

IDEALISM
ABSOLUTE IDEALISM

KNOWLEDGE \Rightarrow (WORLD)

MODIFIED IDEALISM

KNOWLEDGE \Rightarrow WORLD

NAIVE REALISM /
IDEALISM



KNOWLEDGE \Leftrightarrow WORLD
CERTITUDE

CRITICAL REALISM

KNOWLEDGE \Leftarrow WORLD
CONVICTION \rightarrow HUMILITY

INSTRUMENTALISM

(KNOWLEDGE) \Leftarrow WORLD
UNCERTAINTY - RELATIVITY

DETERMINISM

((KNOWLEDGE) \Leftarrow WORLD

REALISM

CONCEPTUAL WORLD EXTERNAL WORLD

"My calling it makes it so. The ball game exists only in my mind."



ABSOLUTE IDEALISM

"No real external world. Reality lies only within." The world of the senses is illusory or *maya*. Knowledge as insight is our only tie to reality that transcends us (cf. Vedantism in Hinduism).

"My calling it makes the pitch a strike."



CRITICAL IDEALISM

"Sense experiences are chaotic. The order we perceive is imposed on them by the mind. Knowledge is the only reality we can really know."

"I call it the way it is."



NAIVE REAL/NAIVE IDEALISM

"There is a real external world. The mind can know it exactly and exhaustively through the senses. Knowledge is a photograph of the world with a one-to-one correspondence with reality."

"I call it the way I see it, but there is a real pitch, and a standard against which I must judge it."



CRITICAL REALISM

"There is a real external world. The mind is itself part of that world, and can perceive the world within the limitations of the senses and the mind. Knowledge is a simplified map of the real external world."

"I call it... There is no way to know if I am right."



INSTRUMENTALISM

"There is a real external world, but there is no way of knowing whether the mind can tell us anything accurately about it. Knowledge is a useful way of thinking for it helps us relate to the external world"

"I call it because I am programmed to do so."



DETERMINISM

"There is a real external world and the mind is a part of it, molded by antecedent deterministic forces in a mechanistic world. Knowledge is an epiphenomenon and has no conceptual validity per se."

R = REALITY

FIGURE I

BASIC EPISTEMOLOGICAL POSITIONS

IDEALISM

1. CHARACTERISTICS:

- the mind creates reality.
- the road to knowledge is reason and insight.
- strong affirmation of absolute .
- different mental worlds are incommensurable.

2. DISAGREEMENTS:

- talk past each other. No external reference point to compare views.

DETERMINISM

1. CHARACTERISTICS:

- knowledge is determined by external realities.**
- there is no rational observer.**
- people are mechanical robots.**
- there are no claims to truth.**

2. DISAGREEMENTS:

- surface conflicts that have no real issues of truth involved.**

3. NORTH AMERICAN WORLDVIEWS

MODERNITY	POSTMODERNITY
SECULAR	NEW SPIRITUALITY (OLD PANTHEISM)
UNIFIED WHOLE SYSTEMS	DECONSTRUCTED
AUTONOMOUS SELF	CONNECTED SELF
REASON	EXPERIENCE

INSTRUMENTALISM (PRAGMATISM)

