

Abridged Glossary of Technical Terms

2LAR: second-level analytic representation. The four heads of a 2LAR are Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Modality.

ability: the exhibition of a change in the appearance of an object insofar as the ground for the determination of this change has its transcendental place in the Nature of the object. The matter of an ability is a power (*Kraft*); the form of an ability is called a faculty (*Vermögen*).

accept: to commit to tolerate and not-oppose that which one is said to accept. One can accept a decision, policy, situation, etc. without the Quality of agreement in one's commitment inasmuch as one thinks that which is accepted is not-unsatisfactory rather than that it is satisfactory. The act of commitment has the Quality of subcontrarity in its concept.

acceptance: the act of accepting something. The concept of acceptance has the Quality of subcontrarity.

accommodation: modification of an existing structure to permit incorporation of a new representation or scheme. The *process* of accommodation is the idea of differentiation in the faculty of pure consciousness.

accretion: an increase in accumulated matter.

acroam: a fundamental principle of metaphysics proper. In the Critical Philosophy acroamatic principles are consequences of adopting the Copernican hypothesis. They occupy a role in metaphysics proper not unlike the role of axioms in mathematics with one key difference: mathematical axioms as constructed concepts must be based upon acroamatic principles that ground them in the system of metaphysics if such mathematical axioms are in any way to be regarded as "self-evident truths." Thus, formal mathematics requires an applied metaphysic for tying mathematical analysis to the analysis of Nature.

actio invita: an action taken despite great reluctance on the part of the person doing the action. The self-determination for the action is made according to maxims connected to imperatives of reciprocal duties.

actio involuntaria: an action taken because the contrary action violates the condition of an imperative of a categorical or hypothetical duty to oneself.

acting: realizing a mere *Vermögen*-to-act by producing an action.

action (*Wirkung, actio*): change in appearance of accidents. An action is thus a change of state. Action is matter (composition) in the 1LAR of *Kraft*, i.e. the composing of the matter in a manifold of organization.

activity (*Thätigkeit*): the union of act and action.

Activity in the theoretical Standpoint is the effect for which the cause is a *Kraft*.

adaptation: (1) the equilibrating of assimilation and accommodation; (2) the equilibrium so achieved. Adaptation is one of the two functional invariants of the Organized Being (the other being organization).

administration: in the context of governance, actions taken by an official that furnish help or are of service in such a way that a capacity to fulfill purposes is

increased.

aesthetic: the doctrine of the laws of sensibility.

Aesthetic: the science of the laws of sensibility.

aesthetic Idea: (1) the function of continuity in perception, i.e., the synthesizing function of Quality in judicial continuity for the organic unity of reflective judgment and adaptive *psyche*. The aesthetic Idea belongs to sense. Representation *through* the aesthetic Idea in sensibility belongs to the power of imagination, and the aesthetic Idea acts as a catalyst for summoning concepts from the manifold of concepts into the synthesis of reproductive imagination. Quality in reflective judgment is joined to *psyche*'s Quality of noetic *Kraft* (Quality of the adaptive *psyche* in the power of *nous* to produce or suffer effects) through continuity in the aesthetic Idea. The aesthetic Idea is judicially particular, negative, disjunctive, and problematic; (2) a representation in sensibility that is produced by this synthesis.

affective perception: 1) a perception that can not become part of the representation of an a transcendental object. In terms of the four titles of representation an affective perception regarded as the matter of desire (feeling of *Lust* or *Unlust*) is {associated satisfaction, coalescence of feeling, interest, *Lust* connection}; 2) the second (hypothetical) function of Relation in the 2LAR of the presentment of Reality. The determination of this Relation belongs to aesthetical reflective judgment.

affectivity: the logical division of sensibility dealing with affective perceptions.

agency: (1) the power to actualize a change in appearances; (2) the second momentum of Quantity in enlightened institution comprised of a system of co-operating human agents.

agent: the object of a concept predicated to contain the cause of an effect.

agreement (*Einstimmung*): The relationship of Quality between two cognitions *A* and *B* such that: if the concept of *A* is a mark of an object *x* and the recognition of *x* does not sensibly preclude or cancel the sensible representation of the concept of *B* being included in the representation of *x*, then *A* and *B* are in agreement. The ideas of agreement and opposition (*Widerstreit*) are contrary opposites, but the idea of agreement has the peculiarity that, unlike opposition, it has no positive material criterion for recognition but only the negative criterion of 'lack of opposition.' Agreement therefore has a syncretic character in acts of representation. If representation *A* does not preclude representation *B* in the same object at the same moment in time and vice versa, then *A* and *B* are "in agreement."

aim: (1) in the wide sense, the condition for closure in the cycle of affective interaction in the equilibrating activities of the Organized Being. (2) in the narrow sense, the representation of a condition for the realization of an end.

alienate: to agree to give up the exercise of a natural

liberty.

anti-bonding factor: any mathematical object having a meaning implication effect in semantic representing or the determination of appetition by a person that produces or expresses competition responses by a person in relationship to the other person or the social environment.

anticipation: knowledge through which a human being can recognize and determine *a priori* what belongs to empirical cognition.

antisocial: descriptive of behavior which is disruptive and harmful (or potentially so) to the functioning of a group or Society.

antisocial benefit: a state of affairs in which one of either a leader or a follower is not satisfied by the outcome of their cooperative actions.

apodictic: the logical momentum of Modality in a judgment of a proposition *p* connected in the unity of consciousness as “I am certain *p*.”

appetite (*Begehrde*): the representation of a practical purpose and regarded: (1) from the practical Standpoint as the self-determination of the power of an agent to take action through the representation of something in the future as an effect of this self-determination; (2) from the judicial Standpoint as a practical *parástase* having Desire for its matter and a structure within the manifold of rules as its form; (3) from the theoretical Standpoint as the assimilation of perceptions. An appetite is the representation of a determined practical purpose.

appetite (intellectual): the universal *momentum* of Quantity in the categories of freedom.

appetitio per motiva: an intellectual appetite arising from understanding.

appetitio per stimulos: a sensuous appetite arising from sensibility.

appetition: the act of representing an appetite by the process of the appetitive power of an Organized Being.

appetitive power (*Begehrungsvermögen*): (1) the practical ability of a human being to take an action and thereby be the efficient cause of the actuality of the object of that action; (2) the capacity of a human being to be, through its representations, the cause of the actuality of the objects of those representations. This capacity is related to desires but is not to be viewed as something caused by desires. Rather, it is viewed as the cause of the actuality of the object of representation, whether that representation is linked to the clear representation of an object or is merely an affective representation in which one says “a desire” subsists (e.g. a condition or state presenting a feeling of satisfaction). Kant’s word could be rendered “faculty of desiration” and its connotation is that of turning an affective perception (the feeling of desire) into an action. In this sense, its determination gives a practical object to a mere feeling.

arbitrium brutum (brutish choice): choice that is determined through sensuous stimuli.

arbitrium liberum (free choice): choice that is determined or determinable independently of sensuous stimuli.

arbitrium sensitivum (sensitive choice): choice

according to an adaptation by which an equilibrium is established in which the determination of the action is affected but not necessitated by sensibility.

architectonic: the art of making systems.

Aristotle’s dictum: “We must advance from what is more obscure by nature but clearer to us towards what is more clear and more knowable by nature.”

art: the disposition or modification of things by human skill to answer the purpose intended.

artificial person: *see* person, legal.

asocial: without regard to Society or social issues.

aspect: an appearance of an aspectable.

aspectable: that which is a synthesis of the intelligible viewed as the sensible.

assertoric: the logical momentum of Modality in a judgment of a proposition *p* connected in the unity of consciousness as “I think *p*.”

authority: possession of the *Kraft* of causing something to become greater, to increase, to be strengthened, or to be reinforced in some way. *See also:* expectation of authority.

authority figure: the position of an agent of leadership governance charged with the duty of causing the association’s general success and welfare to become greater, to increase, to be strengthened, or to be reinforced. Success and welfare are measured in terms of average Progress and Order in the Community.

authority under law: a legal term with a multitude of sub-definitions but generally denoting a conventional permission of legal powers or agencies to do particular things specified by law.

benefit: a satisfaction resulting from some action. *See also* antisocial benefit, social benefit, interest-benefit.

bigotry: obstinate or ideological attachment to a particular party, sect, faction, opinion, or ideological dogma with excessive prejudice.

binding (in reflective judgments): represented as subsumed under the categorical imperative.

body politic: the regulative Idea of the totality of all members of a Community.

bonding factor: any mathematical object having a meaning implication effect in semantic representing or the determination of appetition by a person that produces or expresses cooperation responses by a person in relationship to the other person or the social environment.

business: a commercial enterprise or Enterprise undertaken for the purpose of obtaining profit from its activities.

business competition: the social dynamic of interacting commercial activities carried out by business competitors.

business competitors: two or more sellers attempting to sell to the same buyer in circumstances such that only one of the sellers is able to actually conclude a commercial transaction with the buyer.

business entity: the Object subsisting in the interacting enterprise activities of a designated aggregate of people plus all tangible and intangible assets and liabilities associated with those activities and interactions.

business failure: a conventional term denoting a defect in the operation of a business such that the business entity can no longer continue in operation.

buy: to acquire ownership of an item of property from another person or corporate person by sale.

buyer: a person or corporate person who becomes the owner of an item of property by sale.

capability: *see Fähigkeit.*

capacity: the potential power to realize an ability in an action. The word is frequently used to translate Kant's *Vermögen*. Capacity differs from power (*Kraft*) in that *Kraft* denotes the matter of an ability in the actualization of that ability, whereas capacity merely denotes the real possibility of this actualization.

capital: a synonym for capital stock.

capital efflux: reduction in the ratio of capital revenue to income revenue in a delimited geographic area.

capital revenue: *see* revenue, capital.

capital skill: the intangible stock of knowledge belonging to a person's tangible *Personfähigkeit*, by means of which he acquires the ability to acquire skill in some art he can then use for barter in the economic marketplace. Often the skill acquired through capital skill is a wage-earning skill.

capital stock: that part of a person's stock of goods in excess of what he requires for consumption in the short run and which he uses to produce a revenue of additional goods. Capital stock is usually further classified as fixed capital and circulating capital.

capitalism: employment of part of one's personal stock of goods-in-general for the purpose of producing personal revenue. Any person who so employs a part of his stock of goods is a capitalist.

capitalist: *see* capitalism.

capitalist entrepreneur: an economic entrepreneur whose enterprise consists of the practice of capitalism.

capitalists, partnering: two or more capitalist entrepreneurs who cooperate as joint proprietors of a business and share in its financial interests.

categorical imperative: (1) in the practical Standpoint, the first, absolute, and unconditioned imperative of pure practical Reason which acts as the practical transcendental scheme for the process of reasoning. The categorical imperative is the single grounding regulation of pure practical Reason. There is only one categorical imperative, and it is recognized as the fundamental law of acting unconditionally for equilibration in the overall *Existenz* of the Organized Being; (2) in the judicial Standpoint, the master regulatory formula of pure practical Reason defining conditions of expedience for every practical purpose; the formula mandates achieving a state of holistic equilibrium and a structure of universal law in the manifold of rules; (3) in the theoretical Standpoint, any tenet recognized without conditions placed on its application. Every theoretically categorical imperative when viewed from the practical Standpoint as a formula is merely a hypothetical imperative.

categorical imperative of pure practical Reason: the imperative is: all human actions unconditionally act to achieve and maintain a state of equilibrium in his over-

all *Existenz*. The categorical imperative of pure practical Reason is the first law of all non-autonomic human behavior.

category of understanding: a pure and *a priori* rule for the structuring and construction of concepts.

causa determinans: "defining reason"; the rational ground for a choice.

causality: the notion of the determination of a change by which the change is established according to general rules.

causality, empirical: *see* causation.

causality and dependency: the pure *a priori* notion of the connection of concepts in a real and necessary time-ordering for appearances; *see* Table of *Realdefinitions* of the Categories.

causality of freedom: causality for which the rule governing the change is grounded in the formula of the categorical imperative of pure practical Reason and which is not bound to determination by sensuous representations.

causality per se: the Object in which the idea of physical causality and the idea of the causality of freedom are united.

causation: the objectified idea of cause-and-effect relationships, under which all effects are determined by actions according to general rules.

causatum: a rule for the determination of a change under the condition of a cause (*see* cause).

cause: (1) the notion of the agency of a substance in which the substance is regarded as containing the ground for the actuality of change; (2) a cause is that which grounds a *causatum*.

challenge: *see* Toynbee challenge.

chief executive officer (CEO): the executive in an industrial conglomerate in whose office is placed an expectation of authority for achieving Order and Progress in the general leadership dynamic of the industrial conglomerate overall.

choice (*Willkür, arbitrium*): 1) the practical capacity to make a representation the object of one's appetite. The act of choice implies expression in action, such expression being either motoregulatory expression or rational expression (expression through speculative Reason) or both. In both cases the action is regarded as made necessary (practically necessitated). An action necessitated on the ground of sensuous stimulation is said to be caused by *arbitrium brutum* (brutish choice). An action necessitated on the ground of intellectual motives is called *arbitrium liberum* (free choice). Choice in this sense is also called the **power of choice**.

2) The Modality of the power of choice in which the determination of appetitive power is logically assertoric and transcendently the *momentum* of actuality. The *momentum* of choice in appetitive power is determination of an appetite of activity specifically evoked for the purpose of regulating equilibration. 3) the result of Reason acting to harmonize the free play of the synthesis of appetite and the process of practical judgment by means of ratio-expression.

choice, free: choice that can be determined by pure Reason.

circumplex model: a circular ordering of variables

- depicting the geometric implications of their correlation matrix.
- circumstance** (*circumstanz*): the outer connection in which an occurrence happens.
- circumstance, external**: the object of a person's concept of a situation and occurrences with which he finds himself having to deal.
- circumstance, sensuous**: a circumstance involving sense-data.
- citizen**: a member of a Community who accepts mutual Obligations to-and-with its other members and who accepts the performance of acts of citizenship as a reciprocal Duty he owes to the Community.
- citizenship**: the actuality of individual actions congruent with conventional general standards of expectations for civic actions. It is grounded in reciprocal Duties of association. Real citizenship is a social dynamic of relationship and subsists only in the practical actions of individuals. This is the *Realerklärung* of deontological citizenship. *See also*, citizenship, nominal.
- citizenship, nominal**: a title conveying particular legal rights and liberties that is bestowed upon a person by legal fiat. Also known as entitlement citizenship.
- citizenship principle of civic free enterprise**: Business competition is civic and therefore congruent with civic free enterprise if and only if competitors' actions adhere to the general requirements of deontological citizenship.
- citizenship relationship**: a relationship between a citizen and a Community in which he is an associate insofar as the relationship pertains to reciprocal Duties and Obligations.
- civic**: applying or pertaining to the conduct or behavior of an individual in his social interactions.
- civic action**: an action operationalized by an individual that is congruent with his Duties under the terms of a social contract.
- civic affairs**: the affairs of citizens or citizenship.
- civic conduct**: individual conduct that is not-hostile to the interests of another person in the Community.
- civic cooperation**: *see* cooperation, civic.
- civic interaction**: an operationalized social transaction between two persons in which each person is Self-regulating his action expressions on grounds of practical tenets or maxims that exhibit in the person's expressed behaviors a form of *obligatio interna* inherent in his behavior that can only be understood in relationship to a condition of some *obligatio externa* and some practical maxim of active pledging. Furthermore, although each of the transacting persons might hold to different practical maxims as well as to a different *obligatione interna* and a different condition of *obligatio externa*, the manners in which these are expressed are such that the individuals' actions seem mutually compatible in the reflective judgments of each person. Civic inter-action exhibits the *Dasein* of some kind of practical co-determined governance regardless of how unstated, vague, or temporary this mutual governance might be.
- civil**: applying to the collective conduct or behavior of a Community as this conduct or behavior affects one or more individual persons in the Community.
- civil Community**: an association of people sharing a civil convention (a civil association) having common civil rights and civil liberties with a common system of governance.
- civil convention**: a form of association which will defend and protect with the whole common force the person and goods of each associate and by which each associate, while uniting himself with all the other associates, may still obey himself alone and remain as free as he was before joining the association. *See also*: non-civil convention, uncivil convention.
- civil liberty**: a liberty bound by deontological Obligation to participate as a citizen in a civil Community. *See also*, liberty.
- civil right**: any object defined by a civil convention that is regarded under that convention as an intangible property possessed by every member of the civil Community as an expected benefit of citizenship in that Community. A necessary condition for the practical *Existenz* of a civil right is a social contract entered into by every citizen.
- Classification** (*Eintheilung*): *see* Division.
- classification**: an assimilation of features in one object.
- classifying**: the *a priori* ability to construct feature classifications.
- coexistence** (*Zugleichsein*): the *modus* of time involving the inherence of two or more Objects within the intuition of an appearance at the same moment in time.
- cognition** (*Erkenntnis*): (1) an act of conscious objective representation; (2) an objective perception. Cognition involves two subspecies of representations, namely intuition and concept. A cognition always requires representation of an intuition; an intuition without a participating concept is a cognition in the narrow sense. That which is represented by a cognition is called its object.
- cognitive appraisal**: 1) in emotion psychology, the factor of personal significance of an event; 2) that which is signified in an intuition during the reflective judgment of a meaning implication.
- cognizance** (in general): the act of becoming conscious.
- cognizance** (*Kenntnis*): the act of becoming conscious in which an intuition is transformed into a concept. Cognizance proper is the melding of intuition and feeling in a unity of presentation.
- cognize**: to combine perceptions in an object.
- coherence** (*Zusammenhalt*): the necessary form of complete congruence among all Objects in the *nexus* of judgments under the principle of thorough-going determination. This is the *Realerklärung* of coherence from the empirical reflective perspective. From the transcendental reflective perspective, we are not conscious of a state of real coherence; rather, we are conscious only of the violation of this form in the act of thinking. This consciousness is presented in affective perception under the principle of formal expedience, and its judgment belongs to the process of reflective rather than determining judgment.
- coherence in Reality**: continuity in the *nexus* of judgmentation in general.
- collateral**: in commerce, property that is pledged as security against a debt.

combination (*Verbindung, conjunctio*): a unity regarded as the synthesis of a composition that provides its matter and a connection that provides its form.

commerce: the reciprocal exchange of wealth-assets.

commerce, over-the-counter: commerce in which the transaction is completed by an immediate exchange of wealth-assets without further *obligatio* by either buyer or seller.

commercial: pertaining to commerce.

commercio: dative or ablative case of *commercium* in Latin grammar. One does not say, "X rests on the *commercium*," but rather, "X rests on the *commercio*."

commercium: reciprocal combination or action.

commit (*committere*, to bring together): (1) to bring together concepts of acting understood by a concept of Obligation. (2) to actualize an action scheme.

commitment: (1) the phenomenon of determining to commit oneself to some action. (2) the object of (1).

commitment, 2LAR structure of: in Quantity, the *momenta* of active pledging, passive pledging, and proxy pledging; in Quality, the *momenta* of Self-love, Self-respect, and Self-regard; in Relation, the *momenta* of *obligatio interna*, *obligatio deliberatus*, and *obligatio externa*; in Modality, the *momenta* of aesthetically problematic, aesthetically assertoric, and aesthetically apodictic.

commitment-to-obligation (*Verpflichtung*): the binding of oneself as beholden to observing and acting in accordance with duties of moral custom (*Sittlichkeit*).

commitmentation: the function in the institution of a commercial enterprise or Enterprise whereby its commitments are made and fulfilled.

commodity: an object of trade or commerce.

commonwealth of the group (also called the general welfare): the entirety of the personal interests and objectives of the members of a group such that these interests and objectives are not in conflict with each other. A conflict is said to exist if satisfaction of one person X's objectives necessarily implies the frustration of some other person Y's objectives. A social contract for the group is possible only if a commonwealth of the group is possible.

Community: a voluntary association of people who join together for some common purpose. A Community is either a civil Community or a non-civil Community.

community: in social-natural science, a group of people living in the same district, geographical area, etc. under the same laws.

Community, civil: see civil Community.

Community, non-civil: see non-civil Community.

