



Goodwill Network for

Unicist Globalization
Sustainable Globalization & Development

...equal opportunities for all.

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Goodwill-House

Goodwill Network Guidelines for Conferences & Symposia

Any member of the Goodwill Network has the right to organize a Goodwill-House considering the following guidelines.

Members must be active users of unicist technologies.

Conferences are developed around October, 24th, Globalization Day, and Symposia are developed around January, 24th, April, 24th and July, 24th.



Goodwill-Houses

Goodwill-Houses are organized to develop the International Conferences and Symposia organized by The Unicist Research Institute and sponsored by the Goodwill Network.

Goodwill-Houses are the facilities of network members who are in charge of a Local Presidency. They can be their homes, homes of other Goodwill Network members or meeting places in the institutions where they work. It is not allowed to develop Goodwill Network activities in any other kind of place.



Equal opportunities for all

The Goodwill Network fosters “equal opportunities for all” in the global world, being therefore democratic and ecumenical. Goodwill Network activities are oriented to all social segments with no distinction of race, religion, social position or sex. No political or religious activities are permitted in the Goodwill Network.



Conferences and Symposia

Conferences and Symposia have analogous structures within a festive environment:

- 1) They are developed in the Goodwill-Houses.
- 2) All of them include scientific discoveries presented in plain language.
- 3) The unicist debates that precede the lectures are developed in the local language of each Goodwill-House. The purpose of the unicist debates is to work as a “mind opener” preparing participants’ involvement in the lectures that follow. There are four implicit principles: a) Assuming that our peers are right. b) Assuming that one might not have all the elements of a certain reality. c) Accepting that the participants’ knowledge must include experiencing. d) Accepting the oneness of a given functional reality. When those that are debating disagree, a higher level of knowledge must be achieved.
- 4) Lectures are developed virtually in three sections
 - The English section
 - The Portuguese section
 - The Spanish section
- 5) Subjects in each section are different
- 6) Questions after the lectures are posted in written language
- 7) There is a Plan “B” in case of communication problems.



Conference & Symposia participants

Conferences and Symposia are costless activities for Goodwill Network members

Therefore all participants must be members of the Goodwill Network.



Local Presidents

Local Presidents are responsible for organizing the groups of network members who participate in conferences and symposia.

They must have an authoritative role among the members of the group he/she organizes, based on the knowledge and use of unicist technologies.

Democracy is ensured by the right of any member to change the group in which he/she participates, or to develop his own group as a Local President.



Local President's commitment

Local Presidents must be aware of the three mandates that are implicit in the unicist approach to individual, institutional and social evolution:

- 1) Do not be selfish
- 2) Do not be ignorant
- 3) Do not be arrogant



Local Presidents' nomination and continuity

Local Presidents need to be accepted by the Committee of Ethics of the Unicist Network. The acceptance is valid for the current symposia and conference. Conferences are developed yearly and symposia are developed quarterly.

Group consensus implies the continuity of the Local President.

When necessary, the Committee of Ethics has the responsibility to remove Local Presidents.



Goodwill-House conference and symposia groups

A group consists of 5 to 21 members. When a group is outnumbered, the creation of a separate Goodwill-House is required. Local Presidents can coordinate only one group of members.



Goodwill-House hardware

- A) A multimedia computer with powerful speakers
- B) A DSL-Internet connection
- C) A place where members can comfortably participate
- D) An identification of the Goodwill Network



Conference schedule

The Conference schedule takes place during two days and is developed in three languages. The chronological schedule varies according to the time zone of the Goodwill-House.

It is strongly recommended that each Local President chooses a half-day or a full-day activity for the members of his/her group.





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Unicist Network Partners

Unicist Network Partner's responsibility is to be part of the Goodwill Network to foster equal opportunities for all. He/She is responsible for a Goodwill-House, and acts as its Local President. Goodwill Network activities can not include commercial purposes.



Membership

All Conferences and Symposia's participants must be members of the Goodwill Network. Those who are not members can ask for their membership at: www.goodwillnetwork.net/admission.shtml



Unicist Glossary

Action guide

It is the homeostatic element of a concept (see complementariness). It avoids the modification of the purpose of a concept promoted by the utopia.

Added value

It is the incremental value added by an agent to a given reality.

Adverbial function

Is the homeostatic function that sustains the substantive function to avoid the modification posed by the verbal function (See complementariness)

Analogous experiences

They are those with a similar functionality.