CRITICAL REALISM

- EXPERIENCE IS
SELF AUTHENTICATING

- EXPERIENCE MUST
BE TESTED BY
REVELATION & REASON

- SEEKS CONTROL
AND POWER

- SEEKS TRUTH

- MEANS // ENDS

- MEANS ↔ ENDS

- NOW, EXISTENTIAL

- HISTORY / BIG STORY

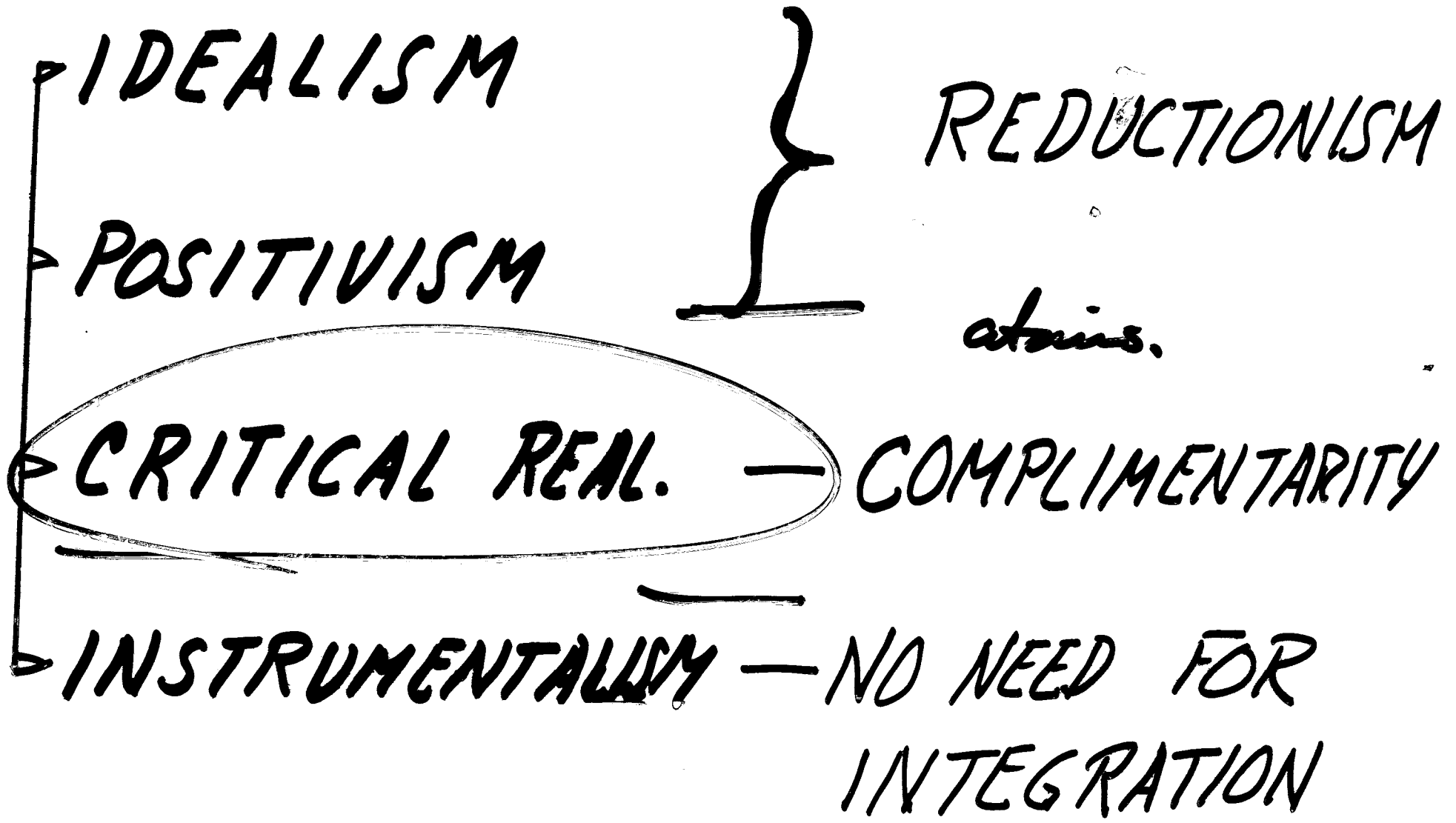
- COMPETITION, ENTREPR.

- COOPERATION, COMMUNITY

- PRODUCTION, PROFIT

- RIGHT, LONG RANGE
GOOD

INTEGRATION: SAT



WHAT HAPPENED

MRS. SMITH SAYS:



MR. JONES SAYS:

COMMENT

THE EVENT

"I see a ..."

"I see a ..."

NO ARGUMENT

The LABEL
1st inference

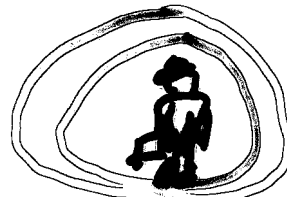
man with a briefcase.

man with a briefcase.

could be a woman in disguise

2nd inf.

He's taking work home with him.

