, and a future of supposedly superior intelligence. Against this spectacle, I propose storytelling mountains: many peripheral mountains draw our attention while an inner, subtle mountain remains difficult to see. The wager is not that postmodernism has won, but that organizational storytelling in the AI revolution is still fragmented, contested, embodied, ethically answerable, and open to more human futures.

Keywords: AI revolution; antenarrative; culture industry; Tamara-Land; storytelling mountains

The Postmodern Question Reopened

The postmodern era by era, succession theory of history has been thoroughly debunked, refuted, and philosophy has moved on. So why are we here again? declaring yet another rupture in history?

The 1991 Office Supply Ethnography

I am not returning to 1991 to make a museum out of it. I am returning because the office-supply study gave me a stubborn empirical problem: the official beginning-middle-end (BME) narrative was largely absent from the everyday storytelling I transcribed.

In 1991, I published an article in *Administrative Science Quarterly*. And that same year, a book with Robert Dennehy. The two publications were quite different in terms of storytelling.

The ASQ article was an eight month ethnography done with weekly transcriptions. I did myself, of leaders, story salespeople, and supply chain vendors, of a multi state office supply company, going through changes. The founder and his son, first of all, had sold the family business.

It was a salesperson's culture, and not a very ethical one as far as those cultures go. The new CEO was recruited from 100 year old... professional bureaucracy, and had been so for many generations. He was recruited to transform the unethical practices.

The unprofessionalism into bureaucratic way of doing business. Secondly, a British conglomerate had secretly acquired the West Coast Office supply company and its outlets. In California, Nevada.

That conglomerate was also purchasing an east coast office supply chain, and a Midwest one as well. The plan was to combine the three fragments into one national office supply chain, and sell it to the highest bidder.

Third, the West Coast office supply chain, where I did my ethnography.

Did not adhere to the Most popular and long live theories of organizational storytelling. In fact, it deviated in glaring ways. That is the purpose of what I am doing in this working paper.

First, the dominant theory... of storytelling has not changed much since Aristotle. 350 BCE. His notions that narratives have a beginning, a middle, and an end.

That what counts most is that emplotment and then the characters, and then several other elements of narrative. The last of which is the spectacle. The dressing up of characters, the thunderous noise from a stage to alert an audience that something is happening.

So after about 650 hours of me doing transcriptions, in locations like office meetings, interviews, in offices. Hotel rooms, driving from one place to another in a car with several executives. I found that the beginning, middle end, what I call the BME narrative, was quite rare.

In fact, during all these transcriptions, thousands of pages, I only found one that met the definition. Secondly, the executives on the West Coast, and the British conglomerate, got their secret plans. to combine three

fragments of office supply chains into one and put it up for the highest bid. was kept secret from the prying eyes of the sales force. From the vendors in the supply chain of the office products.

From the purchasing departments of various clients, such as the Disney Corporation, MGM, Warner Brothers, and many other Fortune 1000 Corporations. They all needed office supplies, especially if Christmas in the beginning of the school year, because that is when employees steal the most office supplies. And that was not my most important finding.

About office supply cultures. Third. If this can be called a storytelling mountain, then it is one that has many avalanches, mudslides, and it's tectonic plates move from below, shifting, and changing the contour, the height of the peaks, the slopes.

The pass of the streams in the mountain trails, seen after the thaw. fourth. I decided to name this storytelling mountain. I was studying a quote-unquote storytelling organization.

And I declared that the go to channel of sensemaking a popular theory by Karl Weick, 1995. Was indeed storytelling. Then in 1995, A second major article published in Academy of Management Journal.

About the Disney Global Empire of theme parks, studios. And... Disney stores and airports. was a way for me to test a theory.

I called Tamara Land. Based on the play, Tamara, Los Angeles's longest running play. written by the Canadian author. John Krizanc.

I attended the play, and I found it amazing that it was some multiple floors and basement of a mansion. In Hollywood, California. That there were about 10 rooms. with actors playing simultaneous scenes in the rooms, and the audience, instead of being in an auditorium, was divided at the start, and groups of us chased stories from room to room. following this character, and then another character, or the same character for a while.