Company: an industrial conglomerate constituted as a mini-Community and instituted as a Republic. A deontological Company is an Enterprise of enterprises operated according to a company principles function and constitutes a corporate person.

company (as a legal entity): an industrial conglomerate as defined in *Black's Law Dictionary*, i.e., a corporation, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, fund, or organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, and (in an official capacity) any receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, or similar official, or liquidating agent for any of the foregoing.

company principles function: the first function of Relation in an Enterprise that subsists in general business principles that constitute a set of business mores that each entrepreneur in the Enterprise mini-Community understands and commits himself to.

compel: action that places a person under compulsion.

compel, asocially: to compel in the absence of a social contract binding he who compels and he who is compelled.

compel, justly: to compel in a manner that does not contradict or violate the social contract binding he who compels and he who is compelled.

compel, unjustly: to compel in a manner contradicting or violating the social contract that binds he who compels and he who is compelled.

compete: to take action such that the actions of two or more persons are in mutual real opposition to one another (*Entgegensetzung*) so that the effect of each action wholly or partially negates the effect of the other. Two persons whose actions compete are called competitors.

competition: (1) in Critical metaphysics, a process of real opposition (*Entgegensetzung*) among somatic activities such that the intensive magnitudes of some activities are dissipated (made to decrease in degree) while the intensive magnitudes of other activities are accreted (made to increase in degree); (2) in social-natural science, a form of interaction in an embedding field network whereby activity in one node tends to decrease activity in one or more other nodes. See also: business competition.

complete economic transaction: the totality of all economic activities in the series of extraction → manufacturing → marketing/transportation → consumption activities by which a vendible economic good is produced and consumed.

composition (*Zusammensetzung, compositio*): the synthesis of a manifold, the parts of which do not necessarily belong to each other, which specifically delimits this manifold from others.

compulsion (*Zwang*): an effect wherein a person determines himself to do something that he would not otherwise do in the absence of some external circumstance.

compulsion, objective: compulsion grounded in or under a practical hypothetical imperative of reciprocal Relation in a circumstance involving an idea of a social contract.

compulsion, subjective: compulsion in which a person is concerned primarily or exclusively with his own inclinations towards his own well-being. It is conditioned under some duty to himself and manifests a concern of self-love.

concept (*Begriff, conceptus*): a rule for the reproduction of an intuition. Concepts are rules of understanding in the manifold of concepts.

concept, specifying: see specifying concept.

concept, stereotypic: a patterning concept of classification under which are contained concepts of objects which conform to that pattern.

condition: the object of a concept applied as a delimiting characteristic or mark, either as part of the totality of

the conditioned concept or as a ground for the conditioned concept, during synthetic integration. The conditions of an object are objects the concepts of which are connected in the manifold of concepts as coordinate or subordinate marks (characteristics) to the concept of the object that is said to be conditioned by them.

congruence (*Übereinstimmung*): general and global agreement and suitability without contradiction or real opposition (*Widerstreit*). The word literally translates as “super-agreement” and denotes a superior state of agreement in representation, possibly reached by means of subcontrary representation, in which no opposition at all is encountered in the cognition of an object.

congruence of labor & purpose function: the function of agreement in the Quality of an Enterprise subsisting in labor activities that promote and fulfill the purposes for which its commercial Community exists and promotes achievements of the Community's aims.

congruent motives: the relationship between the motive of a leader and the motive of a follower in which it is possible for both to be satisfied by the outcome of their cooperative actions.

connection (*Verknüpfung*, *nexus*): see *nexus*.

consensus: unanimity of agreement or consent in a group of people. The term comes from the Latin *consensus*, which derives from *consentio*, to be of one mind.

consideration, economic: see economic consideration.

consumption: the use of wealth-assets to satisfy immediate needs and wants unrelated to capital stock.

consumption activity: an economic activity involving the using-up of a vendible good by converting it from capital stock to non-capital (consumption) stock.

consumption revenue: wealth-assets received by a person or a corporate person which are immediately used for consumption.

content: that which is contained in a concept.

context (*Zusammenhang*): the sphere of concepts, combined by judgment with the concept said to have the context, which delimits the applicable scope involving that concept in Reality.

contract: an agreement between two or more persons establishing conditions of *obligatione externa* that are legally enforceable or otherwise legally recognizable.

contradictory: X and Y are contradictory if both cannot be true at the same time and one or the other must always be held-to-be-true.

contrary: X and Y are contrary if both cannot be true at the same time of the same object, one or the other must be true of that object, but neither is necessarily false.

convention: a form of association by means of common and agreed upon empirical rules of associating.

conveyance: the voluntary transfer of a right or property.

cooperation: (1) from the judicial Standpoint, the exhibition in action and behavior of mutually co-determined Self-regulations of the action expressions of individuals during civic and civil social interactions; (2) from the practical Standpoint, collective behaviors of a group of interacting people within a leadership dynamic in which each individual acts from

a basis of Duties according to his personal and private moral code but in such a way that he interacts congruently with the Duty-determined behaviors of the other people. To congruently interact in this context means that satisfaction of Duty by one person in the group does not thwart satisfaction of Duty by another person in the group. Cooperation can be either civic or uncivic.

cooperation, civic: cooperation of people who all belong to the same civil Society sharing a common social contract in which their cooperative actions are necessitated by the terms and conditions of the social contract. Civic cooperations are always predicated on grounds of mutual Duties.

cooperation function: the function of tangible social education: inclusion in the curriculum of group exercises in which the learners must cooperate to organize, plan, and achieve a group objective.

cooperation, non-civic: cooperation of people in which none of the cooperative acts transgress the terms and conditions of a common social contract but, at the same time, are not actions necessitated by a common social contract. Non-civic cooperations are always predicated on grounds of Duties-to-Self.

cooperation of a leader and follower: the joint actions of two (or more) people in a leadership relationship. See also, leadership.

cooperation, uncivic: cooperation of people transgressing terms and conditions of the social contract of a civil Society in which these people are all citizens. Uncivic cooperation is predicated on grounds of Duties-to-Self. If the transgression is unintentional it is a moral fault. If it is intention it is a crime. In either case, the cooperation is an unjust action.

corporate (adjective): of or pertaining to a body of people such as a body politic or a commercial company; as, the *corporate* interests of the town.

corporate civic Duties function: the third function of Relation in an Enterprise which subsists in the Enterprise mini-Community's Duties and individuals' Obligations under the social contract that binds the members to their parent Society as citizens insofar as these Duties and Obligations pertain to the activities of the Enterprise.

corporate organization function: the integration function in the Quantity of an Enterprise by which divisions of labor are made, given an ordering, and set in relationship to one another so that the overall aims of the commercial Community are accomplished.

corporate person: the regulative Idea of the oneness of the Community of a group of people regarded as a body politic. The object of a corporate person is a Community in its entirety. The corporate person contains a representation of a generalized system of social economy.

corporate proprietor: the concept of regarding a mini-Community of partnering capitalists as if they constituted a logically singular proprietor.

corporation: a legal term denoting: (1) an entity (usually a business) having authority under law to act as a single person distinct from the shareholders said to own it, and having rights to issue stock and exist

- indefinitely; (2) a group or succession of persons established in accordance with legal rules into a legal or juristic person that has a legal personality distinct from the natural persons who make it up, exists indefinitely apart from them, and has the legal powers that its constitution gives it.
- cost:** the amount of wealth-assets that must be exchanged for something in order to actualize or attempt to actualize a commercial transaction.
- counterproductivity function:** the opposition function in the Quality of an Enterprise that subsists in activities by one person or group hindering or frustrating achievement of aims or purposes by another person or group.
- craft:** the practice of some special art.
- creditor:** a person to whom a debt is owed.
- crime:** any intentional transgression.
- criminal:** a person who commits a crime.
- criminal relationship:** a mutual relationship between a criminal and others he holds-to-be-members of a society.
- culpable:** justly imputable as a fault or defect in meeting or fulfilling what is owed as an *obligatione externa*.
- culture:** the entirety of habits, attitudes, moral customs, folkways, and social presuppositions that are typically expressed by the actions of the members of a Society and cultivated by its socialization processes.
- currency:** money in any form when in actual use or circulation as a medium of exchange.
- custody:** the care and control of a thing or person for inspection, preservation, or as collateral given or pledged to guarantee the fulfillment of a pledge of *obligatio externa*.
- Dasein:** existence in the context of that-which-exists. The word literally translates as “being-there.” *Dasein* announces the matter of existence for an Object conceptualized under the categories of {unity, reality, substance & accident, actuality & non-being}. Note that the modal category attaches the notion of actuality to the object and non-being to its representation in the object-representation disjunction. An object so conceptualized is called a *Sache*-thing. *Dasein* of an event announces an *Unsache*-thing conceptualized under the categories of {unity, reality, causality & dependence, actuality & non-being}. *Dasein* in state-of-Nature announces an Object conceptualized under the categories of {unity, reality, community, actuality & non-being}. (See also existence, *Existenz*, object, and Object.) Note: This term as used in the Critical Philosophy is not the same as the usage made of this term by other philosophers, e.g. Heidegger or Karl Jaspers.
- debt:** any wealth-asset owed with *obligatione externa* by one person or corporate person to another person or corporate person.
- debt, profligate:** debt accrued to the point where the borrower cannot fulfill the terms and conditions of his debt contracts.
- default:** the omission or failure to perform a contractual duty.
- defect:** lack of or deficiency in something necessary for completeness or effectiveness.
- defend:** to prevent from being injured or destroyed.
- definition:** a sufficiently distinct and precisely delimited concept.
- demand:** Desire for a particular economic good supported by possession of a means of exchange by which a change of the ownership of that good may be effected.
- demand, labor:** the number of employment positions being offered to entrepreneurs who are able and willing to provide a particular labor service in exchange for a particular wage.
- democracy:** (1) government by the people either directly or through elected representatives based on the principle of majority rule; (2) the casual synonym for non-consensus democracy.
- democracy, consensus:** governance of a Community by means of the consent and acceptance of all the members.
- democracy, non-consensus:** governance of a Community through rulership grounded in the principle that the majority opinion is to rule.
- deontological:** not grounded in or deduced from an ontology-centered metaphysic. A deontological concept or theory is always grounded in an epistemology-centered metaphysic, i.e., Critical metaphysics.
- deontological ethics:** an epistemology-centered doctrine of social-natural obligations and duties grounded in the mental physics of the phenomenon of mind.
- deontological theory of morals:** that part of mental physics doctrine covering the grounds and conditions of human beings' constructions of private moral codes and acts of moral judgment.
- deontologically moral:** see moral, deontologically.
- desiration (*Begehrung*):** (1) the form of the unity of affective perceptions in relationship to the capacities of the Subject regarded as a *nexus* of desire. The judgment of this connection belongs to teleological reflective judgment and is understood from the judicial Standpoint; (2) the determinable in motoregulatory expression. Here desiration is the representation of a possible appetite as a rule judged to be satisfactory for formal expedience by an act of reflective judgment.
- Desire:** The unity in affective perception by which it is possible for subjective affects to be made into the representation of an appetite. In terms of a 1LAR, Desire is the combination of desire (*Begehren*) and desiration (*Begehrung*). See also, manifold of Desires.
- desire (*Begehren*):** the matter of a reflective judgment consisting of a combination of affective perceptions associated through the synthesis of the aesthetic Idea. The judgment of desire is an act of aesthetical reflective judgment and is understood from the judicial Standpoint. The form of a desire is called a value. The matter of a desire is called a feeling of *Lust* or *Unlust*. As transcendental object, desire is the judicial subject of an affective perception.
- determinable:** that which can be used in the synthesis of a determination but which prior to this has no context.
- determinant judgment:** 1) the outcome of the act of constructing and structuring concepts by means of the

- categories of understanding; 2) a judgment in the making of which the general concept is given and particular concepts to be subsumed under it are determined.
- determination:** a synthetic attribution to a thing of one of two characteristics that are in opposition with each other.
- determining factor:** that which constitutes the reason for making one determination rather than its opposite.
- determining judgment:** the process of judgment that structures the manifold of concepts and produces objective human understanding and cognition; (2) the idea of internal Relation in the faculty of pure consciousness.
- differentiation:** the form of the composition in which an aggregate is viewed *as an aggregate* of coordinate parts.
- disbenefit:** a dissatisfaction resulting from some action.
- dissatisfaction** (*Mißfallen*): a subjective sense of disturbance or ill-being carrying the connotation, "oh, this is not good."
- disturbance:** 1) any alteration in a cycle of equilibrium; 2) anything said to be the cause of such an alteration.
- dividend:** a capitalist's income revenue of wealth-assets derived from his capital investment as rent for the use of his capital. A dividend does not reduce the amount of invested capital, i.e., it is not a return of capital to the capitalist. *See also* loan interest, rent.
- Division** (*Division*): the Object understanding the complementary concepts of division (*Theilung*) and Classification (*Eintheilung*) [9: 108]. A division proceeds by analysis and divides what is contained in a concept to form higher coordinate marks of that concept. A Classification proceeds by synthetically partitioning the sphere of the concept disjunctively. Classification pertains to thinking about what is contained under a concept in its sphere insofar as the sphere is judged to be partitioned into complementary subspheres. Classification usually involves a polytomic synthesis, although development of the manifold proceeds stepwise by dichotomies.
- division** (*Theilung*): *see* Division.
- division of labor:** (1) any specialization of crafts in a labor market or Labor group; (2) the crafts organization of Labor within an Enterprise.
- DO-MBO:** *see* Drucker-Odiorne MBO.
- domestic tranquility:** collective tranquility in the members of a Society insofar as this tranquility pertains to the social Molecule within the Society's body politic.
- doubt:** consciousness of the possibility that the contradictory opposite of an objective judgment is possible. Doubt is an affective perception of a disturbance in equilibrium.
- D-PIPOS circumplex:** an empirical circumplex model denoting the placement of factors from the DSM-IV personality categories, Wilson interpersonal styles, and Kiesler operationalization styles in Wells' empirical personality styles circumplex model.
- Drucker-Odiorne MBO:** a system of management by objectives proposed by Peter Drucker and George Stanley Odiorne.
- Duty** (*Pflicht*): a necessitated and objectively practical act in accordance with an idea of objective moral law that excludes all personal inclinations from serving as the ground of the action.
- duty:** a necessitated action connected in a formula of obligation corresponding to a form of Duty. A duty is composition (matter) for the *nexus* (form) of obligation.
- dynamic:** a representation of the *Existenz* of a potential power of organization for a particular type of spontaneity. *See also*, social dynamic.
- economic:** an adjective denoting a context of economics-in-general.
- economic activities:** activities in the production, distribution, and consumption of vendible wealth-assets. There are four fundamental types of economic activities: extraction; manufacturing; marketing/transportation; and consumption activities.
- economic consideration:** something bargained for and received by a promisor from a promisee.
- economic enterprise:** *see* enterprise, economic.
- economic firm:** an identifiable business entity regarded as an artificial person engaged in producing and/or selling a single and identifiable commodity.
- economic good:** any physical object (tangible good), rendered economic service (kinetic intangible good), or capacity for rendering an economic service (potential intangible good) that can be exchanged for something else.
- economic profit:** profit plus sufficient additional income revenue required by an entrepreneur for him to sustain his incentive to begin or continue conducting his economic enterprise.
- economic service:** the action that a person performs as a means for realizing an economic good; often just called a service.
- economic value:** value in which the object-of-Desire is a vendible wealth-asset. The degree of economic value is empirically determined by the quantity of commodities (including money) a seller is willing to accept as his price for exchanging the vendible wealth-asset (economic supply value) and by the quantity of commodities (including money) a buyer is willing to exchange for the vendible wealth-asset (economic demand value). An exchange occurs only when both parties agree to exchange and only then is an economic value of a vendible wealth-asset determined.
- economics-in-general:** the production, distribution and consumption of assets of wealth-in-general.
- economy:** the general social dynamic of entrepreneurial interactions within a Society or between Societies due to commerce based on division of labor.
- economy revolution:** a change in a Society manifested in experience by the following characteristics: (1) it is always a social phenomenon that comes to affect most or all of the people in a Society; (2) it is first manifested in individual activities taken in pursuit of preserving Order or achieving Progress in individual tangible *Personfähigkeit*; (3) it alters phenomena of social intercourse in the ways and means of entrepreneurial interactions among individuals; (4)

these alterations come to affect other actions that individuals express in service of the other three powers of their persons, i.e., in a person's physical, intellectual, and persuasion *Personfähigkeit*; and (5) the changes produced present a Toynbee challenge to the Society.

eco-society: a group of commercial entities similar enough to one another in terms of products, consumers for their products, methods of sales and distribution, and kinds of raw materials consumed to be classified together under a single label designating them all as jointly comprising an "industry."

educate: to cause education to occur.

educating experience: an experience that produces as an effect the possession of some new item of objective knowledge, practical skill or aesthetical taste the person did not possess prior to that experience.

education: the acquisition, development or perfection of knowledge, skill, mental capability, practical character, or aesthetical taste by an individual.

educational activity: any activity by which an individual makes an undertaking to develop and perfect his own knowledge, skill, mental capabilities, practical character or aesthetical taste.

educational Self-development: the idea of an individual's determination of a choice to be or not to be educated through the undertaking of an educational activity. The idea is represented by four topical headings: (Quantity) subject-matter of an educational activity; (Quality) choice to realize or not realize an educational activity; (Relation) condition of choice to realize an educational activity; (Modality) occurrence of an educational activity determination.

educator: one who causes education to occur.

egocentrism: an empirical character of human reasoning processes by which the individual synthesizes his judgments of taste in which he practically presumes that other people regard objects and events in the same way he does and that they understand phenomena in the same way he does.

elater animi ("driver of mind"): 1) a ground of determination or a source of the possibility for producing represented, determining, or impelling causes. The term denotes the object of a mainspring; 2) in the logical-judicial perspective the hypothetical function of Relation in the synthesis in objectivity, which states that every noetic-psychic-somatic expression of activity springs from the logically hypothetical expression of a subjective regulation of practical Reason as its ground.

embedding field: the mathematical structure of a generally nonlinear and time-varying network in which functional association chains are formed between network nodes such that these chains become embedded in the field of the system's possible alternative behaviors.

embedding field graph: a signed, directed mathematical network depicting generally a nonlinear and time-varying system that instantiates a model under the doctrine of a non-stationary learning theory developed by Grossberg and called the theory of embedding fields.

embedding field network: an embedding field graph.

embedding field theory: the theory of embedding fields and systems described by embedding field graphs.

emotion: an affective perception in which the feeling of pleasantness or unpleasantness is produced by means of a momentary inhibition of actions followed by strong motoregulatory expression. Emotions are regarded as having the distinguishing characteristics of being unanticipated and increasingly antagonistic to thinking and reasoning as the degree of the feeling increases. The term refers to the interplay between reflective judgment and *psyche* in the synthesis of motivation. This is merely a Critical description of a phenomenon and does not constitute a proper definition in the Kantian sense. The definitional task belongs to a science of mental physics. Emotion is a term that is not well defined either in psychology or neuroscience.

emotional state: the totality of the representations of conscious Desires in reflective judgment, intuitions in the synthesis of sensibility, and representations of appetition in practical Reason. The combination of these representations produces observable emotivity of motoregulatory expressions and non-observable ratio-expressions of regulatory Ideas in speculative Reason that orient the employment of determining judgment. Moment-by-moment representations of emotional state determine the cycle of judgmentation and the motivational dynamic.

emotivity: the reciprocal determination of changes in *soma* and the representations of composition in aesthetical reflective judgment. The matter of emotivity is the product of the synthesis in continuity through the aesthetic Idea (Quality in judicial continuity). In *nous* this matter subsists in determinations of feelings of satisfaction-dissatisfaction; in *soma* it subsists in determinations of anatomical, muscular, and physiological somatic expressions which represent changes in affective condition. The form of emotivity is the *nexus* of *nous* and *soma* in the orienting of activities through the synthesis in objectivity (*facultatem locomotivam*) in judicial continuity (value expression).

employee: an entrepreneur who contracts with an employer to provide labor services in exchange for wages.

employee, long term: an employee whose labor service contract has no definite duration in terms of either calendar duration or task-specific duration preset at the time of the original contracting for his labor services.

employee, short term: an employee whose labor service contract has a specific duration in terms of either calendar duration or task-specific duration preset at the time of the original contracting for his labor services.

employee, irregular short term: a short term employee whose enterprise craft lacks continuity or regularity in his divers employments.

