



Thought . . .

is defined as an idea or opinion produced by thinking or occurring suddenly in the mind.

- One's mind or attention.
- An act of considering or remembering.
- An intention, hope, or idea of doing or receiving something.
- The formation of opinions, especially as a philosophy or system of ideas, or the opinions so formed: the freedom of thought and action; i.e., based in the traditions of civilizations, regions and geographical boundaries.
- Careful consideration or attention.
- Concern for another's well-being or convenience.
- To have a particular opinion, belief, or idea about someone or something.
- To direct one's mind toward someone or something; use one's mind actively to form connected ideas.
- To have a particular mental attitude or approach.

PERSONAL

Thoughts may be considered personal property, to remain anonymous until revealed by its originator verbally or by some other means. Once revealed they risk being judged as false, lacking in originality or imagination, or perhaps all three. More often than not, whether true or false, ideas may become socially acceptable through constant repetition, i.e., being regurgitated infinitum. Social acceptance of an idea is often acquired without independent investigation for truth or objective analysis, which, under normal circumstances, would be necessary to reveal truth.

INFLUENCE

Major influence on thought is delineated through historical events, where root causes and conclusions made by *'experts'*, over time, became established norms in society. These *'questionable truths'*, taught from 'cradle to grave' through systems of education and plied by social indoctrination, became engraved in the human psychic.

CONSIDERATION

Little consideration is ever given to the possibility that disinformation could result in the display of emotional supremacy by certain segments of society, in some cases the planned outcome. It is based on perpetuating ignorance in order to ignite social unrest, that in turn increased the danger for armed conflict; basically, social manipulation for devious purposes.

DANGER

The danger of disinformation (*knowledge deficiency*) and lack of truth being used to establish and perpetuate erroneous foundation norms in society that in turn influence future generations is now widely understood. Though the extent of such influence as related to subversive activity is not fully known. However, globally, humankind still suffers from the effects of generations of disinformation and manipulated ignorance. Residual emanations continue to impact human lives and influence world events in ways that undermine positive outcomes.

CHALLENGE

How great then is the challenge now faced by humanity, to move beyond the pale of regurgitated dogma largely conceived and perpetuated to benefit a minority elite. The human psychic must be cleansed of these inherent biases that are found in educational systems, social indoctrination, misperceptions and outmoded idealisms, and misguided experiences. Old ways of thinking, essentially corroded thought patterns that remain fixated in neutered ideologies, are incapable of coping with transnational problems and the trauma of rapid global change. Humanity begs to be released from this insidious bondage, to be free of its pressures and uncompromised suffering.

THINKING

A new way of thinking is required, thought that is based on paradigms that speak to inclusivity and the oneness and nobility of the human species. This will bring about reconsideration of social standards and realign priorities to meet humanity's moral and spiritual needs. Engaging this challenging opportunity gives credence to humanity's creative ability to surmount weaknesses, pursue an achievable maturity, and usher in a prosperous future.

CONSIDERATION

“As we work in settings that represent growing diversity, consciousness about our own cultural biases is necessary. Also, having frameworks for understanding the perspectives of others are useful. As we listen for deep structure, greater empathy and understanding emerge.”

“High context cultures focus on the implicit meanings and nuances in communication with great attention given to nonverbal and context. Low context cultures use more direct and specific communication. Without understanding these differences, assumptions get made and relationships can be compromised.”

“In direct cultures, messages are offered, even when difficult or risky, with an explicit message. In indirect cultures, there is effort to sustain relationships even when the message is misunderstood due lack of direct delivery. We often see this play out in conflict situations between individuals and groups.”

“As you analyze yourself and groups you work in, consider how consciousness of your own communication patterns might make you more effective. How might you paraphrase a person with a different pattern? What kinds of questions might make you uncomfortable given your own patterns? What might be some things to consider in a dialogue or coaching conversation with a person with a different pattern?”

APPRECIATION

Nuances in thought and behavior, as related to cultural differences, and acknowledging and appreciating those differences, however subtle, will help people in contemporary society — which is increasingly culturally diverse — to appreciate the nuances in thought and behavior of those they come in contact with on a daily bases.

Thoughts can awaken love of truth, a just sense of duty, and open the soul to the purpose of life; as means to manifest justice in all undertakings.