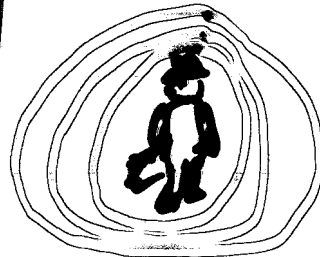


Spies sometimes have briefcases

Going off in different directions

3rd inf.

Must be dedicated to take work home with him.



I wouldn't be surprised if he is a spy!

Where is every one going?

4th inf.

He is bound to be a success!



This country is infested with spies!

Oh Brother !!!

ETC

ETC.

ETC.

ETC.

ETC.

- SOLIPSISM
- NARCISSISM

IDEALISM: P → R

- ESALEN
- TRANSPERSONAL PSYCHOLOGY
 - KEN WILBER
 - CHARLES TART
 - GERALD JAMPOLSKY

R - R

- MASLOW & HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY
- ROGERS

DETERMINISM: R → P

- FREUD & NATURAL SCIENCES
- SKINNER



1 The most important question to be answered when facing a problem is:

- a. Are my facts accurate and complete?
- b. Is my definition of the nature and scope of the problem the best one?
- c. Are my principles valid, my reasoning correct, and my conclusions logical?

2 The secret of good communication in any organization is:

- a. An atmosphere that promotes mutual understanding, common interests, free exchange of ideas, and cooperative problem-solving.
- b. Leaders who are intelligent and understanding, sympathetic and sensitive to other people, and interested in their work.
- c. Policies and procedures which are generally understood and accepted by all and which effectively establish customary channels of reports, instructions, and work flow.

3 To me, intelligence means:

- a. Solving problems and getting the job done accordingly.
- b. Thinking in logical and insightful ways.
- c. Knowing the facts, and thinking in conformity with those facts.

4 When developing plans:

- a. There is no substitute for the wisdom of a natural leader who thinks logically and clearly and who has good foresight and intuition.
- b. Plans should be developed cooperatively, using the collective wisdom of all the members of the organization, and tested in trial runs.
- c. The lessons of experience and a rigorous, factual study of the present situation are the best keys to successful planning.

5 In judging the conduct of a person, the most important consideration is:

- a. His motive, or purposes, for doing what he did.
- b. The means, or techniques, that he used; in a nutshell, what he actually did.
- c. The consequences, or results, of what he did.

6 To me, the essence of man (what a man genuinely is) is best described by:

- a. "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he," and we best understand him as we learn more about his mental abilities.
- b. A man is the sum total of his biophysical make-up, and we best understand him as we learn more about his body and brain processes and chemistry, and their effect on his behavior.
- c. A man is the sum total of his experiences, and we best understand him as we observe him interacting with people and things in the world about him.

7 The best way to establish values is:

- a. By determining what is best for society as a group.
- b. By determining to what degree a person, thing, action, or event contributes the greatest happiness to the greatest number of people.
- c. By using the reasoning powers of the mind, in accord with the great truths and injunctions given mankind by the Creator.

8 The dominant economic position of the U. S. is largely attributable to:

- a. A historically fortunate conjunction of a wide variety of social, ideological, political, and migrational elements with favorable economic developments.
- b. Such influences as our free enterprise system, relative freedom from devastating wars, fertile land, favorable trade relations, and economic resources.
- c. A series of great leaders characterized by ingenuity and drive (such as Ford and Edison), and a people characterized in general by industry, thrift, and resourcefulness.

9 To me, the most desirable goal of mankind, or the highest human value, is:

- a. Personal fitness and well-being, working and performing at one's highest capacity.
- b. Cooperation among the people and peoples of the earth.
- c. The principle of love . . . love of God and one's fellows.

10 Generally, the most basic elements in management-labor disputes are:

- a. People—the personalities, ambitions, interests, and idiosyncrasies of the people involved (e.g., president and union head, foreman and worker, and so on.)
 - b. Such concrete and hard facts as wages, salaries, working conditions, output and quality standards, the profit required per unit of output, and so on).
 - c. Complex social elements and relations, including status and interest groups, security, and feelings of participation in decision-making, as these relate to economic considerations.
- Here's the key to scoring your answers: