

A second-order observer observing himself as a first-order observer leads to a paradox. As a second-order observer, you see both sides of the distinction, including your own blind spot, which is then *no* blind spot anymore. Again, this paradox is, as usual by now, de-paradoxified in time. First of all, every observer does have a blind spot regardless whether a first-order or second-order observer position is taken. In the very act of observing, you see only one side of a distinction. What you see as a second-observer observing yourself is what you once was in relation to the world.

$\bar{I}|world$

The distinction $\bar{I}|world$ is re-entered in its own identical space. But the re-entered mark of distinction has become a mark that cannot be crossed anymore. The past is the past, and there is nothing you can do about it. The distinction is taken as an indivisible whole indicating your actions and the resulting reactions of the world in the past.