employee, regular short term: a short term employee whose enterprise craft recurs in his divers employments. An independent journeyman carpenter is an example of a regular short term employee.

employer: a person or corporate person who contracts with an entrepreneur for the performance of labor

- service as an inner part of the operation of a business in exchange for payment of wages.
- employer, hire-and-fire:** an employer who employs short term employees.
- employment:** the state or condition of laboring in exchange for wages.
- end:** an object regarded by the Organized Being as the desired outcome of an action. From the practical Standpoint of Rational Physics the satisfaction of the conditions of the manifold of rules is a possible end; the equilibrium established by an action is an actual end; an action for which the context of the action with the actual is determined in accordance with general conditions of valuation is made necessary is a necessary end.
- energetic:** that which is characterized as being efficacious in arousing actions.
- Enterprise:** the common Object of all the individual instantiations of personal enterprises carried out by a group of people associated with each other in a united Community.
- enterprise:** a personal enterprise.
- enterprise, commercial:** any economic enterprise involving commerce.
- Enterprise, economic:** an Enterprise in which obtaining a revenue income of economic wealth assets is a purpose that is common to all the entrepreneurs in the Enterprise Community.
- enterprise, economic:** an enterprise carried out for the purpose of obtaining a revenue income of economic wealth assets.
- enterprise, free:** see entries for free enterprise.
- enterprise, industrial:** industry directed at an economic enterprise.
- enterprise, personal:** any undertaking actualized by an individual for reasons grounded in duties to himself or Duties to himself reciprocally with others to whom he had bound himself by Obligation. This term is synonymous with the term 'enterprise' (lower case).
- Enterprise-of-enterprises:** an Enterprise in which all the personal enterprises are also economic enterprises, i.e., are enterprises carried out for the purpose of obtaining a revenue income.
- Enterprise-protein:** a particular class of social Molecule structured represented by an embedding field network characterized by: (1) the presence of one or more chains of mutual interactions between individuals or mini-Communities by which remote effects at one end of the chain are indirectly produced by actions at its other end; (2) interactions linking the nodes in the chain are effected by expressions of *Personfähigkeit*; (3) interaction connections are bidirectional in the embedding field; (4) the functional connections are adaptive such that the network is self-organizing; and (5) new network vertices can be added and old ones deleted.
- entitlement:** a property right conveyed through *obligatio externa* or *obligatio interior* by one person or representative of a definable party of persons to another person or definable party of persons. When the pledger of the *obligatio* is a representative of a party of persons, that which is pledged is understood to be binding as an imperative on the entire party he represents.
- entity:** in social-natural contexts, any nominally designated aggregate of people in regular effective interaction with each other.
- entrepreneur:** a person undertaking personal enterprise activity for the purpose of satisfying a Duty-to-himself in regard to the tangible power of his person.
- entrepreneur, economic:** an entrepreneur whose enterprise is an economic enterprise.
- entrepreneurial Union function:** the identification function in the Quantity of an Enterprise subsisting in commitment by all members of its commercial Community to common shared interests in the business that are not individuals' interests in their own peculiar enterprises.
- entrepreneurs function:** the differentiation function of the Quantity of an Enterprise subsisting in the division of labors performed by means of skills possessed by its individual entrepreneurs and their enterprises.
- equilibration:** the process of synthesizing a balance between generalization and specialization; specifically, synthesis of a balance between assimilation and accommodation. The process of equilibration is the idea of integration in the faculty of pure consciousness.
- equilibrium:** (1) a closed cycle of activity in which there are no innovations; (2) complete negation of the intensive magnitude of *Lust per se*.
- essence (Wesen):** the first inner ground of all that belongs to the possibility of a thing. The essence of a thing is an Object, the idea of which is understood as the complex of all sufficient marks, both coordinate and remote, of the concept of the object. In the disjunction of this Object, the object is called the real essence, the representation of the principle of its cognition is called the logical essence.
- essence, logical:** the mathematical idea of all grounding predicates (necessary marks) of a thing that in total constitute the concept of a thing as a problematical intelligible object. Logical essence is an analytical concept of the condition under which conceptualizing a complete understanding of a thing would be said to be achieved.
- essence, real:** the synthetical concept of the first ground of all predicates of a thing. Real essence regarded as an object is a *noumenon*, and so the objective validity of the idea of the real essence of a thing subsists in a regulative principle of Reason as an Ideal for the structuring of the determinations of all necessary marks of an object. The Object of an idea of real essence understands the complex of sufficient marks that taken together defines the concept of a real thing.
- essence of a successful Enterprise:** the realization of satisfaction, by each member of the Enterprise Community, of his purposes that ground his own individual enterprise activities.
- ethics:** deontological ethics is the social-natural science of acts imputable to the actor through being attributed to Duties of a person in regard to the situation of other persons, such Duties being established according to terms and conditions of a social contract.
- ethnocentrism:** the empirically observed tendency for a

Society or mini-Society to regard their own customs as the only proper ones and to regard those of other Societies as being inferior.

evoking message: verbal and non-verbal expressions by a transmitting person plus the meaning that is reflected in these expressions. *See also*, impact message.

executive: anyone whose Duty is the day-to-day governance of leadership dynamics in one or more Enterprise mini-Communities in such a way that the Enterprise as a whole successfully executes the activities needed to realize the common purposes of the Enterprise.

executive, principal Duty of: the principal Duty of an executive is to guide and manage the leadership dynamic of the group by causing appropriate leaders to emerge from the group at appropriate times expressing appropriate leader's actions to stimulate group behaviors leading to successful accomplishment of the aims of their Enterprise organization.

executive function: that part of government assigned the expectation of authority to manage the operations of governance. Specifically, the 2LAR structure of the social-natural function performed by an executive. *See also* executive's: arousal function; asserting of objectives function; assignment function; coordination of objectives function; decision function; external objectives function; *Gestaltung* of objectives function; internal objectives function; invalidating decision function; management function; managing by objectives function; objectives function; planning function; reevaluating decision function; responsibility function; validating decision function.

executive's arousal function: the logically singular *momentum* of Quantity in executive function. The function is to act as an energetic for stimulating the group's leader-ship dynamic.

executive's asserting of objectives function: the logically assertoric *momentum* of Modality in executive function. The function subsists in selecting objectives and specific tactical plans mutually agreed upon that constitute for the short run a temporary *ad hoc* social contract pertaining to how present circumstances are to be dealt with by the group.

executive's assignment function: the logically particular *momentum* of Quantity in executive function. An executive assigns divers classes and types of work to particular individuals or sub-groups of people. By these assignments he brings coherence to the practical context of the group's activities, i.e., he acts as the determiner of the real Meaning of the group.

executive's coordination of objectives function: the logically disjunctive *momentum* of Relation in executive function. The function is the synthesis of congruence in internal and external purposes such that the internal objectives of the group are co-determined with external purposes such that the group is made part of the organized being of its parent Institute and corporate personhood.

executive's decision function: the synthesizing *momenta* of Quality in executive function. These *momenta* are qualities of a leader's action expressions that pertain to altering behaviors by members of the

group and stimulating the group's leadership dynamic. The affirmative *momentum* is the validating decision function. The negative *momentum* is the invalidating decision function. The infinite *momentum* is the re-evaluating decision function.

executive's external objectives function: the logically hypothetical *momentum* of Relation in executive function. The function is the synthesis of congruence between the planned activities of the group and purposes external to the group that are regarded as causes of their activities. External objectives pertain to the group's cooperation with other persons or corporate persons within the larger Institute of which the group is a part.

executive's *Gestaltung* of objectives function: the logically problematic *momentum* of Modality in executive function. The function subsists in an executive's leader's actions by which followers are stimulated to actively participate in making objectives-proposals and tactical plans pertaining to their own activities in order to satisfy the purposes of the group as a corporate person.

executive's internal objectives function: the logically categorical *momentum* of Relation in executive function. The function is the synthesis of congruence between purposes and objects peculiar to the group itself. Internal objectives pertain to cooperations within the group.

executive's invalidating decision function: the logically negative *momentum* of an executive's decision function. The function is expressed by leader's actions of the executive that stimulate changes in behaviors by members of the group such that the executive judges these changes are expedient for realization of the group's purposes.

executive's management function: the synthesizing *momenta* of Modality in executive function. These *momenta* are types of activities expressed by an executive's leader's actions that lead to objectives-setting, tactical planning, and group activity self-regulation in acting to satisfy the purposes of the group's corporate person.

executive's managing by objectives function: the logically apodictic *momentum* of Modality in executive function. The function subsists in an executive's leader's actions aimed at periodically ascertaining whether or not plans and objectives are still expedient and appropriate for actual circumstances as the latter have changed since the last evaluation, and in ascertaining whether or not overall group activities are still mutually coherent and cooperative for satisfying the purposes of the group.

executive's objectives function: the synthesizing *momenta* of Relation in executive function. The function is the synthesis of congruence between the planned activities of the group and purposes for the satisfaction of which the group exists.

executive's planning function: the logically universal *momentum* of Quantity in executive function. The responsibility of an executive is not to *make* all the plans for the group but, rather, to ensure plans *are* made and made in such a way that they are congruent

with one another so that the activities of one sub-group are not in real opposition to the activities of another sub-group.

executive's reevaluating function: the logically infinite *momentum* of an executive's decision function. This function is expressed by leader's actions that stimulate the group's leadership dynamic such that tactical plans are altered and new courses of action are decided upon and undertaken by the group.

executive's responsibility function: the synthesizing *momenta* of Quantity in executive function. These *momenta* are action functions aimed at the Object of the aggregation of group activities undertaken by people for whom the executive is an authority figure. The singular *momentum* is the arousal of action function. The particular *momentum* is the assignment function. The universal *momentum* is the planning function.

executive's validating decision function: the logically affirmative *momentum* of an executive's decision function. The function subsists in an executive taking no action when the actions of the other members of the group are not-inexpedient for realization of the Objects of the group's purpose.

existence (*existentia*): presence in Nature represented by an Object. The matter of this representation is *Dasein*; the form of this representation is *Existenz*. The word derives from the Latin *ex-sistere* ("to come forth"). In Kant's words, *existentia est positio absoluta* ("existence is absolute placing") and is "the placing [in Nature] of the thing with all predicates" [Kant, 28: 554]. The transcendental ground in Critical epistemology for judging the existence of things is the "sense of aliveness" we call knowledge of one's own existence as transcendental Subject. The existence of other things is "placed" in Nature by reference to one's own existence. At root, the idea of "existence" is *practical* rather than theoretical. *Judgments* of *Dasein* and *Existenz*, on the other hand, have ontological moments.

Existenz: existence in the context of the-manner-in-which-something-exists. The term designates the forms of appearance of an object and its formal relationships with other objects. (See also existence and *Dasein*.)

expectation of authority: the demand by citizens of a Community that a person holding a position as a designated authority figure possess the *Kraft* of authority and will actualize it for the benefit of their common association.

expedience (*Zweckmäßigkeit*): a property of a representation regarded as possible only with respect to some purpose from the practical Standpoint. The expedience of something is the congruence of a thing with that property of things that is possible only in accordance with purposes. Expedience in the narrow sense of being regarded in terms of instantiation in an act of the Organized Being is called purposiveness.

experience: the totality of knowledge of Objects, as an absolute subjective unity of the manifold of sensible representations, through sensuous representations. Experience is the structured system of empirical cognitions.

experiential concept: a concept whose matter is given directly through receptivity.

experiment: any purposively designed or arranged activity by which one set of observable facts is collected, compared to, and analyzed with regard to a second set of observed facts (controls) for the purpose of deducing whether or not any causative relationships appear to exist between these two sets. This is an epistemological *Realerklärung* of the term differing essentially from the historical and ontology-centered explanation, i.e., "a controlled manipulation of events designed to produce observations which confirm or disconfirm one or more rival theories or hypotheses." The real explanation given here was first set forth by Claude Bernard in 1865 and makes basic research in advance of hypotheses or theories possible, whereas the tradition explanation is merely a means for testing and comparing divers opinions and provides no *real* and *factual confirmation* of any theory or hypothesis. It is, instead, merely an assessment of likelihoods.

expression of interest: the singular function of Quantity in the motivational dynamic. The function subsists in the use of ratio-expression to employ the process of determining judgment to alter Desires in such a way that the processes of reflective and practical judgment are harmonized.

external Relation: the form of connection among objects in which is represented something not contained in the representation of any of these objects by themselves.

extraction activity: an economic activity involving the withdrawal of natural resources from their natural environment or the discovery or creation of intangible resources such as new data or knowledge. Examples include mining, fishing, and agriculture.

fact: a phenomenon for which the representation in the manifold of concepts is connected with the assertoric logical momentum of Modality. The category that is the scheme of this representation (from the logical reflective perspective) is the category of actuality & non-being.

factor (*Umstand; circumstantia*): any constituent, element, circumstance, or condition that brings about or contributes to bringing about a result or that makes or contributes to making a thing what it is.

faculty (*facultas*): the form of an ability insofar as the ability is represented in an idea of organization. Faculty represents how that ability is exhibited in experience.

Fähigkeit: capability, i.e., the quality of possessing a power to do something. Depending on specific context, *Fähigkeit* can refer to an ability, a faculty, or a talent.

failure, business: see business failure.

fault: any unintentional transgression.

feeling (*Gefühl*): 1) in the narrow sense, sensation in an affective perception. A feeling is that in sensation that can never become part of the representation of an object; 2) a designation denoting a Quality or Modality in an aesthetic reflective judgment.

feeling of Lust: the feeling of *Lust* and *Unlust* in its attractive or positive character as a feeling presenting

the promotion of happiness in life.

feeling of *Lust* and *Unlust*: 1) the feeling corresponding to the determination of the *Kraft* of adaptive *psyche*, the perception of which is the perception of an innovation as a disturbance incompatible with the condition of equilibrium. *See also: Lust per se*, affective perception; 2) the capacity of mind to feel *Lust* and *Unlust*.

feeling of tendency: the *momentum* of subjective possibility in aesthetical judgment that judges the orientation of the free play of imagination and understanding to be expedient for the synthesis of an intuition. This is the transcendental-judicial perspective for this *momentum*. Its empirical-judicial perspective is the feeling of hope (in regard to *Lust*) or hopelessness (in regard to *Unlust*).

feeling of *Unlust*: the feeling of *Lust* and *Unlust* in its negative or repulsive character of a feeling presenting the hindrance of happiness in life.

feelings, moral: *see* moral feelings.

feudal system: a hierarchical system of Society organization arranged in a pyramid of social class stratifications characterized by having a supreme ruler or an oligarchy of rulers at the apex and descending through divers levels in which people at each level are made tenants of those in the immediately higher level and rulers of people in the immediately lower level.

fiat money: currency which derives its value from government regulation or law.

field: a mathematical representation of objects in an objective space and objective time which describes the ways objects interact and affect one another's accidents of appearance.

field bond: a functional describing the effect of an environment on a person or the effect a person has on his environment.

field effect: in social-natural phenomena, an effect acting on one person or group of people caused by remote actions of other people.

field effect dynamic: in social-natural phenomena, the spontaneous activities of directly and indirectly interacting people caused by field effects.

firm, economic: *see* economic firm.

folkway: a way of thinking, feeling, behaving, etc. common to members of the same social group.

follower: a person is a follower if the act of his Self-determination is stimulated by the actions of another person. That other person is his leader. *See also* non-follower.

follower, actual: a follower whose actions are congruent with the purposes of the leader.

follower, opposing: a follower whose actions are incongruent with the purposes of the leader.

followership: Quality in a leadership relationship in which the Self-determination of the follower judges what actions he will undertake at the behest of the leader, what actions he will not undertake, and what actions he will take for the purpose of affecting the purposes of the leader.

force: anything that makes something else happen.

free enterprise: a personal enterprise or an Enterprise conducted within a civil Community with a relation-

ship to the social contract of that Community.

free enterprise, civic: free enterprise in which the enterprising agent or agents demand and accept the protections and civil rights of the Community and in exchange commit to social Obligations and reciprocal Duties of citizenship it pledges to that Community.

free enterprise, uncivic: free enterprise in which the enterprising agent or agents demand and accept the protections and civil rights of the Community but either refuse to pledge commitment to reciprocal social Obligations and Duties of citizenship under the social contract of the Community or breach or violate the terms of the social contract by acts of commission in violation of the social contract or by acts of omission in failing to fulfill civic Duties that the social contract requires to be pledged. Uncivic enterprising actions are either outlaw actions (if no real commitment to the social contract was made) or crimes (if a commitment to the social contract was originally made).

free society: socialization grounded in unanimities of meanings shared by a group of people.

freedom: the capacity for one's Self-determination to take action.

freedom of choice: the autonomy of appetitive power from being determined because of sensuous impulse and the ability of pure Reason to be in itself practical. Freedom of choice is often abbreviated in this treatise and by Kant as merely "freedom".

freedom, practical: the negative idea of freedom as autonomy of appetitive power from being sensuously determined by stimuli.

freedom, transcendental: independence from the laws of appearances due to the ability of pure Reason to be a practical Reason.

frustration: rupture in the cycle of judgmentation with initiation of a new cycle in an entirely different action direction.

function, Kantian (*Function*): the unity of the act of ordering different representations under a common one.

function, logical: consciousness of the unity of a manifold according to concepts.

function, mathematical: a rule defining a set of ordered pairs (x, y) with x belonging to a domain X and y belonging to a codomain Y such that there is a many-to-one correspondence between the members of X and the members of Y .

function of judgment: the unity established by the form of *momentum* in a judgment.

function, Piagetian: an ordered pair (x, y) representing the dependency of some state or condition y on some initial state or condition x . Psychologically, they are considered to be expressions of schemes of assimilation.

functional: in mathematics, a function having a domain that is a set of functions and a range belonging to another set of functions.

functional, mathematical: in mathematics, a mathematical function having a domain that is a set of functions and a range belonging to another set of functions.

functioning: the structuring activity whose structure

constitutes the result or the organized event.

Geltung of an order: the effectiveness of a Weberian order in orienting and being a partial determining factor in the actual determinations of social actions of people insofar as the actors hold the order to be binding on or exemplary for themselves. Weberian orders have degrees of *Geltung*. Thus *Geltung* is a concept of quality in the concept of a Weberian order.

Gemeinschaft: governance of a Community through loosely organized cooperations by groups of individuals on specific matters of direct interest to them, and in which cohesion of governance is primarily reliant upon citizens' civic conformity to Community mores and folkways.

