

SERENDIPITY ASSOCIATION CEO DR DOUG C. HEMSTREET 619-284-2468 ©
HOW TO MAKE THE WORLD WORK PROJECT—R & D & IMPLEMENTATION OF HOLISTIC HEALTH+ WORLD PEACE
4614 EDGEWARE RD #4 SAN DIEGO CA 92116-4760 (ONLY IF MOVED % BOB H-619-466-9052)
“IT ISN’T WHAT WE KNOW THAT GETS US IN TROUBLE, IT’S WHAT WE KNOW THAT ISN’T SO”
PARADIGM SHIFTS CREATED BY 46 SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES DRASTICALLY ALTERED OUR CONCEPTS OF REALITY

“MAKE NO LITTLE PLANS. THEY HAVE NO POWER TO STIR MEN’S SOULS”
All That Is Needed For Evil To Succeed Is For Men Of Good Will To Do Nothing
Power Corrupts. Absolute Power Corrupts Absolutely. We Ignore the Lessons of History & Herstory.

➤➤ CRITICAL THINKING: ESSENTIAL PROCESS TO ACHIEVE WISDOM

Participants in Wisdom Society discussion groups try to apply the following basic principles and strategies of critical thinking:

1. Intellectual humility~ Admit ones relative ignorance and biases. “Everybody is ignorant, only on different subjects.” (Will Rogers)

.A Realize that most facts are alleged some may be inaccurate and incomplete. Be willing to state source of one’s information.

b. Admit that facts do ~ speak for themselves; we interpret them according to our subjective biases--and admit what those are.

c. Genuinely desire to understand differing and conflicting points of view; ask clarifying, not “loaded,” challenging questions.

d. Avoid blanket judgments and absolutes, dichotomies and polarities. No individual or group is totally anything good or bad. Use continua, scales, degrees, gradations. Admit exceptions.

e. Seek “truth” or a solution that may lie beyond or be contrary to one’s present beliefs, opinions, and preferences.

2 Dialogical thinking~: Group thinking using the above strategies and attitudes to give open minded, sympathetic, respectful hearing to differing points of view and sets of data, in quest of solutions.

a. Respect others’ sincerity, intelligence, and good will.

b. Do not interrupt the person speaking.

c. Do not take an undue share of the meeting time to propound one's points of view. Try to make essential points as clearly and briefly as possible. Stick to the subject under discussion.

d. When disagreeing with another's point of view, first state their position to their satisfaction before giving one's own.

3. Essentials of "Socratic dialogue"--permissible questions:

a. Origin: How and when did you form this opinion, and why?

b. Support: What factual evidence supports this? Are there hidden assumptions? If so, how do you validate them?

c. Conflicts: How do you answer objections to your position?

d. Implications and consequences: What happens if your solution goes into effect?

~Who gains what, and who loses what?