Analogous

Two elements are analogous when they have the same operational functionality. Considering the function of flying, a bird and a plane may be considered analogous.

Anticoncept

An anticoncept is a conceptual structure that has the purpose of destroying a concept. It is sustained by fallacies and is the basis of paradoxical behaviors. When a concept and its anticoncept join, they both disappear.

Antithetic value

It is the verbal function of a concept. It functions according to the law of supplementarity (See supplementarity).

Appropriated value

It is the value obtained by a system, due to its action in the environment.

Archetype

Is the conceptual structure of automatic behaviors that underlies and sustain spontaneous responses of individuals, groups or cultures.

Argument

It is an opinion that includes no groundings about a certain reality. It is an affirmation or a negation based on a subjective perception of reality.



Attractors

According to the chaos theory, attractors are elements that structure chaos. There are point, cyclic, torus, and strange attractors. Strange attractors are the drivers of complex systems' functionality.

Central value

From a logical point of view, it is the purpose of a concept.

Chaos

It is an unpredictable situation for observers and participants.

Complementariness

It is an interdependent relation between two elements, actions or ideas. Each one of these elements has what the other element requires and they both have a coincident element.

Complex Systems

They are system that structure open unified fields. The results of complex systems are unpredictable for ordinary people.

Concept

It is the logical or pre-logical structure that regulates beings with real or virtual life. It is also defined as the driver of complex systems.

Contraction

It is a conceptual function whose aim is to avoid that the death instinct prevails over the life instinct. Thanatos prevails in contraction.

Contractive function

It is the function that intends to avoid the destruction of a system (simple or complex).

Credibility zone

It is a participant's perception of the functional concept of a reality.

Cross-cultural invariables

They are human functional structures that are homologous in different cultures, such as the need for security and freedom.

Dehumanization

It is a kind of anticonceptual functionality. Functional actions become self-fulfilling and generate a materialistic behavior.



Disequilibrating element

It is the synonym of the antithetic element. (See supplementariness)

Drivers

They are the functional concepts that define the evolution of a given reality. They can be assimilated to the strange attractors defined by the theory of chaos.

Dual thinking

It is the natural and basic way of human thought. Human beings use dual thinking when they are overwhelmed by facts.

Effectiveness

It is the integration of efficiency and efficacy.

Efficacy

The capacity of humans to produce results responsively.

Efficiency

It is the potential capacity of simple or complex systems to produce results.

Equilibrating element

It is the synonym of the homeostatic element. (See complementariness)

Essential concept

It is the “deepest” concept that structures a particular unified field. It is the structure of information that regulates the most essential behavior of complex systems and defines its long-term evolution.

Ethics

Rules of behavior for individuals, groups, institutions and cultures. Ethics has a functional structure, a dominant moral and is sustained by an ideology.

Evolution stages

Stages that describe the evolution cycle of a situation in which ontogenesis and phylogenesis are redundant.

Evolution

It is the ascendant cycle measured in terms of the improvement of species.

Expansion

A situation in which growth and life-instinct prevails.



Homologous

Two elements are homologous when they have the same essential characteristic. A whale and a dog are homologous, in the sense that they are both mammals.

Hygienic

It is an element necessary for a situation but which has no added value.

Idea

It is an intellectual structure of a reality. It is functional to the approaching of concepts for individuals with dominant analytical thought.

Instability zone

It is the place where the functional structure of a concept destabilizes. There are two instability zones:

- a) The situation in which the lack of energy produces the loss of functionality or credibility.
- b) The utopia point. It is the absolute point where reality vanishes.

Integrative thinking

Its a Intellectual approach to reality based on the conjunction “and”. It does not consider the disjunction “or”.

Intrinsic concept

It is the regulator of a complex system, whether it has real or virtual life.

It defines the functionality of the complex system and does not depend on the perception of the observer.

Intrinsic

It is an internal functionality of a given reality whose existence is not conditioned by others' perception.

Involution

It is a degradation cycle of a reality in terms of the evolution of species.

Life style

It describes the adaptation of an individual to cultural mandates. His adaptive behavior involves the cultural values, the archetype and the dominant strategic style.



Maximal strategy

The maximal strategy is the one depending on the environment. In this case the influence of a person, group or institution is insufficient to assure the result of a “strategic action”.

Minimal strategy

In this case, the result of a strategic action depends on the individual, group or institution exerting this influence.

Moral

It is a conceptual structure that aims to satisfy the needs of a culture, the necessity of transcendence and the needs of individuals.

Myth

It is an adverbial function that limits the action of individuals within cultures to assure the purpose of the evolution of species.

Object

An element containing a concept, a purpose to be achieved and a quality assurance function.

Objects library

A structure that contains objects designed to be used in simple or complex systems. Cognitive objects organize the objects library when a system is complex.

Operative concept

It integrates two of the elements of a concept: it integrates the action (verbal function) within the limits of the adverbial function. The purpose of the concept is considered as given.

Opinion

It is a judgment of something. The opinion is basically subjective. When it is grounded it is called a foundation.

Over-contraction

It is a situation in which destruction is challenged. It produces the implosion of the system.

Over-expansion

It is a situation in which destruction is challenged. It produces the explosion of the system.



Paradoxical functionality

A functionality that achieves opposite results from what apparently is seeking to achieve.

Preconcepts

Individuals' stratified conceptual structure, based on former experiences, created to avoid personal risks. They are a natural approach to reality based on automatisms.

Procedure

In functional terms, it is the active part of the conceptual structure.

Purpose

It is the final objective of a concept. It is the substantive function of a given reality.

Reflection

It is a process to apprehend a given reality that begins with a projection of an individual's opinions. Having solved the conflict of the projections, reality has to be introjected. It comes to an end when the internal and the external reality are homologous. This approach occurs within the unified field of an actual action.

Security

It is the need of human beings to attain an internal structure to avoid chaos or depression.

Social capital

The system of relations that defines the synergy of a group or culture. The strength of relations, when seeking for an objective, defines social capital.

Strategic stereotype

It is the name given to a stratified strategic style. In this case, a person loses its ability to adapt to reality, feels its survival threatened and seeks to obtain benefits from the environment.

Strategic style

It describes the way a person influences the environment and the way he manages the influence of the environment.

Strategic thinking

It is an intellectual approach to influence complex realities



Structure of a concept

From a logical point of view, the structure of a concept is given by its central value, its antithetic value and its homeostatic value.

From a semantic point of view, the structure is given by a substantive function, a verbal function and an adverbial function.

From a functional point of view, the structure is given by a purpose, a procedure and an action guide.

From a social point of view, the structure is given by a taboo objective, a utopical function and a mythical structure.

Structure of functional concepts

It is the structure of drivers regulating the evolution of a complex system.

Sub-concept

It is a complex sub-system within a complex system.

Subsistence

It is the description of a situation in which individuals, institutions or cultures have a security framework to assure their survival.

Substantive function

From a semantic point of view, it is the function that defines the purpose of a concept.

Supplementarity

It is a relation between elements with redundant purposes and verbal functions, having a different homeostatic element. One of the elements has a superior “myth” that challenges the evolution of reality.

Survival

It is a situation in which the individual perceives his life is being threatened. It can be real or not.

Taboo

It is a socially unacceptable situation. Accepting taboos implies generating chaos.

True

It is the situation in which the functional reality and its perception merge. From a transcendental point of view truth represents the absolute. The absolute implies the existence of the conjunction “and” with absence of the disjunction “or”.



Type of thought

It describes the structure of the mental process to approach reality. There are four types of thought to approach reality: the operative, the analytic, the scientific and the conceptual.

Typology

It defines a particular characteristic of the collective unconsciousness of a culture, segment or individual, based on their ultimate purposes.

Unicist dialectic

It is the description of human double dialectics. On one hand, there is the dialect of the central value and the antithetic value. And on the other hand, there is the dialectic of the central value and the homeostatic value. Instantly, both relations integrate themselves to achieve the purpose of the central value.

Unicist logic

A logical structure based on the conjunction “and” to apprehend complex realities. It excludes the disjunction “or”.

Unicist Ontology

It describes the concept (nature) of a given reality considering its functional unique structure. Although the ontology of a given reality is unique the perceptions within the structure might be multiple. These multiple perceptions define the credibility zone of the concept.

Unicist

It is an operational, scientific and philosophic approach to reality. It considers reality as a concept driven unified field.

Unified field

It is a specific portion of a reality to be influenced that works as an open system and requires the definition of arbitrary limits to make it functional.

Utopia point

It is the condition of a reality when it turns out to be absolute. On the utopia point reality ceases to exist.

Utopia

It is an idea that seeks to improve a situation (a no-place in terms of its etymology).



Verbal function

From a semantic point of view, it is the function that defines the actions and establishes the utopias of a concept.

Vital functionality

The final purpose of living beings.

Vocation

It is the identity of an individual to fulfill his life plan consciously.