Gemeinschaft federalism: the principle that a *Gemeinschaft*-like quality in the governance of a republic requires that governing bodies and agencies consist only of small numbers of distinct persons or corporate person representatives such that all decisions and actions can be reached by consensus democracy. Agencies of governance, viewed as corporate persons, must be relatively ungranulated mini-Communities with no internal hostilities serious enough to threaten the civil Order of the agency.

general welfare: the entirety of all the personal civic interests and civic objectives of every citizen in a Community. Civic interests and civic objectives are interests and objectives that are not in conflict with those of other citizens such that satisfaction of one person's interests or objectives violates a civil right of another citizen. In 2LAR form, general welfare is: health and safety welfare (Quantity); public education welfare (Quality); economic welfare (Relation); and political welfare (Modality).

general will: the unity in acting to improve the communal idea of ethical and moral perfection of the association through on-going processes of review, evaluation and refinement taking as their aliments all factors pertinent to the maintaining and sustaining of civil tranquility within the Community. General will as transcendental Object is the Object of appearance of coherence in practical orientation with respect to Community interpersonal interactions. The logical essence of general will is that it is the process of judging judgments of Community governance.

ghost community: an identifiable set of people who are mathematically grouped together by fiat and stereotyped as if they did constitute a mini-Community or mini-Society. As an Object, a ghost community has no real *Existenz*, is not a corporate person, has no corporate *Personfähigkeit*, does not constitute an anthropological person, and has no corporate homologue of a 'personality.' Note that it is the *set* that is identifiable. Whether or not it has any real people constituting any actual Community is irrelevant.

goal: a purpose, the actual fulfillment of which is the teleological cause of action expressions.

goal-directed management function: the third function of Modality in an Enterprise that subsists in the management of the Enterprise according to and in service of the accomplishment of goals according to

contingencies and circumstances which arise during the execution of business plans and tactics.

good (*Guten*): deontologically, the Object of practical Reason by which an object, called an objective good, is represented a necessary object of appetitive power. Good is a practical representation of the power of Reason and refers to the choice to effect or maintain the actuality of an object of representation in judgment. The notion of good is contained in the act of practical determination of appetitive power (as a means) according to a practical maxim and not in the outcome of the action as an object.

good, objective: an objective good is an object for which its concept has been associated with one or more meaning implications such that the synthesis of appetition validates the meaning implication as deontologically good (*Guten*).

good, vendible: *see* vendible good.

good choice: the original source of actions. It is the practical Idea of an original Quality for choosing from among desires by means of a synthesis of sensation with affective perception in a judgment of satisfaction. The Idea of good choice belongs to the practical Standpoint.

governance: (1) from the practical Standpoint, the exercise of authority in management and administration of the leadership dynamics within a Community; (2) from the judicial Standpoint, a set of co-determining emotivity operationalizations that characterize leader-follower dynamics purposively aimed at maintaining and perfecting a relationship of civil Community among a group of persons; (3) from the theoretical Standpoint, mutually co-determined Self-regulation of individuals' action expressions during civic interactions. It is the form of leadership dynamics exhibited through these regulations in a Society.

governance, federal form of: a form of governance in which the lawful powers of governing are distributed among defined sub-units of governance, each having its own specified jurisdiction within which it operates autonomously.

governance, mixed form of: a form of governance in which are found both federal and national aspects of governance.

governance, national form of: a form of governance that does not have sub-units of governance with their own autonomous jurisdictions in which they operate independently of the jurisdiction of a higher power of governmental authority.

governance, unitary form of: *see* governance, national form of.

government: the system of institutions formed by members of a Society for the purpose of realizing Order and Progress through the dynamics of governance. Good government is government that improves the state of perfection of social Order and Progress in the Society. Bad government is government that is antagonistic to the realization of Order and Progress.

government, political: the Institute of government that exercises jurisdiction over all the people of a specific

community. That community can range in scope from a small town to a nation-state and all its territories and regions.

granulated socialization: a complex social environment in which the person regards himself and all the other associated people as being members of the same abstract society, but which he further subdivides into logical sub-societies. Specific individuals or groups of individuals are classified by the person as belonging to one or more of these sub-societies. The person regards his relationships with these sub-societies as non-bonded, bonded or anti-bonded relationships, depending on what specific tenets or maxims he applies to the particular sub-societies.

granulated Society: a Society in which granulated socialization hinders the achievement of equilibrium in the corporate person of the Society.

granulated society: a society with granulated socialization by the person whose society it is.

graph: a mathematical structure consisting of a set of points, called vertices or nodes, connected by a set of edges. A directed graph is a graph in which direction is associated with the edges. These directed edges are then called arcs.

habit: an acquired scheme of activity usually realizing some particular state of equilibrium or employed as a means of realizing such a state. A habit is an expression of a particular practical maxim of action.

happening: change in appearances in direct succession in time. The unity of a happening is called an event. This unity regarded as an Object is called an *Unsache*-thing.

happiness: (1) from the judicial Standpoint, the consciousness of a rational being of the pleasantness of life uninterruptedly accompanying his whole *Dasein*; (2) from the practical Standpoint, the expedience of the disposition of an Organized Being to act on the basis of the matter of desire; (3) from the theoretical Standpoint, the problematic Object to which one theoretically refers in references to his state of satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Theoretical happiness is a unity of all an individual's concepts of empirical representations of matters-of-happiness.

harmonization (*Zusammenstimmung*): 1) making diverse representations compatible and homogeneous with each other such that they can be combined in composition; 2) the form of coherence in connection in sensible representation. This is the disjunctive function of Relation in the 2LAR of the presentment of Reality belonging to the continuity function of the aesthetic Idea.

harmony: a compatibility between acts of different powers of representation that produces harmonization.

heterarchy: an organization of governance which coordinates divers interests of various groups such that common interests are satisfied without special interests being contradicted.

heuristic: any sophisticated, directed procedure for discovery, problem solving, invention, or creative formulation that functions by reducing the range of possible solutions to a problem or answers to a question.

Hewlett-Packard MBO: a policy and heuristic folkway for practicing management by objectives established by William Hewlett and David Packard.

hierarchy: an arrangement of persons or things in order of rank, grade, class, function, etc.

hirdman: a member of the uppermost class or caste of a dominant minority just below the monarch. A *hirdman* is bound to the service of this monarch by some pledge under a minimal social contract. The dominant minority forms a separate Community from a dominated majority over which it exerts rulership. Often relationship between a *hirdman* and his monarch is mercenary and their social contract contains only minimal social specifications. *Hirdmen* constitute an executive caste of oligarchs in monarchy/oligarchy governance.

homo noumenal: pertaining to a human being as *homo noumenon*.

homo noumenon: in the practical Standpoint, a human being as an intelligible being who is himself the first cause of his own actions. The ground for objective validity of the human being as *noumenal* Object is the spontaneity of his acts. This is demonstrated through the experience of his acting as a physical agent of change in appearances in sensible Nature.

homo phaenomenon: in the theoretical Standpoint, a human being as the phenomenon of a physical being in Nature.

hypothetical imperative: a constructed imperative recognized as a maxim about maxims (precept of Reason). A theoretical hypothetical imperative is a concept of an imperative conditioned by a higher concept in the manifold of concepts. The formula expressed by a *practical* hypothetical imperative is conditional and is grounded by the categorical imperative of pure practical Reason. All imperatives regarded as categorical from the theoretical Standpoint are always hypothetical from the practical Standpoint.

Idea (*Idee*): a pure regulative principle of actions. An Idea is conceptualized and comprehended by representing it from notions, the Object of which is beyond the possibility of actual experience; the Object can therefore have only practical objective validity as a regulative principle of actions.

Idea, practical: a robust rule structure for determination of appetitive power characterized by a scope of applicability held-to-be universal under the condition of the rule.

idea (*Begriff*): (1) in cognition, an empirical idea is an empirical concept containing notions, which therefore cannot be completely exhibited in an intuition, and for which the object of the representation is a *noumenon*; (2) in general, a perception for which the object of the perception is not completely exhibited in an intuition.

Ideal: an Object by which a human being understands an Idea not merely *in concreto* but rather as an individual thing determinable through the Idea alone.

ideal: an Object that exhibits in its representation *in concreto* the most perfect instantiation of an idea.

ideal society: socialization grounded in symbolic thinking and judgment insofar as the meanings of

- the symbols are shared by a group of people who collectively constitute a civil Community. An ideal society is a Society of symbolic ideals.
- identification:** the form of the composition in which an aggregate is views as a singular object.
- ignorance:** lack of knowledge.
- ignórance** (pronounced ig-NOR-ance): the deliberate act of ignoring something. Ignórance is a type- α compensation behavior. That which is ignored is called the object of ignorement. The empirical appearance of ignoring is called ignorement.
- ill-being** (*Übel*): affective sensation signifying a reference to a state of unpleasantness.
- impact message:** the effect of an evoking message on the receiving person plus his semantic interpretation of the transmitting person's expressions.
- imperative:** the formula of a precept of Reason. *See* categorical imperative, hypothetical imperative.
- imputable:** that which can be imputed or charged to a person.
- impute:** to attribute something, especially a crime or a fault, to a person.
- inalienable:** the condition of being absolutely beyond the ability of a person to alienate.
- incentive:** any Object a person makes an Object of *Lust* or *Unlust* in his determination of his actions. The principal characteristic by which an Object is recognized as an incentive is that it affects the person by influencing his actions.
- inclination** (*Neigung*): habitual sensuous appetite. An inclination is regarded as a necessitated appetite for a particular object of Desire.
- income:** wealth-assets obtained by a person or corporate person. *See also*, revenue.
- indentured servitude:** the condition of a person who has through a personal act of civil liberty placed himself under an *obligatione externa* to another person according to stipulated terms and conditions not proscribed by the laws of his Society for a specified and limited amount of time established by contract.
- industrial:** pertaining to industry.
- industrial conglomerate:** an aggregation of divers industrial enterprise activities under the governance of some agency of sovereignty. The members of an industrial conglomerate might or might not be bound together by a social contract. If they are and that contract includes the sovereign agent(s) then the conglomerate is also an Enterprise.
- industrial conglomeration, first principle of:** every person participating in the activities of an industrial conglomerate is an entrepreneur who is practicing his own economic enterprise.
- Industrial Revolution:** the change in social and economic organization resulting from the replacement of hand tools by machine and power tools and the development of large-scale industrial production: applied to this development in England about 1760 and to similar later changes in other countries.
- industrial revolution:** an economy revolution grounded in changes in the enterprise skills of the laboring provided by a significant fraction of the Society's Labor group such that economic supply and demand factors in the dynamics of social Enterprise are altered to a degree sufficient to present a Toynbee challenge to the Society.
- industry:** diligent activity directed to some purpose.
- industry, business:** a classification that refers to a group of companies that are related in terms of their primary business activities. In the U.S. at this time (2015), industry classifications are set in accordance with the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) standard.
- inference** (*Schluß*): the derivation of one judgment from another.
- inference of analogy:** an inference of judgment by which marks of one object concept are made part of the representation of the concept of another object. Analogy proceeds under the rule of principle of specification, i.e. things of one genus that agree in many marks agree in all marks as they are known in one or more objects but not in another. Analogy expands the given marks of one object to further marks of the same object. The inference of analogy stands in Relation as transitive Relation because it transfers the marks from other objects to the object of the inference.
- inference of induction:** an inference of judgment by which marks that are known to be common to many objects of one genus are expanded to be marks of all objects of that genus according to the principle of generalization. Thus induction expands from the particular to the general with respect to many objects. In Relation induction stands as external Relation because it subsumes many given particular concepts under a general concept.
- inference of judgment:** An inference produced through the process of reflective judgment by which *given* particular representations are subsumed under a general intuition which is re-cognized as an empirical general concept. It is by such an inference that new general concepts are produced for use in determining judgment (which always subsumes particulars under a *given* general concept). The three *modi* of inferences of judgment are ideation, induction, and analogy. Because inferences of judgment fall under the process of reflective judgment, all such inferences have only a subjectively sufficient ground (formal expedience) and not an objectively sufficient ground.
- inference of reason** (*Vernunftschluß*): an inference in which the judgment (conclusion) is derived by first subsuming a cognition (the minor premise as ground) under the condition of a rule (the major premise as the argument) and under regulation by a principle of pure speculative Reason.
- inference of understanding** (*Verstandesschluß*): an inference that can be immediately derived from its ground without mediation of a third representation.
- inferring:** that function of thinking whereby one judgment is deduced from another.
- information** (*informatio*): that which is persistent from one data representation to another. Information is the substance of representations and contains the ground of the in-forming of the *Existenz* of the Self as cause in accidents of representation.
- innovation:** (1) a condition of *Existenz* in which there

- exists an incongruence of fact with an anticipation. (2) the introduction of a change in the *Existenz* of something; this change is called "the innovation."
- inspection:** a careful examination of something.
- instantiation:** an occurrence experienced in cognition that exhibits or exemplifies an Object.
- instinct (*Instinkt*):** 1) the *a priori* capacity to perform a particular scheme under the condition of a given perceptive state; 2) such a capacity determined as a sensuous appetite for an activity without cognition of an object of desire. An instinct is regarded as appetite carrying the Modality of actuality, i.e. assertoric appetite; 3) the singular *momentum* of Quantity in the categories of freedom.
- Institute:** the object of an institution.
- institute (noun):** the Object of an institution.
- institute (verb):** to set up; establish.
- institution:** the action of instituting some Object.
- institutionalized bigotry:** bigotry that is set up or established in the instituting of a system by means of common suppositions or speculations used as principles in the practice of the institute's function.
- integration:** the form of the composition of many given parts into an entire whole in which the object is known as a totality of composing aggregates.
- intellect:** the overall potential power (*Vermögen*) of a person to act through use of his knowledge.
- intellection:** the act of using one's intellect.
- intelligence:** (1) the capacity for adaptation of mental structures; (2) the capacity to constitute a state of equilibrium towards which tend all successful sensorimotor and cognitive adaptations and all assimilatory and accommodatory interactions between a human being and its environment; (3) the intelligible Nature of a human being when a human being is regarded as *noumenon*.
- intelligence-building:** the constructing of mental schemes for how to effectively adapt knowledge to uses.
- intelligence *per se*:** the ability of a human being to which degree he has the power to represent what cannot by its own quality occur in the senses.
- intelligible:** that in respect of an object of sense which is not itself appearance.
- intelligibility (*Begreiflichkeit*):** that in the aesthetic judgment of representations in sensibility which promotes the thinking Subject's ability to comprehend an object, i.e., the comprehensibility of representations. Intelligibility in representation promotes perfection of knowledge.
- interaction bond:** a functional describing the effect the expressed actions during one person's social interaction with another person has on that person.
- interest:** anticipation of a satisfaction or dissatisfaction combined with a representation of the *Existenz* of some object of desire. As an Object interest is a judicial function of Relation to formal expedience in reflective judgment and can either be immanent (internal expedience subsisting merely in the affective representation alone), transeunt (external expedience subsisting in the actual *Existenz* of an object of desire), or reciprocal (transitive expedience subsisting in a subjective state for which the *Existenz* of an object of desire is merely a means).
- interest, deontologically valid:** an interest grounded in a person's satisfaction of Duties or Obligations.
- interest, frustrated:** an interest is said to be frustrated when an action or event contradicts realizing a satisfaction of that interest and makes its satisfaction impossible to achieve. Frustrating an interest provokes a disturbance to the equilibrium of the person whose interest has been frustrated.
- interest, special:** a mini-Community interest that is not shared in common by another mini-Community.
- interest-benefit:** an anticipated or actual social benefit pertaining to peoples' interests which motivate their commitments to association by social contracting.
- interests, common:** the set of congruent mini-Community interests shared by two or more mini-Communities.
- interests, congruent:** an interest of a person A and an interest of a person B are said to be congruent interests if and only if a satisfaction of interest by either person does not necessarily prevent the satisfaction of interest by the other person.
- interests, mini-Community:** the set of all pairs of congruent interests common to every pair of persons belonging to the same mini-Community.
- internal Relation:** the form of connection in a representation in which the connections have no reference to anything other than the object which is being represented in the connection.
- intuition (*Anschauung*):** the immediate reference of the power of representation to an individual Object [Kant, 18: 282]. An intuition is the direct, singular and sensible objective perception of an appearance and is presented in sensibility.
- inverted pyramid:** a structure for coordination of the governances of a civil Community that is composed of *Gemeinschaft* mini-Communities. The structure consists of layers of governance defined by common interests of mini-Communities in the adjacent layer. Each layer effects a Republican governance of a compound mini-Community composed of divers mini-Communities in the immediately adjacent higher layer of an inverted pyramid. Governing authority at each layer is limited in scope to serving only interests which are in common among the mini-Communities in the adjacent layer.
- item of possession:** that which is possessed by someone.
- item of property:** the object that a person has the right to possess, use, or dispose of as he sees fit.
- job:** a position of employment involving performance of divers tasks, chores, and duties to be done by a laborer according to an agreement between the laborer and an employer, and for which the laborer receives some form of wages from the employer. *See also*, wages.
- judge (*urtheil*):** to compare something as a mark with a thing.
- judgment (*Urtheil*):** (1) operationally, the act of subsuming a particular mental representation under a general one that serves as a rule; (2) functionally, the representation of the unity of the consciousness of

- various representations, or the representation of their relationship insofar as they constitute a concept. Strictly speaking, *Urtheil* is called 'representative judgment' in distinction from the overall process of judgmentation (*Beurtheilung*). *See also*, determining judgment, practical judgment, and reflective judgment.
- judgment, determining:** the capacity for making judgments where the general rule is given and the particular rules to be subsumed under it are found.
- judgment, practical:** the mental process that constructs the manifold of rules in pure practical Reason. This process is responsible for the person's capacity for experience-driven construction of his personal and private moral code as well as for all practical lessons of experience he acquires as practical knowledge of actions and schemes.
- judgment, reflective:** 1) the capacity for making judgments where the particulars are given and the general rule is formed. Composition in reflective judgment is called aesthetic reflective judgment; connection (*nexus*) in reflective judgment is called teleological reflective judgment; 2) the product of an act of reflective judgment.
- judgmentation** (*Beurtheilung*): the overall process of exercising reasoning, determining judgment, reflective judgment, the synthesis of sensibility, and the regulation of motoregulatory expression by which understanding is attained.
- judicial Idea:** the function of continuity in *Existenz*. It is the capacity (know-how) to gauge the formal expedience of sensuous conditions for a pure purpose of practical Reason. It is the synthesizing function of Relation in the synthesis in continuity for the organic unity of reflective judgment and adaptive *psyche*. The judicial Idea is judicially singular, infinite, hypothetical, and assertoric.
- judicial function:** that part of government assigned the expectation of authority to ensure liberty and justice are upheld according to the Society's social contract. Specifically, the 2LAR structure of the social-natural function performed by a judicial officer.
- judicial officer:** an agent of the judicial function of government.
- jurisdiction:** a government's general power to exercise authority over all persons and things within a prescribed territory or scope of authority.
- jus possessus:** legally sanctioned holding in one's control.
- jus quaesitum:** legally sanctioned gain, profit or benefit. The ground of the legal sanction is some mutual exchange of pledges by which a social compact has been mutually agreed to by both parties involved.
- just law:** a legislated law in a Society's legal code that is not-incongruent with the Society's social contract.
- justice:** the negating of anything that is unjust.
- justice system:** the institution of mechanisms of governance for the purpose of realizing justice within a Community or a Society.
- knowing:** consciousness of having objective sufficiency for a holding-to-be-true.
- Knowledge** (*Wissen*): systematic and inalterable assertion of truth with consciousness that holding-to-be-true is grounded in judgments that have apodictic Modality with both objectively and subjectively sufficient grounds of understanding. The connotation of this term is that of an Object exhibited as an Ideal.
- knowledge** (*Erkenntnis*): (1) in the wide sense, any conscious representation or capacity for making such a representation by or through which meanings are determined; (2) in the narrow sense, a cognition held-to-be an inalterable assertion of truth.
- knowledge, mathematical:** knowledge in the narrow sense from the construction of concepts.
- knowledge, philosophical:** narrow sense knowledge from concepts with consciousness of its necessity as a proposition of reason [KANT 18: 290-1].
- knowledge, practical:** knowledge for which the representation is neither cognitive nor affective but, rather, is a representation grounding an activity.
- knowledge a posteriori:** knowledge that is part of and the product of experience; empirical knowledge at or above Kant's fourth degree of knowledge.
- knowledge a priori, empirical:** perception at Kant's second or third degrees of knowledge (to perceive; to be aware). Conscious representation in these degrees is not yet knowledge of an object nor incorporated into experience, and is thus *a priori*. However, because the representation originates either from receptivity or from the synthesis of imagination it is not pure knowledge.
- knowledge a priori, pure:** transcendental knowledge, i.e. knowledge necessary for the possibility of experience and therefore prior to experience. Pure knowledge *a priori* is knowledge as 'know-how' for the structuring of representations, acts, and actions.
- Kraft:** (1) in the context of a human being, the ability of a person to Self-determine his own accidents of *Existenz*. In Critical metaphysics, the human being as *homo noumenon* is regarded as the substance in which inhere all appearances of his *Existenz* as *homo phaenomenon*; (2) in general, the matter of an ability in terms of what the ability is able to do; (3) in many usages, *Kraft* refers to the ability of a person to do or to cause to be done something in particular that stands as the Object of the particular *Kraft*.
- Kraft Principle:** the ontological law of the interrelationship of substance and accident in so far as a substance is regarded as containing the ground of the actuality of the accident. The principle states that the *Dasein* of a substance cannot be a predicate in a judgment.
- label:** a name used to denote a stereotype.
- labeling:** nominal stereotyping of some group of people.
- Labor:** any group of people who render economic services.
- labor** (noun) the economic services a laborer provides; (verb) to render an economic service.
- labor demand:** *see* demand, labor.
- labor, productive:** the labor of a productive laborer.
- labor supply:** *see* supply, labor.
- labor, unproductive:** the labor of an unproductive laborer.

laborer: a person regarded as part of or belonging to a Labor group.

laborer, productive: a person whose labor adds to the commercial value of the object upon which it is bestowed in relationship to the capital expended for the labor. Such labor employs capital for either: (1) procuring raw commodities required for the use and consumption of Society; (2) manufacturing or preparing commodities for immediate use and consumption; (3) transporting either raw or manufactured commodities from a place where it abounds to places where it is wanted; or (4) dividing particular portions of raw or manufactured commodities into smaller parcels as suit the occasional demands of those who want them.

laborer, unproductive: a person whose labor does not add to the commercial value of the object upon which it is bestowed in relationship to the capital expended for or the consumption stock consumed by purchasing the labor. Such labor does not employ capital for any of the general activities identified with a productive laborer. Managers, engineers, accountants, government officials, and household servants are examples of unproductive laborers because their labor neither produces nor adds to the value of a commodity.

laboring: the rendering of an economic service.

Labor revolution: an economy revolution characterized by changes in the social structure of Labor groups in a Society without fundamental changes in the enterprise skills of the laborers and to a degree sufficient to present a Toynbee challenge to the Society.

law: a necessary or necessitated relationship arising from the nature of things.

law, absolute: a pure, fundamental and unconditional regulation of pure practical Reason. This term is synonymous with the term categorical imperative in the practical Standpoint.

law, empirical: a pure, formal, and contingent rule of Reason.

law, just: a legislated law that is not contrary to the social contract of a Society.

law, legislated: a law arising from the actions of one or more lawgivers and for which the relationships it defines are necessitated by the governing authorities of a Society.

law, moral: a law constituted by the moral code of a person.

law, natural: an empirical law regarded as a necessary relationship between and among objects of Nature.

law, positive: a system of legislated laws promulgated and implemented within a community and distinct from moral law or natural law.

law, statutory: the body of law derived from statutes rather than from constitutions or judicial decisions.

law, unjust: a legislated law that is contrary to or contradicts the social contract of a Society.

lawgiver: one who makes a law.

leader: a person who purposively stimulates the Self-determination of another person to express an action congruent with the leader's purpose.

leader, real condition of a: the condition for the *Dasein* of a leader is the *Existenz* of at least one follower

whose actions the leader has the ability to stimulate.

leader action: an action taken by a leader that stimulates a state of tension in a follower. Leader actions are either successful, unsuccessful or non-successful.

leader action, non-successful: a leader action for which the follower's Self-determination produces behaviors or actions contrary to, but not contradictory to, the leader's intent.

leader action, successful: a leader action for which the follower's Self-determination produces behaviors or actions congruent with the leader's intent.

leader action, unsuccessful: a leader action for which the follower's Self-determination produces behaviors or actions contradictory to or opposed to the leader's intent.

leadership: the reciprocal relationships between two or more people by which the Self-determination of action by followers is stimulated by the actions of a leader. The follower's Self-determination is a synthesis of transcendental topic with the mathematical form {integration, subcontrarity, transitive Relation, determination}. Leadership is a social dynamic and does not subsist in any individual but only in relationships between or among individuals.

leadership action: the entirety of actions by a leader and a follower such that a state of tension is produced in the follower which results in his taking some action.

leadership dynamic: the potential power of spontaneity in the reciprocal relationships between two or more people by which the Self-determinations of actions by followers are stimulated by the actions of momentary leaders.

leadership, principle of real condition of: objective validity for the positing of the actuality of leadership is grounded by exhibition of actions by two people that can only be explained by the *Dasein* of a reciprocal relationship between their acts of Self-determination.

leadership skill: the ability of a leader to stimulate a follower to self-invoke his own internal practical rules in such a way that the follower self-determines his actions in a manner congruent with what the leader intended to accomplish.

leading: the actions of a leader that stimulate a follower to self-invoke practical rules resulting in actions satisfying to what the leader intended to produce as the effect of his actions.

learn: to add to or accommodate the structure of either the manifold of rules or the manifold of concepts.

learner: the person who acquires (comes to possess) some new objective knowledge, practical skill or aesthetical taste as a result of an educating experience.

learning: (1) the objective knowledge, practical skill or aesthetical taste a learner acquires as a result of an educating experience; *syn.*: **learning matter**; (2) the act of making an addition to or an accommodation of the manifold of rules or the manifold of concepts.

learning phenomenon, the: the empirical fact that human beings acquire new objective knowledge, practical skills, and variations in aesthetical taste through experience.

lease: a contract by which a rightful possessor of an item of property conveys the right to use and/or occupy that

- item in exchange for a rent.
- legal code:** the corpus of a Society's legislated laws constituting a part of its legal system.
- legal system:** the instituted mechanisms of the governance of leadership set up to serve a justice system.
- legislate:** to make or enact laws.
- legislation, legal:** the process of making or enacting a positive law in written form, according to some type of formal procedure, by a branch of government constituted to perform this process.
- legislative function:** that part of government assigned the expectation of authority to make statutory law. Specifically, the 2LAR structure of the social-natural function performed by a judicial officer.
- legislator:** a lawgiver who makes laws within a given jurisdiction as an agent of a legislature.
- legislature:** a branch of government responsible for making statutory laws.
- lend:** to allow the temporary use of something, sometimes in exchange for compensation, on condition that the thing or its equivalent be returned.
- lessee:** a person who has a possessory interest in an item of property under a lease.
- lessor:** a person who conveys an item of property by lease.
- liability:** (1) in deontological ethics, the quality or state of being obligated or accountable; (2) in law, responsibility to a person, corporate person, or Society enforceable by civil remedy or criminal punishment; (3) in finance, a debt; (4) in accounting, an amount owed to a creditor for a past transaction.
- liberty:** freedom plus the ability to realize the action undertaken.
- liberty, civil:** See civil liberty.
- liberty, natural:** liberty such that the ability realize the undertaking of an action is constrained only by physical laws of Nature.
- loan:** 1. an act of lending; a grant of something for temporary use. 2. a thing lent for the borrower's temporary use.
- loan, consumer:** a debt transaction in cases where the borrower employs the loaned stock for purposes of immediate consumption.
- loan interest:** rent paid as economic consideration for a loan.
- loan, predatory:** a loan made when the lender knows or can reasonably anticipate that the borrower cannot fulfill the duties agreed to in the loan contract without defaulting.
- loan, productive:** a debt transaction in cases where the borrower employs the loaned stock to acquire fixed or circulating capital stock he then uses in his own commercial enterprise. Because such a use allows him to refrain from converting part of his own consumption stock to capital stock, the loaned stock is called virtual consumption stock in relationship to the borrower. See also, stock, virtual consumption.
- Lust** (pronounced 'loost'): *Lust per se* in its positive or attractive character of an adaptation towards making actual the *Existenz* of some condition of desiration that is judged as expedient for equilibrium. see also, *Lust per se* and *Unlust*.
- Lust per se:** the fundamental property of adaptive *psyche* for determining adaptation to a state of equilibrium; this property is formally represented in two psychic dimensions (*Lust-Kraft* and *Lust-organization*); regarded as an Object, *Lust per se* is the unity of *Lust* and *Unlust*.
- Lust principle:** the acroam for acting in the particular which states that actions are always oriented towards the negation of the intensive magnitude of feelings of *Lust per se*.
- mainspring** (*Triebfeder*): See also *elater animi*. In one sense this term is a colorful metaphor. One meaning of *Triebfeder* in German is "mainspring of a clock." The term is used to denote a motive in the connotation that motives are "what make us go" just as the mainspring is "what makes the clock go." We express a similar idea in English when one says, "I'm all wound up." A Kantian mainspring is a representation that serves as a condition for a *causatum* of spontaneous activity. The object of a mainspring is called an *elater animi*.
- management:** the entirety of activities aimed at stimulating the leadership dynamic and then guiding and shaping the courses of all subsequent actions such that these actions accomplish the aims and meet the purpose of the managed enterprise.
- manager:** a person who holds the office of an authority figure within the Community of an association of people.
- manifold:** the entirety of an arrangement of many parts or units of one kind arranged in such a way as to constitute a faculty.
- manifold of concepts:** the structured knowledge of objects constructed by means of thinking by the process of determining judgment.
- manifold of Desires:** The *nexus* in reflective judgment presenting a manifold in formal expedience. See also Desire.
- manifold of rules:** the structure of a multiplicity of practical rules.
- manufacturing activity:** an economic activity during which extracted resources are turned into vendible processed goods. Examples include assembly processes, fabrication processes, and refinement processes.
- market:** the population of people who regard a particular economic good as a wealth-asset and are willing to exchange some part of their own stock-of-goods for it.
- marketing:** the function in the institution of a commercial enterprise or Enterprise by which it is related creatively and profitably to its customer environment.
- marketing/transportation activity:** an economic activity that does not alter a vendible good but instead creates additional economic value in terms of time, place, or possession. Economic value is created by holding merchandise until it can be more profitably sold (time), moving a good from one place to another where it can be more profitably sold (place), and informing prospective buyers of the attributes, capabilities, or uses of a good (possession). Examples

include trucking, retailing, brokerage, banking, Internet service provision, and advertising.

materia circa quam (matter around which): matter participating in the act of determination by which something is given form.

materia ex qua (matter out of which): the determinable matter.

materia in qua (matter in which): matter as the subject of inherence, i.e. determined matter.

matter (Kantian): the representation of the *Dasein* of a thing in terms of composition of cognitions.

matter of an object: that in the object which is the correlate of sensation and which is regarded as the power of the object to stimulate receptivity.

maxim: a constructed practical rule of actions containing multiple practical rules within it. Maxims are constructs of the process of practical judgment and, as such, are non-cognitive. However, from one's observable actions and conscious affective perceptions a cognitive representation of a maxim can be constructed and this recognition constitutes the clear representation of the idea of the maxim from the theoretical reflective perspectives.

maxims of business conduct function: the second function of Relation in an Enterprise that subsists in a set of business maxims pertaining to specific circumstances and prescribing specific ways of conducting enterprise activities and business actions.

Meaning: coherence in the context of life. Meaning is the Modality function of the synthesis in continuity in the interplay between *nous* and *psyche* in judgmentation in general. It is an organizing function of activities congruent with the formula of the categorical imperative. Objectively, the synthesis in Meaning is a synthesis of beliefs; subjectively, it is the function for general coherence in the context of life.

meaning: the coherence of perceptions and activities. We have a three-fold regard in understanding meanings: 1) from the transcendental perspective of the theoretical Standpoint, meaning is that which subsists in the coalition of the synthesis of apperception and the *Verstandes-Actus* of reflexion in the *nexus* of perception; 2) from the judicial Standpoint, a meaning is the assimilation of an intuition of an object in an action scheme; 3) from the practical Standpoint, a meaning is the formal expedience of the representation of an object according to the manner in which this representation is congruent with the manifold of practical rules of action in pure practical Reason.

meaning implication: 1) a connective in the logic of meanings of the form *p* implies *q* if one meaning *m* of *q* is embedded in the meanings of *p* and if this meaning *m* is transitive; 2) the act of making such a connective by the process of reflective judgment; 3) from the logical-judicial perspective, the idea of determination in the 2LAR of Meaning for the synthesis in continuity of judgmentation in general. Determination in Meaning is the idea of co-determination of a somatic action and a reflective judgment viewed as a specific act. This co-determination determines the unity in an activity.

meaning implication set: a set of meaning implications.

meaning, real: meaning in the context of possible sensuous experience of real objects, i.e., objects understood in contexts combined with the category of reality in Quantity.

means: an action for which its performance is grounded in an appetite for the realization of an end.

MEC: *see* minimal employment compact.

member (*membrum*): an Object for which the concept is an idea of synthesis and the object is a subject-matter regarded as possessing the agency to effect something.

member of an industrial conglomerate: a real person who effects enterprise activities that wholly or partially make up the overall activities carried out in and regarded as manifestations of the agency of an industrial conglomerate.

mental physics: the science of applying the acroams and principles of Critical metaphysics to understand the phenomenon of mind exhibited by *H. sapiens*.

merchandise: an item of property or economic service offered by the seller in a commercial exchange.

merit: 1) the quality of an action whereby more good occurs from it than that for which the actor was morally responsible; 2) an action taken in accord with either *obligatione externa* or *interna* that is such that the action could not have been externally compelled in the measure to which it actually took place (an action said to be "above and beyond the call of duty").

meritorious person: a person whose action has the quality of merit and who consistently exhibits virtue in his attention to his Duties.

message: the persistent object of a succession of appearances for which the objective *nexus* depends upon the comprehension of these appearances all in the same intuition.

message, evoking: *see* evoking message.

message, impact: *see* impact message.

mind: one of the two principal phenomena characteristic of human beings (the other being body); mind is the supersensible Nature of a human being regarded as an Organized Being. The term is synonymous with the term phenomenon of mind. The object of the notion of the substance of mind is called *nous*.

mind-body division: The strictly logical division of one's experience of one's Self into a sensible-physical Nature (body) and a supersensible-intelligible Nature (mind). It is not objectively valid to make a real division between mind and body, although it is objectively valid to make a further logical division of the idea of body into ideas of a division of body containing *signals* and a division of body that does not contain signals. The former division comes under the metaphysical requirement of *nous-soma reciprocity*. The latter division comes under the metaphysical requirement for *soma-environment* external and transitive Relations.

mind-body reciprocity: the general idea that *kinesis* in the body accompanies *kinesis* in the phenomenon of mind and vice versa because body and mind must be regarded as merely logical divisions of the Self. This idea clearly has limitations because the reciprocity is apparently not-complete. For example, one does not impute a mental effect accompanying the growth of

hair or fingernails nor can one “will” his beard not to grow. These are exceptions in experience that appear to stand outside the limitations of mind-body reciprocity but involve somatic *kinesis*. One’s ideas of the *Existenz* of the Self are vested neither in the idea of body alone nor in that of mind alone but rather in the concept of the unity of mind-and-body = body-and-mind. Neither mind alone nor body alone can be represented with objective validity as a thing. The Critical limitation of mind-body reciprocity is called *nous-soma* reciprocity and is represented in the model of the Organized Being by the logical division of *psyche*.

mini-Community: a civil Community constituted as a proper subset defined by the intersect of its members’ societies.

mini-Community interests: *see* interests, mini-Community.

mini-Society: the mathematical object constituted as a mathematical set of people defined by the union of all people belonging to the divers mini-Communities of the members of a common mini-Community. A mini-Society is almost always contained in a social Molecule because it rarely exists without social interactions with people who do not belong to it who, because of these social interactions, must be included as constituents of its social Molecule. A mini-Society is a principal quantity of Critical mathematics and is therefore a proper Object of social-natural science.

minimal employment compact (MEC): a limited compact between an employer and an employee that specifies an agreement between them regarding the wage or salary to be paid to the employee and the days and hours the employee is expected to render his labor services to the business entity. The compact also usually specifies the nature of the labor to be performed.

Modality: the matter of the form of representation.

model: a representation that mirrors, duplicates, imitates, or in some way illustrates a pattern of relationships observed in data or nature.

model, qualitative: a model obtained from an analysis of the identity of the constituents of a system.

model, quantitative: a model obtained from an analysis of the estimation of the amount or numerical value of each of the constituents of a system.

momentum: (in English, ‘moment’, momentum) 1) any of the formal constituent elements in a representation by which that representation is determined with regard to its significance in consciousness; 2) the exertion of a power of representation in making a signification in the representation through determination of such a constituent representational element; 3) metaphorically, a ‘mental impulse’; 4) a formal schema of representation as in, e.g., a logical *momentum* of judgment. These four connotations of *momentum* go to Relation, Modality, Quality, and Quantity of the idea, respectively, from the practical Standpoint.

monarchy/oligarchy: governance of an association through rulership of the majority of its people by a single ruler or by a small and select class of rulers.

money: any tangible or intangible wealth-asset which is

used as a general instrument for barter and exchange of other types of wealth-assets.

moral (adjective): pertaining to maxims for judging right vs. wrong or good vs. evil.

moral, the (die Moral): the Object for which *Moralität* is the object and moralize-ability is the *parästase*.

moral code: the structure of practical rules in the manifold of rules constituting the practical representation of the person’s imperatives of Self-respect.

moral context: a *nexus* of concepts in which a concept of *officium* is understood.

moral custom (Sittlichkeit): a custom or folkway assigned a moral significance in its meaning.

moral, deontologically: necessitated by practical tenets and maxims constituting part of a human being’s moral code in his manifold of rules.

moral feelings: the matter of representation by acts of aesthetical reflective judgment which present feelings of *Lust* or *Unlust* that are associated with congruence or incongruence of specific presentations of desiration with high-level practical imperatives or tenets in the manifold of rules.

moral force: the character of an action determined by the evoking of a practical hypothetical imperative in the manifold of rules.

moral law (Sittengesetz): (1) in general, an idea in the manifold of concepts of a tenet that is held-to-be a theoretically-categorical imperative of an individual’s moral code; (2) in Society, a law of reason taking its context from ideas of reciprocal Duties and Obligations of moral customs. A moral law is a man-made law (a convention) of custom, manners, or propriety held to be a law of civil behavior and regarded as a social law.

moral personality: the categorical Relation to Duty by which a person respects himself as an individual and sets terms by which he is willing to accept obligations and bind himself to duties.

moral realism: the tendency to regard duty and the value attaching to it as self-subsistent and independent of the phenomenon of mind, and as imposing itself regardless of the circumstances in which the individual may find himself.

moral retirement: the exercise of one’s civil liberty to cease to participate in further personal enterprise activities in an Enterprise. The adjective ‘moral’ in this term means that nothing in the retiree’s actions of withdrawal violates the terms and conditions of the social contract of the business association and that these actions do not contradict the retiree’s pledge to uphold the civil rights of all other members of that Community.

moral secession: the withdrawal of a citizen from a Community or Society without transgression that is justified by a perpetuation of injustice committed by the body politic through violation of the condition of their social contract. A moral secessionist reverts to outlaw status in a state of nature relationship to his former association and does not thereby become a criminal. He freely alienates all his civil rights and civil liberties and regains all his formerly alienated

natural liberties. All the remaining members of the association who acquiesced in the perpetuation of injustice are morally culpable for his act of secession and have committed a deontological moral transgression by failing to carry out their Duty to commit their persons and powers to maintenance of the civil Community.

Moralität: (1) the object of the moral. *Moralität* is a substance notion for which moralize-ability is the accident notion; (2) a system of practical laws standing under practical hypothetical imperatives that a human being constructs in his manifold of rules. His conceptualization of this system has rules of duty for its objects and is called morality.

morality: the idea represented in the manifold of concepts having a system of moral laws as its object.

moralize-ability: expedience of a *parästase* of the complete context of all a human being's phenomenal concepts of appearances for a moral signification in meaning.

morals (Sitten): the use of freedom according to constituted laws of reason.

mores: folkways that are considered conducive to the welfare of a Society which, through general observation, develop the practical effect of a force of law. Mores often are made to be part of a Society's formal legal code.

mortgage: a conveyance of title to property that is given as a security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty and that will become void upon payment or performance according to the stipulated terms.

mortgagee: one to whom property is mortgaged; the mortgage creditor or lender.

mos maiorum: greater established custom.

motivation: (1) The practical *Realerklärung* of motivation is: motivation is the accommodation of perceptions; (2) the singular and problematic character of judgment in the synthesis in continuity of the judicial Idea. It is represented in reflective judgment as a noetic accident (datum) of information under the sensorimotor idea. Motivation is not persistent in time. Its representation changes at each moment in time, and it stands as the merely noetic counterpart in the synthesis of continuity in *Self-Existenz* to *psyche*'s reciprocal determination of *soma* in *nous-soma* reciprocity.

motivational dynamic: the *nexus* of motive-determinations in the synthesis of judgmentation in general. The motivational dynamic is representation of the *Existenz* of the potential power to organize and regulate accommodation of perception (motivation). Thus it is the capacity in pure Reason to bring the *Lust per se* of *psyche* under the command of the categorical imperative. It is linked mediately with the *Lust*-organization of the adaptive *psyche* through connection to the faculty of pure consciousness. The four titles of this relationship to pure consciousness are: want (Quantity), drive (Quality), drive state (Relation) and type-of-motive (Modality).

motive (Bewegungsgrund): a ground of motion. Kant uses this term in connection with the determination of volition. Motive in this connotation is the rational

(non-sensuous) counterpart of a mainspring and denotes a rational reason for acting according to choice in some particular circumstance. Motive in this connotation is problematical, whereas motive in the connotation of *Bewegursache* is assertoric.

motive (Bewegursache): 1) from the judicial Standpoint, the binding determination of motoregulatory expression by an act of reflective judgment; 2) from the practical Standpoint, the cause of an intellectual appetite. Motive is the assertoric character of the synthesis in continuity of *Self-Existenz* through the judicial Idea.

motoregulatory expression: the co-determined capacities of *soma* and *nous* for realizing the agency of an Organized Being in appearances under the Relation of community between *soma* and *nous*. Acts of representation by teleological reflective judgment and practical Reason are expressed as physical changes of representations (signals) in *soma*. Motoregulatory expression is the logical complement of receptivity as sensory *impression*, i.e. noetic changes in representation corresponding to changes in the appearances of *soma*. Functionally, motoregulatory expression is assimilation of perception.

motoregulatory faculty: that part of the sensorimotor faculty pertaining to the organization of the motor system of *soma* and the processes of reflective judgment and practical Reason through which appetites are realized.

Mr. Fezziwig: A character in Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* used in social-natural economics as a metaphor for an employer whose behavior is chiefly oriented toward civic free enterprise.

Mr. Scrooge: A character in Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* used in social-natural economics as a metaphor for an employer whose behavior is chiefly oriented toward uncivic free enterprise.

nation: a body of people who possess the consciousness of a common identity giving them a distinctiveness from other people.

natural society: socialization grounded in personal affective judgments reciprocated among a group of people.

Nature: 1) the objective representation ('world model') of all-that-exists; 2) when applied to a specific object, the Nature of that object is the objective representation of all its characteristics and relationships with other objects. The context of the general idea of Nature is one of *nexus*, i.e. Nature denotes the dynamic whole in representation for which the mathematical composition is called "world." Thus the idea of Nature stands as form in combination with the idea of world as matter. In existential terms, Nature denotes *Existenz*, world denotes *Dasein*. In terms of notions of Relation, world is substance (the persistent in time), Nature is the causality of accidents.

nature: 1) a typically non-technical term that is usually used as a synonym for definition (2) of Nature; 2) as used by Kant, nature is the principle of the *Dasein* of a thing so far as it is internally determined according to general laws. This is Critically what is meant by "the

nature of a thing."

necessary: having a context with the actual determined in accordance with general conditions of experience.

necessary condition: A proposition *A* is a necessary condition of a proposition *B* if *B* cannot be true if *A* is not true.

necessary mark: the mark of an object is a necessary mark if the mark must always be found in the concept of the object. Otherwise the mark is an accidental mark.

necessitate: to make necessary.

necessitated: made necessary by the rule of a practical *causatum* rather than by the conditions of a possible experience.

need (*Bedürfnis*): anything subjectively necessary for satisfaction of some end or purpose.

need (*Mangel*): the feeling of a need (*Bedürfnis*).

network: a directed graph in which every arc is assigned a functional defining the association between the source node of the arc and its sink node.

nexus: the synthesis of a manifold, the parts of which belong necessarily to each other. This term is also used secondarily to refer to that which is synthesized, i.e., to the *connected* manifold.

noetic: pertaining to *nous*.

noetic Kraft: the power of *nous* to produce or suffer effects. Noetic *Kraft* is the idea of Quality in the adaptive *psyche*.

noetic organization: the noetic structure of adaptation in *nous-soma* reciprocity. It is the *nexus* of meanings expressed in the reciprocity of *nous* and *soma*. Noetic organization is the idea of Modality in the adaptive *psyche*.

non-civil Community: a Community in which the association does not involve a civil convention, civil rights or civil liberties.

non-civil convention: a form of association in which the members intend to have the association serve as a means for each to satisfy his self-interested purposes but in which the terms of a social compact are not met.

non-congruent motives: relationship between the motive of a leader and the motive of a follower such that the achievement of satisfaction by one of them is independent of the achievement of satisfaction by the other.

non-follower: a follower whose actions have no relationship with the object of the leader's purpose.

noninstitutional population: a term used by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics to denote that part of the population available to participate in the civilian labor force. It designates persons above a defined minimum age (presently set at 16 years of age) who are not inmates of penal institutions, mental health facilities, homes for the aged, and, usually, who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.

norm: a rule for determination of actions or behaviors.

normative structure: a system of norms with rules of transformation that provide a canonical method or convention for evaluating observations in a proper theory.

noumenon: an object understood without the testimony of the senses and represented under an Object of

reason. *Noumena* holding objectively valid ontological significance do not have representations that lack all immediate connection to phenomena. A representation that does lack all such immediate connection has no ontological significance and is a transcendent idea of a *Ding an sich selbst*. Real *noumena* have representation immediately connected to phenomena, and when its *Dasein* is necessary for the possibility of experience the *noumenon* is a transcendental object. An example is the intelligible cause of the spontaneity of an Organized Being. From the judicial Standpoint a *noumenon* is the boundary point where the object and the thing-in-itself come together at an Object. From the practical Standpoint a real *noumenon* is a principal quantity of Critical mathematics.

nous: the supersensible object of the idea of mind and regarded as a Kantian substance. It is never objectively valid to regard *nous* as a *thing*, i.e., as a substance with ontological significance when divorced from the ideas of *psyche* and *soma*.

nous-soma reciprocity: co-determination of co-existing representations of *nous* and *soma*. This idea is a Critical limitation of the general idea of mind-body reciprocity and is represented in the Organized Being model by the logical division of *psyche*. It requires that noetic representations and somatic *signals* be presented in the same moment in time. For example every perception requires a co-determined somatic signal corresponding to this noetic effect from the theoretical Standpoint. On the other side of the Critical limitation, the chemical changes judged to be responsible for one's hair turning color are not apparently accompanied by any co-existing noetic effect, are understood under the category of causality & dependency. This somatic *kinesis* is not regarded as an information-bearing signal and so does not fall under the reciprocity principle. Furthermore, *nous-soma* reciprocity is not apparently complete because obscure representations (e.g. the *materia ex qua* or *circa quam* of sensibility not marked as formally expedient) are not perceptions (do not conscious representations).

Object (*Objekt*, *Object*): that in the concept of which the manifold of a given intuition is united, which stands as subject of a judgment that can contain different possible predicates, and which has no opposite. The matter of an Object is the object; the form of an Object is the representation. The objective validity of the idea of 'Object' is practical objective validity as a schema of the organization of knowledge.

object (*Gegenstand*): the matter of an Object; that which is a unity of concepts, in the concepts of which meanings are vested, and which is contrary to cognitions being haphazard or arbitrary. An object and its representation are epistemologically distinct but not ontologically distinct. The terms object and representation are epistemological opposites. From the judicial Standpoint an object is a thing-as-we-know-it.

Object-in-general: the highest genus of Objects. The Object-in-general is the Ideal towards which the construction of the manifold of concepts is regulated by expressions of pure speculative Reason insofar as

this construction serves for comprehension of Objects.

object, mathematical: an object for which the representation arises as a pure composition in the synthesis of comprehension without any immediate contribution from receptivity. Examples include abstract numbers, objective space, and objective time.

objectivity: the function of continuity in Nature. It is the function of Quantity of the synthesis in continuity. The objectivity function produces continuity in Nature through formal composition of the extensive magnitude in every appearance. It is judicially universal, affirmative, categorical, and apodictic.

obligatio: pledging that binds the pledger to fulfillment of a specific or specified obligation.

obligatio deliberatus (deliberate pledging): a form of pledging in which pledger and pledgee are one and the same person, the matter of duty is a duty-to-Self with regard to one's situation, and the obligation is an obligation-to-Self with regard to one's situation. *Obligatio deliberatus* is logically hypothetical pledging.

obligatio externa (outward pledging): a form of pledging in which the pledgee is another person or group of persons. The matter of duty for *obligatio externa* is a reciprocal duty to oneself (the pledger) with respect to the situation of others. The form of *obligatio externa* is logically disjunctive, which means in this case that the pledger regards the determination of his duty as co-determined with a duty pledged to him by the pledgee that he can require the pledgee to fulfill.

obligatio interior (interior pledging): a form of pledging in which pledger and pledgee are both members of the same corporate person and the matter of duty is a duty to the corporate person with regard to its situation. *Obligatio interior* is what corresponds in a corporate person to *obligatio deliberatus* in a real person.

obligatio interna (internal pledging): a form of pledging in which pledger and pledgee are one and the same person, the matter of duty is a duty-to-Self with regard to one's own personality, and the obligation is an obligation-to-Self with regard to one's own personality. The form of *obligatio interna* is logically categorical pledging.

Obligation (*Verbindlichkeit*): an overall orientation of judgmentation in the self-determination of appetites such that the action is necessitated by a practical moral imperative.

obligation (*Obligation*): (1) in the narrow sense, the necessity of a free act under a theoretically categorical imperative of Reason; (2) in the wide sense, a ground for an act that originates from the manifold of rules of practical Reason through ratio-expression.

obligatione: legal liability.

obligatione activa: practical legal liability.

obligatione externa: outward legal liability. A liability attached to any failure to perform some action the person has pledged to perform and for which failure others can justly hold him culpable and justly compel him to negate the injustice perpetrated by his deed.

obligatione interna: inner legal liability. This is a wholly subjective internal liability subsisting in a dissonance between a representation of a theoretical imperative in

the manifold of concepts and a practical tenet in the manifold of rules in which either the concept of an action or cognizance of the result of that action after it is expressed provokes a feeling of *Unlust* in reflective judgment. Perception of such a feeling is called conscience.

obligatione passiva: legal liability subject to passions or emotion.

obligee: the pledgee who has placed himself under some obligation to fulfill some duty.

obligor: a pledgee to whom a person has placed himself, by pledging, under some obligation to fulfill some duty.

occupation: in general, any activity a person spends his time doing. *See also:* occupation, labor; occupation, leisure.

occupation, labor: enterprise activities at which an entrepreneur spends most of his labor time.

occupation, leisure: any occupation the person so occupied does without wages and without a condition of Obligation.

occurrence (*eventus, Gegebenheit*): a single act with its result.

officium: (1) the Object of unity of Duty and Obligation or duty and obligation; (2) that which one is bound to do in the service of obligations; (3) from the judicial Standpoint, an act of Critical Self-respect; (4) from the practical Standpoint, the combination of a matter of Duty-action (*Pflicht*) and a form of Obligation; (5) from the theoretical Stand-point, the combination of a matter of duty-action (as a *Verpflichtung*) and a form of obligation. Definition 1 is the root definition, definition 2 is the instantiating definition, and the remaining definitions are the term's epistemological explanations.

ontology: a constituted system of all concepts and principles: (1) related to understanding objects in general; and (2) regarded as the science of the properties of all things in general in the context of a particular applied metaphysic. The objective validity of an ontology is always limited by the context of a Critical applied metaphysic of the doctrine for which the ontology is a constituted system.

ontology-centered: a system of metaphysics or pseudo-metaphysics grounded in ideas and principles of an ontology, in relationship to which epistemology is derivative and grounded in objects. All ontology-centered metaphysics are without real objective validity.

operationalization: the act of putting something into operation.

opinion: 1) in the wide sense, holding-to-be-true with consciousness of the absence of both an objectively sufficient reason and a subjectively sufficient reason; 2) in the narrow sense, an assertion of truth with consciousness of its alterability [KANT 18: 288].

opposition (*Entgegensetzung*): Relation denoting the presence of opposition in the *Widerstreit* sense. *Entgegensetzung* is a notion of reciprocal causality (community) for which *Widerstreit* is the Quality of the reciprocal effect. In real contexts *Entgegensetzung* denotes contraries but not contradictories. In logical

contexts it denotes logical contradiction.

opposition (*Opposition*): opposition-in-general under which specific contexts of opposition stand as species. *Widerstreit* and *Entgegensetzung* are ideas of Quality and Relation, respectively, of opposition. *Opposition* is thus the Object, the idea of which understands the other two concepts of opposition. When we say an Object admits of no opposite we mean there is nothing in contradictory *Opposition* to the Object.

opposition (*Widerstreit*): opposition in the sense of being in conflict and implying real negation. *Widerstreit* implies transcendental negation in Quality where two real representations in sensibility cancel one another's effect.

optimization: (1) in general, the activity of perfecting some object by minimizing the degree of difference in intensive magnitude between the state of the object as determined by a measure of its perfection and a standard of perfection; (2) in mathematics, the process of finding the best possible solution to a problem. The process usually consists of maximizing or minimizing the value of a certain function subject to any given constraints. A human being, regarded as *homo noumenon*, is a Self-optimizing agent with regard to the state of his *Personfähigkeit*.

Order: an Object subsisting in the preservation of the degree of all kinds and amounts of objective good people deem to already actually exist.

order structure: a structure consisting of reciprocal relationships. In mathematical terminology, an order structure consists of a set and a system of partial orders defined on that set.

order, Weberian: see Weberian order.

organized being: an Object in which its parts, in terms of their *Dasein* and form, are possible only through their interrelation in the whole, and in which each part must be regarded as being combined in the unity of the Object in reciprocal determination as an effect of the other parts and, at the same time, as a cause of the other parts.

orient: (1) in thinking, to determine judgmentation according to a subjective principle with insufficiency in objective principles of Reason in the holding-to-be-true of concepts; (2) in acting, to determine an action judged expedient for the negation of the intensive magnitude of *Lust per se*; (3) in general, to determine according to a subjective principle of holding-to-be-binding under the categorical imperative.

orientation: the integrating function in the synthesis of Meaning.

orientation, Weberian affectual: one of Max Weber's four orientations of social action. This orientation is determined by the actor's specific affects and feeling states.

orientation, Weberian traditional: one of Max Weber's four orientations of social action. This orientation is determined by the actor's habits of behavior.

orientation, wertrational (value-rational orientation): one of Max Weber's four orientations of social action. This orientation is determined by a conscious representation of an Object-of-value for its own sake of some ethical, aesthetic, religious, or other behavior

independently of the actions' prospect for success.

orientation, zweckrational (instrumentally rational orientation): one of Max Weber's four orientations of social action. This orientation is determined by expectations as to the behavior of objects in the environment and of other human beings. These expectations are used as conditions and means for attaining the actor's pursued and calculated ends.

outlaw: a person having relationships of interactions between himself and others who he regards as members of a society, but who regards all of these relationships as without any reciprocal commitments or obligations and who judges his interactions with that society only in contexts of Duties-to-himself with respect to his own situation. The outlaw relationship is reciprocal: the society regards this individual as outlaw with respect to itself, and he regards the society as outlaw with respect to himself.

over-the-counter commerce: immediately completed commerce.

over-the-counter transaction: a commercial transaction in which the reciprocal exchange of wealth assets is completed simultaneously.

own: to possess rightfully.

owner: a person who owns a specific property.

ownership: the relationship between a person and an item of property in which the person rightfully possesses the item.

parästase: the determined outcome or "depiction" of a noetic act of representation.

partnering capitalists: see capitalists, partnering

party (of persons): a group of people acting together.

passion: a passion is an appetite of inclination that makes determinability of choice by means of objective first principles difficult or impossible. A passion is an habitual sensuous purpose a person has made into a maxim in his manifold of rules.

pattern: an arrangement of form as a grouping or distribution of elements. A mathematical set is an example of a pattern.

patterning: the act of representing a pattern.

penalty: a disbenefit, disadvantage, or loss incurred by a person as a consequence of his action.

perception: the making of empirical representation with consciousness.

perception, affective: conscious and non-objective representation through feelings.

perception, objective: conscious representation of an object through sensation.

perfect and imperfect Duty, moral category of: the determining factor representing a Duty as either involving a social Obligation (perfect Duty) or a private Obligation-to-oneself (imperfect Duty).

perfection: the idea in general of entire completeness of or in something.

perfection (as perfecting): acting to make something more perfect. The ideal of being perfect means being entirely complete. This ideal is a goal of judgmentation and at any stage of equilibrium a human being's knowledge is as perfected as he has been able to make it. In a disturbed state of non-equilibrium a human

being is aware of lack of perfection and his Self-determination is oriented to act to negate this lack.

person (*Person*): that subject of a judgment who can be regarded with practical objective validity as the agent of his own actions and to who alone these actions can be attributed as effects for which the person is the original cause.

person, juristic: a legal person defined or declared to have the properties or characteristics of a jurist.

person, legal: anything defined or declared by law or legal convention to be person or to be treated as if it were a person. The term includes human beings and other entities that are treated for legal purposes as if they were human beings.

personality (*Personlichkeit*): (1) from the theoretical Standpoint, the entirety of the nexus of practical rules in the manifold of rules regulating a person's habits expressed by his physical and mental activities; (2) from the practical Standpoint, the capacity for freedom by which a person can be his own Self-determining agent in autonomy from being externally determined by factors outside of his Self.

personality style: the phenomenal appearances of personality expression.

personality style circumplex: an empirical circumplex model proposed by Wells for modeling interpersonal interactions in social-chemistry modeling of social environments. Also called the D-PIPOS circumplex.

Personfähigkeit: *See* power of a person.

Personfähigkeit, corporal: the power of a person to realize or attempt to realize the objects of his appetites by means of the physical capacities of his body. In a corporate person it subsists in the combined physical capacities of its members made to act in concert in accord with the animating principle of the physical power of a corporate person. *See also*, power of a person.

Personfähigkeit, corporate: the organization of the capacities of the collective body politic of a mini-Community or Community for successfully meeting its objectives and satisfying the common interests of its members.

Personfähigkeit, intellectual: the power of a person to realize or attempt to realize the objects of his appetites by means of his knowledge, intelligence and judgment. In a corporate person it subsists in coherence of the knowledge, intelligence, and judgment of its members in accord with the animating principle of the intellectual power of a corporate person. *See also*, power of a person.

Personfähigkeit, persuasive: the power of a person to realize or attempt to realize the objects of his appetites by means of his ability to sufficiently communicate his thoughts and ideas to other persons and thereby gain their consent, agreement, or cooperation. In a corporate person it subsists in the leadership dynamic in accord with the animating principle of the persuasive power of a corporate person. *See also*, power of a person.

Personfähigkeit, tangible: the power of a person to realize or attempt to realize the objects of his appetites by means of his stock of tangible personal goods, fungible skills, and stock-of-time. In a corporate

person it subsists in the tangible assets available for use by the association and the intangible personal skills of its members that are used to accomplish the objectives of the association in accord with the animating principle of the tangible power of a corporate person. *See also*, power of a person.

personify: to nominally understand a non-human object in terms of concepts of a human person.

Pertinence: an Object that has the state or quality of being pertinent. The state or quality itself is called a pertinence.

plan: a representation of an anticipation constructed as a temporal order structure with embedded observable conditions for determining specific temporal sequence expressions.

planned execution function: the second function of Modality in an Enterprise which subsists in making actual all the activities called for or implicit in planned business operations.

planning: devising a scheme for doing, making, or arranging something.

pledge: (1) as the object of a noun, a pledge is an act of practical judgment constructed using the practical momenta of {intellectual appetite, validation, co-ordination of rules in a means, bonitas moralis}; (2) as the object of a verb, to bind oneself to fulfillment of an obligation.

pledgee: the person to whom anything is pledged.

pledger: one who pledges, i.e., makes a pledge.

pledging: the action of making a pledge.

pledging, active: pledging in which duty is not pledged to an obliger. Active pledging is an impersonal pledging, i.e., the pledger consciously makes his pledge to an abstract Object or an ideal. There is then no identifiable actual person who stands as pledgee and obliger.

pledging, passive: pledging in which duty is pledged to a person who is thereby made an obliger with respect to a pledger, i.e., an obligation is assumed by a pledger in exchange for something the obliger has pledged to first provide to the obligee. For example, a borrower has enacted a passive pledging to a lender and the borrower's obligation to repay the loan becomes effective as soon as he receives the actual loaned good. The lender has likewise enacted passive pledging, but in his case the obligation to provide the loan is effective immediately and his obligation is discharged after the loan is actually made. Passive pledging is therefore reciprocal pledging specifying an ordering by which obligations become effective. Passive pledging is always personal pledging, i.e., the pledges are made to specific and identifiable persons.

pledging, proxy: pledging in which active pledging is regarded as passive pledging. In proxy pledging the pledger identifies some actual person or persons to stand as an Ideal for an abstract Object without making a distinct representation that the proxy Object is an Ideal and not an actual person.

political: of or concerned with political government, the state, or politics.

political government: *see* government, political.

politics: the art of bringing Order to and maintaining it

in a Society.

possess: to actually hold and have an object in one's control.

possess justly: *jus possessus* of an item of property.

possession: the state or fact of actually possessing an object. The term is also used to refer to the object possessed, but this usage is a transference.

possession, intelligible: to justly possess, i.e., to have legal sanction to hold-in-one's-control an item of property. *See also*, *jus possessus*.