And what we would notice is the characters kept changing their story, from room to room to another. And it wasn't the whole story, it wasn't the BME narrative. No, it was fragments of this or that.

Sensemaking, and I've decided that this idea of chasing stories from room to room and trying to figure out what's going on, and who done what, to whom. And the shifting of characters as they change their story from room to room given a different audience. And that meant that.

This was factorial mathematics. With ten rooms, the number of possible ordered pathways is 10 factorial: $10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 3,628,800$. That is the large number of possible pathways through Tamara-Land, before we even count the different fragments encountered, missed, or retold.

Write it down. Is a very large number. Of possible pathways, from room to room, In the Tamara-Land.

Managing in the Postmodern World

Now this gets us to the point of what about the book I wrote in 1991 with Robert F. Dennehy? Well, it never was circulated very widely. It was, after all, an undergraduate textbook, but the play was there for all to read in 1991 about Tamara-Land, and...

The Tamara-Land cartoon below was drawn by my student Rodney Ingram and is used by permission. The man in the Mickey Mouse cap is me. The first 1991 edition of our undergraduate text had more than one hundred grammar errors. Grace Ann Rosile, then my wife-to-be and an English major, carefully corrected them for the 1993 second edition, the version later rereleased by another publisher in 2008.

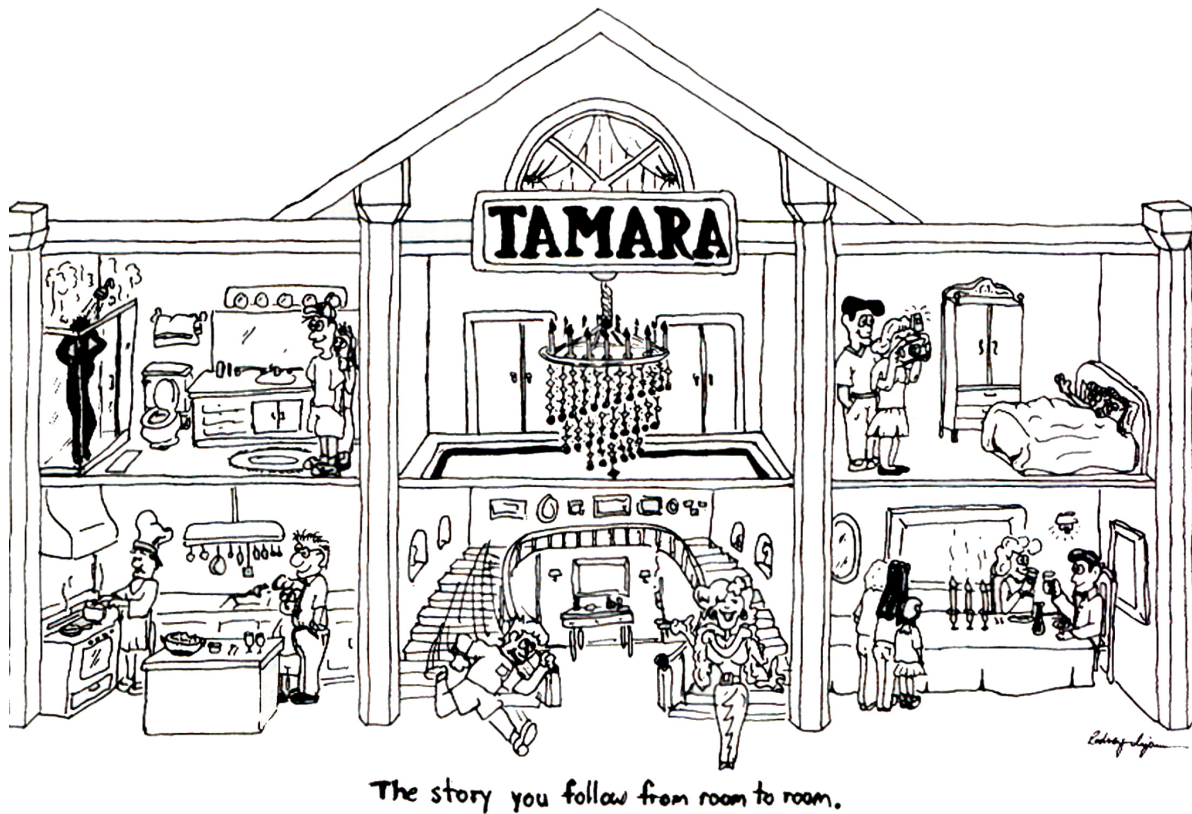


Figure 1A. Tamara-Land: the story you follow from room to room. Cartoon by Rodney Ingram, used by permission.



Figure 1B. Neon Tamara-Land: an imaginative, cartoonish rendering of the story you follow from room to room.

There was a picture, a cartoon drawn, because I had my students draw, storyboards, by cartooning them. to which they were not happy to do. And I will reproduce it here, but give it a neon glare. So it kind of shimmers when you see it.

So what did I have these undergraduate students do in this textbook of lessons? Well, I had them find a local company as a group of 3 or 4 or 5 students. In a class of about 50.

And I was teaching 3 classes of semester, so that's 150 students. And they would go out into Los Angeles, because I was at Loyola Marymount, University is an assistant professor. And they would identify an organization they could frequent, and with permission, interview, owners and workers, maybe a few customers, about premodern, modern, and postmodern phenomenon.

The theory was that instead of it being just postmodern, Just modern or just premodern, that, A simple, fast food, food restaurant, like a McDonald's, A Burger King. et cetera. Or a restaurant or an office supply store. would be a combination of multiplicity, a 3 dimensional array. of premodern, modern, and postmodern, and

not any one of them alone. And that was the premise of the book. to which I caught Hellfire criticism from philosophers that expected research monographs, not textbooks. for undergraduates.

A Storytelling Genealogy

But anyway, I probably should diagram this out for you, so, Dear Chat GPT. Please draw an illustration. It will have six bubbles in it.



Figure 2. From office-supply storytelling and Tamara-Land to Business Storytelling in the AI Revolution.

The first three bubbles point to one bubble. It points to the next bubble and to the final bubble. The 1st 3 bubbles are...

ASQ. Journal Article 1991. on an office supply company. Second bubble.

Below the 1st is the book on managing in the postmodern world, America's Revolution, against exploitation with Robert F. Dennehy, also 1991. A 3rd bubble below those two. Tamara-Land.

An Academy of Management Journal article published in 1995. Then 3 arrows point to the 4th bubble in the series, the 2001 book on narrative methods for organizational and communication research, a sage publication book. And my most cited book.

Then a bubble pointing to a 2008 book also by sage publishers. Called storytelling organizations. With 5 Bakhtinian dialogism, as its subject.

My 2nd most popular book. And then... The 6th and final bubble is... a tall storytelling mountain.

With a high peak. And then a circumference of... 8 or 9 storytelling mountains, shorter, and resting on the circumference, and put this in a neon lettered image glowing. Because it is, after all, my main metaphor for understanding the Well, maybe she should make another bubble.

Or just call that one. Business storytelling in the AI revolution. A 2 year projects commencing October 1st, 2026, and to be published in 6 volumes by 2028 by World Scientific Publishers.

The project, maybe you want to put the website at davidboji.com and they can click and go to visit various mountains in a storyland theme park array of web pages. So, do chat GPT take that garble and turn it into an impressive image? So what does all this have to do with 2026 to 2028?

And this postmodern approach to philosophy, which, after all, has died out. and has been left behind by every decent... philosopher I know. And here I am. Am I the last postmodernist on the face of planet Earth?

79 In 2 months, I will be 79 currently only 78 years old. So business storytelling in the AI revolution is the title of the Six volumes we are producing, which is burgeoning into 8, and I'll have to go to the publisher and explain why. But I want to tell you something specific now.

The word organization is implicit in the title. So it should properly be business storytelling organizations in the AI revolution, or if you prefer business storytelling mountains. In the AI revolution. is an alternative title.

But it won't make it to press. Neither one. It will be business storytelling in the revolution.

So now is the question of this working paper. Do I retain or drop thesis that there is a postmodern phenomena at play in the business storytelling AI revolution? And are there not remnants of the pre, industrial revolutions?

And did the Industrial Revolution ever make us modern, or did the Enlightenment ever make us modern? Or is Bruno Latour correct? In his book?

It says we have never been modern. He is poking fun at the postmodern thesis of some era by era approach to shifts in history. And there is also theory by Larry Griner, GREINER, find the publication date of slow evolutions of organizations punctuated by quick revolutions.

And that has been a big theory among practitioners ever since. But what is my own approach to postmodernism? It builds on Best and Kellner's work.

Please find the date of that book. I even dragged Steven Best and Douglas Kellner to an academy of management meeting with all its spectacle, spectacle is a word from the original work of Aristotle on the 6th and least important of the elements of narrative, but... At an AOM stands for Academy of Management Meeting, Spectacle is everything.

And the main spectacle is kept primary in the ballrooms, where the academy of management directors, the heads of the big journals of the Academy of Management. And that and then... And that means there's a periphery, a circumference of other storytelling places that presenters go, like doctoral students giving their 1st presentation, or a theory that's out of vogue. with the academy directors.

Anyway, Best and Kellner in myself. Along with Robert F. Dennehy, were sent to a room, a hotel room, barely a motel, actually. On the 7th floor, he took an elevator up there, and there were maybe 7 folding chairs.

The bed still there. The bathroom. was convenient to have. And so a dozen people made their way avoiding the ballrooms, going to the circumference, at the periphery of the Academy of Management gathering, and joined us in that room.

And I thought it was a great insult to the philosophers, Stephen Best. Who was the doctoral student at one time of Douglas Kellner, a very noted philosopher in his own right. And they just gave their presentation anyway.

It was performative. And it was based on their book. And what is the book about?

It's about a. A bunch of philosophical topics that most people care a little about. It's the culture industry of Horkheimer and Adorno, and please find the date for that publication.

And I think there's a Horkheimer and Adorno and an Adorno and Horkheimer publication of the culture industry. Is sometimes happens between good friends. In the critical theory movement, known as the Frankfurt School, because they left Germany during Nazi occupation.

To avoid the death camps and went to the USA to form the new Frankfurt school. At a university, and find out which one, please. The other facet of the Best and Kellner book, and I do recommend you read it, is about Baudrillard.

And simulacra, how the unreal can become more real than the real. And then there's the work of Guy Debord. And I forget the name of that work, and would you please find it out and put it here now?

But basically, It's the *dérive* walk, D-E, with an accent, R-I-V-E. Walk, in which you walk aesthetically from one section of Paris, France, to another, and you notice the aesthetic shift in one place to the next. And sometimes you notice a relic of a gone by era, an old 17th century building with maybe a disco in it or maybe a cafe that still serves French cuisine. And it's different than going to a main square where you find a McDonald's restaurant.

And is that what modernity is? question mark? So how does all this help us the Best and Kellner book, my own book with Robert F. Dennehy in 1991 to understand.

My claim from the 1991 ASQ article that since making is the primary go to channel, people in storytelling organizations. And in that office supply company, That I studied ethnographically. Well, there are maybe a half a dozen points to make here.

First, The BME narratives are somewhat rare. Yet, everyone thinks they're all around us, and used in performative storytelling all the time. Second, these BME narratives.

Are used in marketing consumerism in the AI revolution. So the culture industry is alive and well. Third.

The AI buildout of data centers does use BME narratives in advertising, public relations, gatherings, and whispers into the ears of city-council members, mayors, and governors. The public story is often frictionless:

little water, little noise, little pollution, and only a shining future. The material story is harder and requires independent scrutiny of water, grid load, backup generation, emissions, labor, and local health effects.

That would drive people to sleeping in their basements, nearby houses. And third, that they don't have toxic pollutions from the diesel. And propane and natural gas generators used because the electric grid can't support the weight of their demand.

And there's not toxic fumes that have health conditions for people, infants, and asthma people. Sending them to hospitals. fourth. Is the whole AI revolution, smoke, and mirrors?

I mean, you can hold an AI chip in the palm of your hand. And it is a material thing made of other material things like precious metals. silicon chips stacked together. And trillions of neural networks.

lithographed by lithographers. in Europe, because that's where the skill is still the greatest, and you can't just turn a craft of 100s of years into a modernity overnight. 5th. There are hundreds of millions, if not high estimates of 400 million workers that are shadow workers in the AI. Training and cleaning up the nuisance post by people in chats and social media.

YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, even the more academic ones like LinkedIn. Some human has to go in and clean up the mess, all of the pornography, the stories of suicide. that are they real or not? Offend the general public and affect the bottom line of the AI corporations and its clients.

Sixth, the postmodern gambit is like a chess move. In 1997, IBM's Deep Blue defeated Garry Kasparov in a match; in 2016, DeepMind's AlphaGo defeated Lee Sedol at Go. These are real technical events, but their circulation also becomes a public story about human obsolescence.

Are not consumers and investors and workers, And little old ladies in sewing circles, scared straight. By the public claim of the AI corporation CEOs, That the AI intelligence is superior to human intelligence, and once the AI wakes up, as if in some kind of Isaac Asimov, Revival will say of what use are human beings to us? The embodied humanoid robot.

And then the AI corporate CEOs from OpenAI, ChatGPT, xAI, Grok, it's called. Copilots from Microsoft, et cetera, even deep seek doesn't go that low. Is to suggest that the humanoid AI robot would become supreme AI intelligence, and then have no use for human beings whatsoever.

Not just leaving them jobless, but they no longer exist. Okay, we have to have a 7th point here. Is the philosophy, the quasi objects, Michel Serres, shares, Bruno Latour. and Barbara Czarniawska, the most popular and well read books she has on narrative.

And she did take the detour into actor network theories and develop them supremely. As kind of shadow boxing, the shadow side. She didn't talk about the AI revolution that's engulfing the planet.

No, she just dealt with the shadow side of narratives that are quasi objects. What is it, quasi object? Well, read the working paper that's on the davidboje.com.

Storyland site and click the button for the AI storytelling mountain, and you will find many mountains. And a working paper there. Click that button for the quasi objects, the QO in philosophy, and It's like a soccer ball, okay?

Everybody on the soccer field has their attention on the soccer ball. And so do the coaches and the referees and all thousands, 10,000 people in the stadium. And then a one billion people on TV watching the big matches and the advertisers getting in seconds of ad time.

Everybody's got their attention on the soccer ball. during the match. But the soccer ball is not just a material of leather stitched together in sweatshops. In Asia.

No, these soccer balls. have an unreal aspect of Baudrillard, kind of unrealness where the unreal is more real than the real. The simulacras in play on that soccer field. And the soccer industry, in the media industry, in all the industries.

From toy stores to personal soccer balls for exercise. Of the elderly. We have one here at home.

So eighth, let's carry on. The AI bubble will burst. So it is foretold.

And it's storytelling mountains will become volcanoes spewing fireballs and ashes across the land. Throughout the entire world, so it is said. And these algorithms will go into play, and people will lose their retirement accounts once again.

Has occurred in 2008. And this bubble is said to be more of a burst than the 1929, stock market crash, and we all remember that, even though we weren't alive then. At least very few of us live to be over 100.

Years old. So ninth. I'm going to make some antenarrative bets here.

Not just that the bubble will crash. And there is a book I wrote, and I can't even find it on my website, and I don't even know if it's published, so I'm going to ask ChatGPT to help me find it and make it another working paper. in the working paper series. You need an e-ticket to see this. at the davidboje.com.

Storyland site, click and go to AI mountains and then click to get your e-ticket. It's free, don't worry. But hopefully you can see that There are dozens of bubbles bursting throughout history.

And the AI bubble won't be the last one. This is my 1st bet. And yes, the postmodern philosophy is dead and gone and buried in no decent philosopher does mention it in their publications, lest they be desk rejected.

So let's just say the business storytelling organizations will erupt, and that's a bet. Into antenarrative fragments is the AI revolution takes its course. And those fragments will form the next bubble.

So it's time to wrap up this working paper and have some discussion and present conclusions. So now the discussion. Most people go through their entire life. in one kind of bubble or another.

What I call storytelling mountains. Some are... climbing the appreciative inquiry, storytelling mountain. And I have a working paper in the series, the appreciative inquiry of a artificial intelligence, the AI squared (AI²), I call it.

But then there are other storytelling mountains. Like the quasi object of soccer balls. And others, like the true storytelling mountain, and I'm proud to be a co author of that book, with Jens Larsen, myself, and Lena Brune, 2021.

Then there's the Enthinkment Mountain. And I'll try to get that book. added to the e-ticket. Area.

It's the management thought of Lars-Henrik Pondy, the Thinkment Path, subtitled by Myself, David M. Boje, and Ronnie Saylor, 2024. So lots of Heidegger and the 7 antenarratives, all presented there. All kinds of pathways taken in tomorrowland.

And there is a separate tomorrowland mountain storytelling mountain. So here's the thing about the intelligence chips that you can hold in the palm of your hand. They are both real and unreal.

And the AI bots give us superficial answers, but the ones invested with, Millions and millions of human hours, And millions of mills of books, and articles, and social media posts. Some are plagiarized, some are purchased. Well, that whole mountain Oh, human generated material in journals and books.

Cannot touch the depths of realities of our addictions to the Horkheimer and Adorno, the Adorno and Horkheimer culture industry, put the dates of those publications, please. Or is it just one publication? So there is a mountain, a storytelling mountain.

I'm calling the consent machine. It's a book that's being published by Edward Elgar, and it's in the e-ticket. You can get your ticket for free and read it until I have to pull those tickets because it's published.

It's forthcoming. There's another book called The Dark Side of AI Leadership. And it's a book that I've contracted to publish with Routledge.

And I've just started it in October, although it's based on some other books and working papers I've done. And journal articles as well, da da da. And it's about the dark side of AI leadership, and it takes off on a book chapter by myself in Grace Ann Rosile, for a book yet to come out.

By some Australian editors, Andrew Rickson, and I forget the other ones, no no harm intended to you. So here we have. Ten AI Corporations, they're CEOs.

Issuing out BME narratives. \$10 billion consulting firms, McKinsey, Deloitte, Accenture, etc. doing the same. And 10 enterprise. \$one billion companies. that install all that integrated accounting supply chain, HRM,

Strategy, et cetera. and put it in the hands of AI, so the human is doing a bit of oversight in doing what the AI says to do. And then says, okay, we'll do what the AI says to do.

The Inner Storytelling Mountain

So what do I do with all this postmodern insight? Do I retire, helpless? And watch my TV yet another soccer match?

Well, let me wax postmodern just for a paragraph or two. Each of us has a multiplicity of storytelling mountains at the periphery, and we treat them as external to the inner storytelling mountain. We entthink in this way (Boje & Saylor, 2024).

And we treat them as external. To The inner storytelling model, mountain, not model, mountain. We, in think, in this way, Bogian sailors 2024.



Figure 3. The subtle inner storytelling mountain and the distracting circumference of peripheral mountains.

Yet, there is one storytelling mountain at the center of a circumference of storytelling mountains. And I'll ask, ChatGPT, please generate an illustrative image. Neon, shimmering.

Big tall mountain in the center. The subtle center storytelling mountain is called. A human being running around the circumference, staring, not at the center, but at the periphery of much shorter storytelling mountains.

Six or 8 of them should suffice, running the circumference track. And what is this? I will quote the Jane Jain philosopher.

Gurudev, Shri Chitrabhanu from his book, in 1980. 12 facets of reality, the Jane Path to Freedom, available free on the web, by the way. Maybe I should put that as an e-ticket. No.

It's too far beyond people who don't believe spiritually much at all. On being facetious, don't take it serious. But what is this quote he has on page 37?

The circumference is so big, and so obvious, we don't have the insight to see the subtle center. Then the quote continues, and he tells us why.... We are always moving on the circumference, outside ourselves. "page 37.

So this is why we tend to scapegoat. Those on other storytelling mountains as we run the circumference track. And how does this apply to the AI revolution?

Well. My life would be. Peaceful, full of joy, serenity, and bliss.

If only I could... focus in on my inner, storytelling mountain. That consciousness and subconsciousness I have. But instead, I, and maybe you, run the circumference track, that elusive cycle.

And it takes away my focus, maybe yours too, from seeing the center storytelling mountain, the inner mountain. Now I'll draw your attention to my original dissertation, because I think it's ironic that I studied centrality and interorganizational networks in the state of Illinois. 317 organizations, maybe it was 316. I forget.

I'm old. And these networks in various cities. I did publish a study about it, from my dissertation, that was done in 1978.

And accepted in 1979. But the ASQ article by myself and my dissertation chair, David A. Whetten, was published, I don't know, in the 1980s. Chat GPT.

Can you look up the date of Boje and Whetten in administrative science quarterly? And maybe we should put an, uh, e-ticket on that one, too. Unless it violates publication, publisher rights.

Authors don't have rights to put out their own published works. They make customers pay for it in the culture industry. So let's go to the conclusions.

What is your inner storytelling mountain? That moves inside you? your true storytelling self, your authentic self, your genuine self, call it what you wish.

And what is the circumference of storytelling mountains on the on the track that you run the rut that you're in? Okay, maybe you're not in a rut, maybe you're in the enlightened one. So, a multiplicity of storytelling mountains brought to us, thanks to social media, advertising messages in the 10s of 1000s of days that try to penetrate us.

And addict us to the culture industry. But can we engage our mind with our true storytelling self? Can we sit down and be alone in our inner storytelling mountain, climbing its trails, looking out from it, looking inside.

Can we stopped acting only on the circumference track, as if there was nothing at the center, know what Mikhail Bakhtin calls moral answerability. But let's be positive, do some appreciative inquiry. Have the quality of lionhood.

To create a future of positivity in the AI revolution. We are all in it after all. And I still claim from the 1991 book with Robert F. Dennehy rereleased in 2008 by another publisher, still on the margins of the Academy of Management, and never will be in a ballroom.

God forbid. Because such lionhood trespass on many other sacred Academy of Management storytelling mountains. But there is a potentiality, a bet on the front future that we can make. in this AI revolution in which we all partake because who among us does not use Amazon?

Microsoft Word copilot, Google search, and if we drive cars or take one of those robot driven taxis, is there not a GPS chip in it? Is not the AI revolution engulfing you and me? together.

But can we build bridges on the circumference of storytelling mountains? And climb these other mountains, scientifically, not just for entertainment. And still deeper reflect on our inner storytelling mountain, as Heidegger says, clear the ground. so that we can have a glimpse of being in the world.

In the AI revolution, that occurred after his time, but was still happening, his fragments collecting since the time of Aristotle. The end. Chat GPT, you've got your work cut out for you to correct all my grammar and my mispronunciations and the translator.

AI that's misspoken and miswritten things in the transcript, but do your best. APA 7 format, but here's the thing. The last 4 times you've done this, you don't include much of my transcript, And you muddy it all about with summaries.

And I just prefer you try not to do that, please. Because I'm gonna put up the original transcript if I find out you've turned this into an average summary, a bunch of elevator pitches that makes me voiceless and sounds like I have a stick up my ass. So there's your task.

Go in wherever I said, go find this out, go research this. Find the reference, find the ear, find if it's this publication or that one. Do it and do it in AP A 7 style with H1 heading for the title.

H2 for the subsections, H3 for figures, and references. And that'll be that. And do construct the images, one by one, that I've asked you to construct.

Label them figures with H3 settings, so that when I construct the table contents and put in the page numbers, center bottom. And I would like the whole thing to be one.5 spaces, not, not one, one and a half, not too, not double spaced. And the abstract and the references to be single spaced, please.

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