Postulate of Actuality (theoretical Standpoint): that which is linked up with the material conditions of experience is actual.

Postulate of Necessity (theoretical Standpoint): that whose context with the actual is determined in accordance with general conditions of experience is necessary.

Postulate of Possibility (theoretical Standpoint): whatever agrees with the formal (epistemological) conditions of experience is possible.

power (*Kraft*): 1) the idea of the matter of an ability in terms of what that ability is able to do; 2) the notion of the ability of a Kantian substance to determine its accidents of appearance, i.e. that a substance contains the ground of the determination of its accidents [KANT 29: 771], [KANT 28: 554].

power of a person (*Personfähigkeit*): the organization of the capacities of a person for realizing or attempting to realize the objects of his appetites. Its 2LAR structure is: the person's physical power, which subsists in the capacities of his body (Quantity); the person's intellectual power, which subsists in his knowledge, intelligence and judgment (Quality); the person's tangible power, which subsists in his stock of tangible personal goods, fungible skills, and his stock-of-time available to him for using them (Relation); and the person's persuasive power, which subsists in his ability to sufficiently communicate his thoughts and ideas to other persons and thereby gain their consent, agreement or cooperation. *See also* the entries for *Personfähigkeit*.

power of cognition: judgment and imagination taken together in a Relation of reciprocity.

power of designation: the capacity for knowledge of the present as a means of the connection of the representation of what is foreseen with that of the past.

power of judgment: the capacity for subsuming particulars under the general; *see also*, judgment.

practical hypothetical imperative: any currently unconditioned rule in the manifold of rules.

practical judgment: the mental process that constructs the manifold of rules in pure practical Reason. This process is responsible for the person's capacity for experience-driven construction of his personal and private moral code as well as for all practical lessons of experience he acquires as practical knowledge of actions and schemes.

practical Reason: the logical division of Reason pertaining to behavioral activity. Practical Reason determines the spontaneity of the Organized Being and contains the appetitive power and the process of practical judgment.

practical rule: a rule regarded as the knowledge (know-how) for determining some specific action as appetite. The theoretical concept of a practical rule *per se* is logically singular, hypothetical, problematic, and takes in any of the three logical *momenta* of Quality (affirmative, negative, or infinite). Thus we can speak of practical rules of commission, omission, and exception.

pragmatic: the practical employment of prudence in exercising one's liberty of actions.

predatory lending action: an action taken by a lender which intentionally creates a situation in which the borrower cannot possibly fulfill all the conditions the loan agreement requires of him.

predatory salesmanship: an action taken by a seller which intentionally misleads a buyer in regard to the properties or qualities of the economic good offered for sale.

presentation (*Darstellung*): 1) the act of making a representation of sensibility conscious by the process of reflective judgment through the representation that a representation is in me; 2) the representation so made.

presentment of Reality: the structural unity of the three subjective sources of knowledge (sense, imagination, and apperception).

price: what must be given in exchange for an economic good in order to effect a change in ownership of it.

principle of civil Obligation to assist: the body politic of a Republic has an Obligation to assist any member of its association in restoring his personal condition of, first, being able to support and maintain himself, and, second, to regain his power to contribute to the common force of the Republic in defending and protecting its other members.

Principle of Community (theoretical Standpoint): all substances insofar as they are coexistent stand in thorough-going community, i.e., are in interaction with one another.

Principle of Conformity to Law: all objects of Nature conform necessarily to the *a priori* which are the conditions of the possibility of experience.

Principle of Formal Expedience: All acts of reflective judgment legislate for formal unity of Nature according to the expedience of representations for the categorical imperative of pure practical Reason.

Principle of Generation (theoretical Standpoint): everything that happens presupposes something which it follows in accordance with a rule.

Principle of Indifference: laws should not depend on a particular choice of notations.

Principle of Persistence (theoretical Standpoint): all appearances of objects contain that which is persistent, as the object itself, and that which is changeable in the way in which the object appears.

problematic: the logical momentum of Modality in a judgment of a proposition *p* connected in the unity of consciousness as "What if *p*?"

produce of labor: whatever economic good or goods result from the labor of a person that can be purchased by another through exchange or consumed by the person who produces it.

profit: the income revenue in excess of costs received by

- an entrepreneur through his economic enterprise activity.
- profit, economic:** profit plus sufficient additional income revenue required by an entrepreneur for him to sustain his incentive to begin or continue conducting his economic enterprise.
- Progress:** an Object subsisting in increasing the kinds and amounts of objective good people deem to be possible to realize (make actual).
- propaganda:** the effort or the activity by which an initiating communicator intends to manage the attitudes and actions of others through playing on their preexisting biases with messages designed largely to appeal to their emotions and/or irrationality.
- propensity (*Hang*):** sensuous appetite regarded under the Modality of possibility. A propensity is a sensuous predisposition to act based upon an object of Desire.
- property:** in the context of ownership, the right to possess, use, and dispose of something. This something is called the item of property.
- property right:** a particular civil right of property sufficiently describing the item(s) of property covered under the right.
- proprietor:** one who possesses rightfully a particular property.
- provoke:** to stimulate to action; to arouse action.
- prudence:** the use of skill to realize an objective of happiness.
- psyche:** the organized structure of animating principles in *nous-soma* reciprocity reciprocally uniting phenomena of body with phenomena of mind.
- purchasing:** the function in the institution of a commercial enterprise or Enterprise by which it is related creatively and profitably to its supplier environment.
- Quality:** the matter of the matter of a representation.
- Quantity:** the form of the matter of a representation.
- quantity:** the determination of a manifold as a quantum.
- quantum:** (1) in the context of magnitude, a multiplicity of homogeneous parts; (2) the unity of a homogeneous manifold.
- radical:** pertaining to the roots, foundation, center, or source of something.
- ratio-expression:** the homologue in the noetic division of Organized Being to motoregulatory expression in the psychic division of Organized Being. Ratio-expression is the determination of the employment and direction of determining judgment through the transcendental Ideas according to the dictates of practical Reason. The capacity for ratio-expression is speculative Reason.
- real:** represented in a concept that is connected to other concepts such that these concepts provide contexts and meanings for objective predications. In this *nexus* at least one of the concepts in each context must be constructed under the rule of the category of reality, by which the representation of the object satisfies the condition of reality by connection with sensation.
- real explanation:** *see Realerklärung.*
- real significance:** 1) significance that is objectively valid for a phenomenon of actual experience.
- real thing:** a reified object of a concept regarded as having its own actual *Existenz* as an independent entity.
- Realdefinition:** a practical definition that contains a clear mark by which the object can always be recognized and makes the concept to be explained usable in application. Note: this Critical term differs fundamentally from the term “real definition” associated with Locke.
- Realerklärung:** an explanation in terms of those powers and processes of *nous* and *psyche* by which Nature is constructed, structured, and understood, and which makes the objective reality of the concept distinct.
- Reality:** the Object of Rational Theology; Reality is the transcendently necessary universal context in which all ideas of real objects cohere as limitations. The phrase “All-of-Reality” is a synonym for Reality. Knowledge of Reality is knowledge of *Existenz* without knowledge of *Dasein*. Hence knowledge of Reality in combination with knowledge of the transcendental *I* of apperception is required for knowledge of all else.
- reality, condition of:** the condition of reality is sensation.
- reality, empirical:** objective validity in the conscious representation of objects.
- reality, notion of (*Realität*):** one of the categories of Quality in Kant’s primitive notions of understanding.
- reality, noumenal:** everything that is positively presented in one’s understanding.
- reality, phenomenal:** everything that is positively presented to one’s senses.
- realization:** (1) from the practical Standpoint, to make actual in the context of phenomenal experience; (2) from the theoretical Standpoint, to synthesize the concept of an object and connect it in the manifold of concepts to other concepts that form its real contexts.
- Reason:** the power to Self-regulate all non-autonomic acts of the Organized Being. *see also* pure Reason, practical Reason, speculative Reason.
- reasoning:** 1) the capacity for the determination of the particular through the general; 2) the process of Self-regulation of the general process of judgmentation.
- reasoning, empirical:** the regulating of the discursive spontaneity of an Organized Being as this spontaneity might be affected by the senses.
- reciprocal:** in a relationship of mutual co-determination.
- reciprocal duty:** a duty understood by connection in the manifold of concepts with a Relation of community that pertains to some form of social compact or contract where the form of obligation includes both an idea of a duty owed to others plus an idea of expectations of duties owed to oneself by those others.
- reciprocal interest:** the representation of formal expedience judged aesthetically as subsisting in the subjective state of the Organized Being for which the coexisting object of appearance is interesting as a means. Reciprocal interest is the disjunctive *momentum* of value in aesthetical reflective judgment from the transcendental-judicial perspective.
- reciprocity:** co-determination of two or more

relationships of *Existenz* whereby these determinations are not independent of one another. If I say “the sky is above the earth” I must also predicate “the earth is below the sky.”

reconciliation of labors function: the subcontrarity function in the Quality of an Enterprise subsisting in activities by which activities in opposition to one another are transformed into activities that can coexist and be carried out without hindering or frustrating the satisfaction of congruent interests in the Enterprise Community overall.

Relation: the form of the form of representation.

relationship tension: tension with semantic representing of an Object of tension as an interpersonal relationship with another person.

rent: a wealth-asset paid to a capitalist in exchange for the use of his capital. There are three principal types of rent: (1) dividends; (2) loan interest; and (3) rent paid in economic consideration for the temporary use of an item of property.

representation (*Vorstellung; repräsentatio*): (1) the primitive act of mind describable as something in me that refers to something else [Kant, 29: 970]; the matter of a representation is *composition*, its form is *nexus* (connection); (2) that which is said to be the result of the act of representation but is more properly called its *parästase*. See *parästase*.

Republic: A civil Community associated according to the terms and conditions of the social contract implied by the Constitution of the United States of America, deliberations of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and the explanations published in *The Federalist*. Also called an American Republic.

republic: governance of a Community: (1) without rulership; (2) in which all expectations of authority are derived from a common set of generally-agreed-to objectives of governance; and (3) which is administered by officials, appointed either directly or indirectly by consent of the citizens, who pledge themselves to faithfully carry out particular *Schuldigkeit* specific to the expectation of authority assigned to their office.

research: the gathering and understanding of facts with judgment of their relevance to the Object of the fact gathering activities.

research and evaluation function: the first function of Modality in an Enterprise which subsists in activities of fact gathering and analysis prior to making or amending plans and formulating business tactics.

resource: an object utilized in attempting to effect some purpose.

retail: sale of economic goods to ultimate consumers as opposed to sale for further distribution or processing.

revenue: wealth-assets obtained with *jus possessus* by a person or corporate person.

revenue, capital: wealth-assets received by a person or corporate person which are used or reserved for acquisition of capital stock.

revenue, consumption: wealth-assets received by a person or a corporate person which are immediately used for consumption.

revenue, income: the revenue received by an entre-

preneur by means of his economic enterprise.

revenue, savings: wealth-assets received by a person or corporate person which are neither immediately used for consumption or for acquisition of capital stock but are instead reserved for unspecified future uses.

right: see civil right.

risk: the uncertainty of a result or happening in regard to the possibility of injury, damage, or loss.

rule: (1) an assertion made under a general condition; (2) that which is asserted in definition (1). Def. (1) is the primary definition of the term; def. (2) is used in contexts such as “the rule is x”. In formal logic def. (2) is often called the exponent of the rule, i.e. the relationship of condition to assertion.

ruler: a leader whose leader actions are premised on tenets of a rulership relationship between himself and the follower, and who is at liberty to unilaterally take actions the follower judges to be detrimental to his own welfare and counter to his own purposes.

rulership: the relationship between a ruler and one or more followers in which Self-determination of behavior by a follower is grounded in Duties-to-himself conditioned by precepts of self-protection from possible actions the ruler is at liberty to take unilaterally. The follower is said to be subjugated by the ruler.

rules of justice (*Regeln des Rechts*): concepts of rules involving one's commitment-to-obligation (*Verpflichtung*).

ruling: the result of an act of judgment that establishes the structure of a rule. A ruling is a matter in the manifold of practical rules.

rupture: failure of a cycle of equilibrium to be re-established or a new cycle of equilibrium to become established following a disturbance.

Sache-thing: an object regarded from the empirical reflective perspective as a thing-in-the-world.

salary: a type of wage usually exempt from requirements of the U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act (e.g. overtime pay, etc.) but subject to state regulation.

salary earner: a wage laborer whose wages are paid in the form of a salary.

sale: the transfer of ownership of an item of property by means of an act of commerce.

satisfaction (*Wohlgefallen*): a subjective sense of complacency, as a context of well-being, carrying the connotation, “oh, this is not bad.”

satisfice: to accept a choice or judgment as one that is good enough, i.e. one that satisfies, without searching for more optimal solutions.

satisficing: the judicial characteristic of human reasoning and judgmentation exhibited by action determinations that are merely sufficient to achieve satisfaction (*Wohlgefallen*). See also, *satisfice*.

savings revenue: wealth-assets received by a person or corporate person which are neither immediately used for consumption or for acquisition of capital stock but are instead reserved for unspecified future uses.

schema (*Schema*): a rule governing the form of a synthesis in the manifoldness and order of the parts.

schematism: the procedure of synthesizing a schema.

scheme: (1) that which can be repeated and generalized in an act or action; (2) Quantity in *Lust*-organization as the combination of the physiological idea and adaptation performance.

Schuldigkeit: duty or obligation with a connotation of being responsible for carrying it out and culpable for neglecting it.

science: a doctrine constituting a system in accordance with a principle of a disciplined whole of knowledge.

science, social-natural: a natural science whose topic concerns the mental Nature of being a human being insofar as the topical phenomena of the science co-involve two or more human beings.

Self: the part of a real disjunction in Nature judged by a human being that constitutes the Object of his cognitions of his own *Existenz*. The term is the contrary opposite of the concept of not-Self. All objectively valid contexts of the idea of Self are contexts of accidents and never a context of a substance.

self: the context of the identity or logical essence of an object.

self-conceit (*Eigendunkel*): judgmentation that transforms feelings of self-love and self-respect into attitudes and habits expressed in actions that convey appearances of arrogance and unwarranted pretensions to merit.

self-contempt: a feeling of *Unlust* judged aesthetically apodictic by which a person "feels bad about himself." Self-contempt originates from the spontaneity of the person and not through receptivity of the senses, but the feeling requires receptive stimulation to be consciously presented in the cycle of judgmentation. The feeling is the affective opposite of self-regard.

self-contentment (*Selbstzufriedenheit*): a negative satisfaction with one's *Existenz* in which one is conscious of needing nothing. Self-contentment is not the same as happiness because self-contentment does not denote enjoyment but rather denotes what we commonly call "peace of mind." Absolute self-contentment is the matter of the form of *sumum bonum*, and thus stands as the matter of *nexus* for the entirety of all actions.

Self-disposition, right of: the real capacity of a person to make himself the person he chooses to be.

self-love: determination of a choice on the subjective ground of happiness.

self-regard (*Selbstsucht*): a feeling of *Lust* judged as aesthetically apodictic by which a person "feels good about himself." Self-regard originates from the spontaneity of the person and not through receptivity of the senses, but the feeling requires receptive stimulation to be consciously presented in the cycle of judgmentation. The feeling is the affective opposite of self-contempt.

Self-respect: the first and pure *a priori* interest of practical Reason to act for the practical perfection of the structure of the manifold of rules in absolute coherence with the formula of the categorical imperative.

self-respect (*Achtung*): the representation of a value prejudicial to self-love in the determination of

appetitive power. Self-respect reflects the first pure and *a priori* interest of practical Reason, which is to act for the practical perfection of its structure of practical rules. Self-respect is an affective perception taking its transcendental place from spontaneity and never from receptivity. As an affective perception prejudicial to self-love, consciousness of self-respect has only a negative criterion; this is to say that one becomes conscious of *lack* of self-respect. When one "feels good about himself" this feeling denotes *Selbstsucht* (self-regard) rather than self-respect. Self-regard is a type of satisfaction related to the feeling of *Lust*, whereas consciousness of self-respect is related to the feeling of *Unlust*.

selfish interest: an interest-object for which the concept is immediately conditioned by a concept of Duty-to-Self.

sell: to transfer one's ownership of an item of property to another person or corporate person by sale.

seller: a person or corporate person who transfers his ownership of an item of property to another person or corporate person by sale.

Semantic: a represented unified manifold in sensibility of a complete phoronomic context. Its object is an appearance of *soma* for which there is a reciprocal signification represented in cognition in *nous*.

semantic message: the *parástase* of a message that can be associated with emotivity and ratio-expression by a meaning implication.

semantic representing: the synthesis of an intuition that presents a semantic message.

Semantic set: a subset of a meanings implication set regulated and delimited by a specific practical maxim in the manifold of rules.

semantics: the study of meaning in any and all its manifestations.

semantics, Critical: the transcendental Logic of combining cognitions and affective perceptions with expression to produce real meanings. Critical semantics is the organized doctrine of an organized phenomenon found in all empirical appearances where Critical life is said to subsist.

sensation (*Empfindung, sensatio*): the matter of a perception and that in perception which is subjective in its representation.

sense: 1) the capacity to present sensations; 2) the capacity for intuition in the presence of an object.

sensible: that in respect of an object of sense which is presentable as a sensuous appearance.

sensibility: (1) the sensuous representation of an effect, the cause of which is attributed to the capacity of receptivity and/or to the synthesis of re-production in imagination; (2) the conjoint processes of apprehension and apperception.

sensorimotor acts: the particular function of the judicial Idea by which limitations in judgmentation of Self-*Existenz* are made possible through specific acts of motoregulatory expression.

sensorimotor faculty: the organization of *nous*, *soma*, and *psyche* by which an Organized Being possesses the capacity to be animate and sentient.

sensorimotor scheme: a scheme of the sensorimotor

- system of a human being.
- sensorimotor system:** the systematic unity of motoregulatory expression and sensory impression.
- sensorimotor unity:** the singular function of the judicial Idea according to which there is for every noetic representation of perception a corresponding somatic representation of signaling that conveys the same information represented in perception.
- sensory impression:** (1) the co-determined capacities of *soma* and *nous* for the Organized Being to act as patient through its receptivity for representations under the Relation of community between *soma* and *nous*; (2) changes in representations of *nous* corresponding to changes in the appearances of *soma*.
- sensuous:** sensibility with *materia in qua* of outer sense or of feelings through immediate receptivity.
- situation:** the combination of circumstances at any given moment in time.
- skill:** ability to practice a craft.
- slavery:** the imposition by any person on another person of impediments of coercion that deprive that person of liberty to determine his own actions independently of the inclinations of others. This is a deontological term derived from Kant (1784-5), 25: 1354.
- social:** of or having to do with human beings living together in a situation requiring that they have dealings with one another.
- social action, Weberian:** an action expressed by an actor such that this action is combined with a meaning implication taking into account the actual or expected behaviors of others in the orientation of the action.
- social benefit:** a state of affairs in which both a leader and a follower are satisfied by the outcome of their joint cooperative actions.
- social character:** the totality of an individual's habits of prudence, balanced living, interpersonal social style, commitment to Obligations, sense of justice, personal integrity, convictions of value in his practical tenets, and personal courage.
- social chemistry:** the mathematical theory of social molecules.
- social compact:** any agreement between individuals pertaining to their association with each other in a state of Community.
- social compact, condition of:** that the association will defend and protect with its whole common force the person and goods of each associate in such a way that each associate can unite himself with all the other associates while still obeying himself alone.
- social compact, terms of:** that each associate is to put his person and all his power in common with those of the other associates under the supreme direction of the general will, and that each associate, in his corporate capacity, will regard every other associate as an indivisible part of their whole body politic. *See also*, general will.
- Social Contract:** the mathematical Object that grounds every applied metaphysic of social-natural science that provides a bridge between that science and the fundamental principles of mental physics and the metaphysics proper of Critical epistemology. The Idea of the Social Contract is represented by a 4LAR structure of sixteen regulative principles.
- social contract:** a specific social compact entered into by all members of an association by which each member pledges himself to specific terms under a specific condition.
- social death:** the disintegration of a Society into divers mini-Communities such that these coexist in a mutual state-of-nature relationship. It is a state of *Existenz* in social relationships, between individuals or groups, said to exist when their competitive interactions demonstrate lack of domestic tranquility in regard to their mutual social situations.
- social dynamic:** the totality of interacting spontaneous actions of two or more persons.
- social-economic utility:** degree of value satisficing in a generalized system of social economy represented in the context of a corporate person.
- social-economic utility optimization:** minimization of the degree of uncivic social interactions as measured by the degree of global non-equilibrium in the cyclic dynamics occurring within the Community represented by a corporate person. This is the animating principle of tangible power of the corporate person.
- social economy, generalized system of:** a system of self-regulating transformations contained in a corporate person actualized by means of social interactions employing personal tangible powers.
- social education:** a phenomenon of educating experience in which the learner and the teacher are different persons.
- social environment:** the entirety of all social situations in which a particular Organized Being is living at a given moment in time.
- social leverage:** the general phenomenon of indirect effects on a local social interaction due to social field effects originating elsewhere in the social environment.
- social life:** the capacity of a Society to produce, by means of cooperative social interactions among its members, a general state of domestic tranquility.
- social Molecule:** the representation by an embedding field network of the social environments of a population of human beings.
- social-molecule:** the representation by embedding field network of the social environment of a single individual and his personal society.
- social-natural economics-in-general:** the social-natural empirical science of economics-in-general.
- social-natural science:** a natural science whose topic concerns the mental Nature of being a human being insofar as the topical phenomena co-involve two or more human beings.
- social-natural sociology:** the social-natural empirical science of social-physics.
- social physics:** the dynamics of Society-building in an embedding field graph of a social environment.
- social relationship, Weberian:** the behavior of a plurality of actors insofar as, in its meaningful content, the action of each takes account of that of the others and is oriented in these terms.
- social situation:** the combination of circumstances having to do with human beings living together in a

situation requiring that they have dealings with one another.

socialization: the process a person goes through, usually in childhood, by which he learns his Society's mores and folkways, as well as the terms and conditions of its social contract, and agrees to more or less abide by them.

Society: the Object understood as a higher concept of divers individual concepts of society retaining what is contained in common among these divers concepts and manifested by a mathematical field construct.

society: the mathematical object of a mathematical concept formed by an individual and: (1) suitable for one or more of his purposes; (2) having its principal quantities represent appearances of individuals; (3) having no ontological significance whatsoever; and (4) in logical essence, the concept is a concept of relationships and associations.

soma: the sensible object of the idea of body regarded as a Kantian substance. Accidents of soma are divisible into classifications as corporeal matter and signals. A cell is an example of the former, electro-chemical brain activity is an example of the latter.

sovereignty: the idea of the supreme civil right to govern a collective body politic, whether that body politic is understood in the context of a political unit such as a state or nation or in the context of any type of Enterprise.

specie: money in the form of some physical commodity, typically a precious metal such as gold or silver, that is regarded as having an intrinsic value; also called hard currency, hard money, and commodity money.

specifying concept: a concept that delimits context and scope in the application of inference of analogy during the deduction of a general idea. The delimitations are made on the basis of restrictions imposed by the Critical logical functions of judgments and by the categories of understanding.

stakeholder: any person who has a deontologically valid interest in an object. The object is called the object of the stake.

Standpoint: one of the three subjective perspectives for evaluating philosophical concepts with regard to the three higher capacities of the phenomenon of mind. Standpoints are perspectives of Critical epistemology, and thus are 'higher perspectives.' The theoretical Standpoint evaluates with regard to the power of understanding (faculty of knowledge) and is the Standpoint for ontology properly so-called. Its concern is with empirical objects of Nature. The practical Standpoint evaluates with regard to practical Reason and the appetitive power of the Organized Being, and is the Standpoint for the Organized Being's power to act spontaneously as an agent. Its concern is with intelligible objects inasmuch as these objects are causes as grounds necessary for the possibility of experience. The judicial Standpoint evaluates with regard to the power of judgmentation in general and the feeling of *Lust* and *Unlust*, and is the Standpoint for the Organized Being's power of self-organization in harmonizing objective and subjective knowledge, i.e. for organizing experience.

state: 1) in the transcendental reflective perspective, a coalition of representations which, along with the representation of the effect of a stimulus, is sufficient to uniquely determine empirical consciousness; 2) in the empirical reflective perspective, the coexistence of the changeable with the fixed, i.e. coexistence of *kinesis* and the persistent-in-Nature; 3) the determination of a substance in time.

state of nature: the overall state of human relationships in which people live in a general condition of social anarchy.

statute: a law passed by a legislative body.

stereotype: an abstract model used as a classification for other people. A person conceptualizes a stereotype in order to better facilitate judgmentation of appearances involving persons so modeled or classified.

stereotyping: the process of forming judgments about people based on abstract models that a person makes for himself. The model is called a stereotype.

stimulus: from the practical Standpoint, a cause of a sensuous appetite.

stock: an accumulation of economic goods.

stock, capital: see capital stock.

stock, circulating: that part of a person's capital stock he employs for revenue-producing purposes by exchanging it for other economic goods. Examples include wages he pays for the services of laborers, livestock he intends to re-sell, a merchant's inventory of tangible economic goods he offers for sale, etc. Money is an intangible circulating stock.

stock, consumption: that part of a person's stock-of-goods he reserves for purposes of his own immediate consumption.

stock, fixed: that part of a person's tangible capital stock or his intangible fungible skills he immediately employs to yield a revenue. Tangible examples include land or building improvements, machines and instruments of trade or production, and livestock not intended for resale (e.g., milk cows, workhorses, etc.). See also, capital stock.

stock, virtual consumption: stock that is obtained by borrowing and productively employed as capital stock in lieu of converting part of the borrower's consumption stock into capital stock.

stock-of-goods: a person's store of general economic goods as objects usable for satisfying his occasional human wants and needs. A person's stock-of-goods is divided and classified into consumption stocks, fixed capital stocks and circulating stocks.

stock-of-time: (1) that part of a person's intangible wealth-assets that subsists in the use he can make of the time he has for his *Existenz* as a living human being but which can never be exchange in kind or obtained from any other person; (2) that potential tangible good whose amount possessed by an individual is only measurable *ex post facto* by means of that principal quantity of Critical mathematics defined as the calendar duration of his lifetime.

structure: a system of self-regulating transformations such that no new element engendered by their operation breaks the boundaries of the system and that the transformations of the system do not involve

elements outside it; the system may have sub-systems differentiated within the whole of the system and have transformations from one sub-system to another.

structuring: 1) the act of putting into effect the operation of one or more of the self-regulating transformations in a structure; 2) in logical-judicial perspective the identification function in the synthesis in objectivity.

subcontrarity: the Quality of synthesizing a union of two contraries, specifically the synthesis of opposition (*Widerstreit*) regarded as agreement (*Einstimmung*). Subcontrarity can thus be regarded as the idea of a conditional agreement in which the condition is a sufficient ground for the negation of contradiction.

subjective purposiveness: purposiveness grounded in the representation of an affective perception.

subjective truth: Relation in aesthetical perfection as the congruence of a cognition with the laws of sensibility; also called aesthetical truth. Subjective truth refers to congruence of knowledge with the subject's mode of thinking.

subjectively sufficient ground: a sufficient ground according to rules of determination in reflective judgment.

supply: the quantity of an economic good available for sale at a specified price.

supply, labor: the number of people available at a given time who are both able and willing to provide a particular labor service in exchange for a particular wage.

synthesis in continuity: the synthesis of organic unity of reflective judgment and adaptive *psyche*. In terms of the four heads of representation, the synthesis in continuity is represented by the functions of objectivity (Quantity), the aesthetic Idea (Quality), the judicial Idea (Relation), and Meaning (Modality).

system: (1) in Critical epistemology, the unity of various knowledge under one Idea; the object that contains this unity is called 'the system'; (2) from the practical Standpoint of Critical ontology, a set of interdependent relationships constituting an object with stable properties, independently of the possible variations of its elements.

systematic: having the character of a system.

talent: a superior ability in comparison with similar abilities of others.

taste (*Geschmak*): the aesthetical capacity for judgmentation of an object or mode of representation through a subjective satisfaction or dissatisfaction in which there is no objective interest. Taste is a selection of that which is generally engaging according to the laws of sensibility.

Taylorism: an incompetent system of management based on three premises originally advocated by Frederick Taylor: (i) labor processes are to be decoupled from the skills of the laborers; (ii) all possible planning, analysis, and decision-making is to be centralized, performed by specialists, and imposed on the task-performers; and (iii) management should prescribe and control exactly how, when, and how fast tasks must be performed. Taylorism shares many of the

same features found in Plato's *Politeia*. It presumes direct control of laborers by their managers is required to ensure that labor power bought is turned into labor performance. It urges managers to find ways to impose on their workers what they should do, in what way they should do it, within which limits and at what pace work is to be performed, and to evaluate their work performance and apply sanctions. Taylorism destroys the vitality of the organization's leadership dynamic and institutionalizes a caste system of pyramidal rulership in a hierarchy of monarchy/oligarchy governance within which no social contract is possible and the work environment becomes one of moderated state-of-nature relationships. Taylorism is the most commonly encountered institution of management in medium-to-large publicly-traded corporations. Centralization of power, overspecialization of job functions, and a low regard for employees as "human resources" are three of its most visible and detrimental empirical features.

téchné: the art of making design decisions from subjective determinations of reflective judgment, especially those of teleological reflective judgment.

tenant: in a feudal system, one who holds a right to occupy or possess an item of property or position of employment subject to the permission of and rulership by a designated superior at the immediately higher level of the feudal pyramid.

tenet (*Satz*): a practical fundamental principle that contains a general determination of will that has multiple practical rules under it. When a tenet is recognized as a proposition having the logical Quantity of the particular it is called a maxim. When a tenet is recognized as having the logical Quantity of the universal it is a law.

tension: an object referred to by a feeling of *Lust* or *Unlust* subsisting in the motivational dynamic with 2LAR structure {expression of interest, affirmation of reevaluation, enforcement of law, groping for equilibration}.

tension, relationship: *see* relationship tension.

title: the union of all elements (as ownership, possession, and custody) constituting the legal right to control and dispose of property.

Toynbee challenge: a situation or event provoking feelings of *Unlust* in a large enough fraction of the population of a Society such that: (1) a corporate state of non-equilibrium is set up in its corporate person; and (2) individuals and groups within the Society react to the provocation by expressing actions by which the Society undergoes adaptation dynamics that result in either: (1) successful social accommodation negating this particular corporate disturbance; or (2) repeated and unsuccessful attempts at corporate reequilibration that ultimately lead to a breakdown of the Society.

Toynbee civilization: a species of Toynbee society distinguished from a Toynbee primitive society. Toynbee found no permanent and fundamental difference by which a civilization can be distinguished from a primitive society, and hence a Toynbee civilization is an object of convention only.

Toynbee proletariat: (1) in Toynbee's history terminology, any social element or group which is in

some way *in* but not *of* a given Toynbee society at any period in that society's history; (2) in social-natural contexts, any group of former citizens who have morally seceded from their former Community or Society and reverted to outlaw status with respect to those still belonging to their former association.

tranquility: a state of mind that results from being sufficiently satisfied in relationship to one's general state of life and desiring nothing more or different in this relationship.

transacting function: the subcontrarity function of Quality in the institution of a commercial enterprise or Enterprise which relates it creatively and profitably to the socio-economic environment in which it operates. *See also*, commitmentment, marketing, purchasing.

transaction: (1) in psychology, a behavioral event or aspect thereof the essential nature of which is captured by the interactions between the actor, other individuals involved, and the environment; (2) in commerce, the behavioral events or aspects thereof involving two or more persons or corporate persons enacted for the purpose of commerce.

transgression: any deed contrary to duty.

transitive Relation: the form of connection in which the concept of the connection is simultaneously the concept of an internal Relation and an external Relation.

type α compensation: compensation behavior that consists of canceling a disturbance to equilibrium. It is constitutive of a primitive form of classification and underlies the behavioral phenomenon of ignorance.

type β compensation: the compensation behavior that transforms disturbances into variations by forming reciprocal relationships. Type β compensation behavior leads to a primitive form of seriation, i.e. produces an order structure containing at least two contrary partial orders, e.g. $A < B$ and $B > A$. The contrary of a partial order in such a structure is called its reverse partial order.

type γ compensation: compensation behavior consisting of the synthesis of types α and β compensations. Type γ compensation anticipates possible variations and transforms disturbances in reciprocal relationships into mere variations. This permits cancellation of variations and leads to the ability to construct reversible schemes.

unalienable: the condition of being something a person is unwilling to alienate although it is potentially within his capacity to do so.

Un-American: an adjective denoting something that contradicts the social contract of an American Republic.

uncivic: pertaining to conduct or behavior by an individual that is contrary or contradictory to civic action.

uncivic conduct: individual conduct that is hostile to the interests of another person in the Community.

uncivic cooperation: *see* cooperation, uncivic.

uncivic social interaction: a social transaction in which a person transgresses a civic Duty, to the fulfillment of which he is pledged by the terms of a social contract.

uncivil convention: a form of association where no

pretense of having mutual relationship serve the social-natural purpose of a civil convention is made.

unconditioned: 1) having no higher connection in the series *a parte priori* in the manifold of concepts; 2) that which is represented in the manifold of concepts as unconditioned.

understand: 1) to conceive by means of concepts; 2) to synthesize a structure of concepts by means of a process of judgmentation.

understanding (*Verstand*): 1) the capacity for making a cognizant structure of rules by means of representations; 2) the state of empirical knowledge determined by such a structure of rules. Kant provided various specific examples of characteristic marks of the unity of knowledge wrought through this structure, e.g. the unity of apperception in regard to the synthesis of imagination. Understanding in the sense of explanation 1 speaks to the *Dasein* of the phenomenon, whereas understanding in the sense of explanation 2 speaks to the *Existenz* of the phenomenon. Viewed as an object from the theoretical Standpoint, the matter of understanding subsists in the action of making judgments, its form is constituted by the lawful structure of the manifold of concepts as this is determined through acts of judging according to global rules for structuring the system of Nature.

unjust: anything that breaches or contradicts the condition of a social contract.

unjust law: a legislated law in a Society's legal code that is incongruent with the Society's social contract.

Unlust (pronounced 'un-loost'): *Lust per se* in its negative or repulsive character of an adaptation towards abolishing the actual *Existenz* of some condition of desiration that is judged as inexpedient for equilibrium. *see also*, *Lust per se* and *Unlust*.

Unsache-thing: an event; a "happening." The *Unsache*-thing is an object regarded in the empirical reflective perspective as a change-in-Nature. Whereas a *Sache*-thing is regarded as a thing-in-the-world (substantial thing), the *Unsache*-thing is not regarded as "a thing in the world" but rather merely "a natural happening or occurrence." It is an "unsubstantial thing."

unwealth: lack of what is practically needed to attain a state of satisfaction.

utility: having the character of being usable as or for a wealth-asset.

valid: well grounded in transcendental principles.

validation (practical): a determination of appetitive power permitting motoregulatory expression of all or parts of the manifold of Desires. Strictly speaking, validation is not a positive act of practical Reason. The act of Reason would be called invalidation, i.e. the veto of an act of teleological judgment preventing motoregulatory expression. Validation of the motivational dynamic merely implies the absence of a conflict between the motivational dynamic and the requirements of the categorical imperative of pure practical Reason.

validity: satisfying the condition of being valid.

valuable: the ability to value a representation.

valuation: the practical validation of actions as being in

- formal compliance with the condition of the categorical imperative of pure practical Reason.
- value:** the form of an affective perception of a desire presented in an aesthetic Relation of sense of interest and understood from the judicial Standpoint.
- value, economic:** *see* economic value.
- value *per se*:** the unity of the value structure regarded as the substratum upon which all particular values are viewed as limitations.
- value, practical:** the unity of a complete system of transcendental affirmations, negations, and limitations determining the value of an act.
- value-satisfaction:** (1) in the context of an Organized Being (a human being), the experience of a satisfaction resulting from an act of valuation in appetitive power; (2) in the context of a corporate person, what is measured by the degree of global non-equilibrium in the cyclic dynamics of social interactions within the corporate person. This is a measure of social-economic utility Progress that is available to be achieved.
- value structure:** the practical manifold of rules insofar as this structure is viewed in a context with the presentations of reflective judgment. A value structure is a system of self-organizing transformations through adaptation, in relationship to which values constitute conditions for the assertion of rules.
- vendible:** possible to sell.
- vendible good:** an economic good that can be sold.
- vendible wealth-asset:** an economic wealth-asset that can be sold by one person to another.
- venture:** any undertaking involving risk.
- Vermögen:** capacity regarded as the potential power to act. When this capacity is realized by acting it is a *Kraft*.
- versatility:** a measure of the degree to which an individual demonstrates an ability to modify his interpersonal behavior style to better conform to the habitual interpersonal styles of other people.
- virtual consumption stock:** *see* stock, virtual consumption.
- virtue:** the individual's constant disposition (unwavering attention) to carry out his duties [Kant, 27: 492].
- virtue, civic:** virtue in the context of citizenship.
- vocation:** in the judicial Standpoint, vocation is an affective perception that has been associated with some object. Its object: (1) might be associated with meaning implications symbolizing the possibility of happiness; or (2) might be understood in a concept composed with a Quality of subcontrarity in a determinant judgment, by which the object is held-to-be non-satisfactory in affective perception.
- Volks-society:** an Ideal of pure Reason subsisting as an *Unsache*-thing of life-reasoning in the progression from natural society to free society to ideal society.
- wage earner:** a person who exchanges his labor services for wages paid to him by another person (called his employer).
- wage laborer:** a wage earner employed in an industrial conglomerate.
- wages:** any form of economic stock-of-goods received by an individual in exchange for his labor services.
- warrant:** legal permission to carry out some action.
- wealth:** *see* wealth-in-general. Its logically particular function is differentiation of Desires. Its logically universal function is organization of equilibration.
- wealth-asset:** any good for which its use negates unwealth.
- wealth-asset, economic:** a wealth-asset the use of which further perfects a person's tangible power.
- wealth-asset, education:** a wealth-asset the use of which further perfects a person's intellectual power.
- wealth-asset, health:** a wealth-asset the use of which further perfects a person's physical power.
- wealth-asset, political:** a wealth-asset the use of which further perfects a person's persuasive power.
- wealth-asset, vendible:** *see* vendible wealth-asset.
- wealth-in-general:** that which is not unwealth.
- Weberian:** of or pertaining to the socio-economic science of Max Weber.
- Weberian order:** a prescribed maxim, rule, convention, or law of behavior intended to govern social actions.
- Welfare:** the Object said to be in or possess welfare. This Object is typically an abstract mathematical entity, e.g., the Welfare of a community or the Welfare of a people or nation.
- welfare:** the state of being or doing well in life. The condition of being or doing well, however, can only be negatively judged in terms of the diminution and negation of *Unlust* because there is no real notion of a highest state of wellness, that notion being an infinite notion.
- wertrational:** *see* orientation, *wertrational*.
- Wohlgefallen (complacentia):** *see* satisfaction.
- world:** all-that-exists; the universe. The context of the idea of world is one of composition, i.e. the world is regarded as the mathematical entirety of all appearances (under Kant's definition of the term "mathematics"). Thus the idea of world stands as matter in combination with the idea of Nature as form. *See also*, Nature.
- world, mental:** Nature as it pertains to *nous* and *psyche* in the Organized Being model; when used in the narrow sense, Nature as it pertains to *nous*.
- world, physical:** also called 'corporeal world'; Nature as it pertains to *soma* and environment in the Organized Being model.
- writ of mandamus:** a writ issued by a judge in the name of the Sovereign of the Republic or other competent legal authority commanding a public agent to do his duty either by doing or refraining from doing some specific action.
- zweckrational:** *see* orientation, *zweckrational*.