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THE SECESSIONIST PROBLEM IN CATALONIA

**A SYSTEMIC-CERVANTIST
SOLUTION**



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EDITORIAL :

This number 7 of AVANCES SISTÉMICOS (AS) will be devoted to the problem of secessionism caused by a considerable part of the Catalan population, who do not wish to remain politically in Spain, and that at this time would reach almost half, or approximately 48%, according to some of known polls.

But in the face of proposed solutions from various theoretical perspectives (economic, legal, ethical, military and others), almost all of them based exclusively on the emotions and feelings that the problem arouses, it is found that it is a problem mainly poorly posed, and by which AS will give a different treatment, trying to integrate organizational principles of Systems Theory with some of the moral principles in the Quixote.

This approach consists in deducing and making clear the three terms of the following syllogism: A) The high improbability of Catalonia becoming secessioned from Spain is demonstrated; B) given this previous demonstration, coexistence and some degree of conflict are inevitable; and C) there must be a logical solution towards peace, or even to avoid the self-destruction of the system.

It is a conclusion that obliges to look for it in a way that integrates the secessionist requests that are most compatible with the unity of Spain, so that the conflict is as minor and as bearable as possible. And the concrete technique could not be other than the one that is capable of offering the best possible "value system" to both the secessionist minority and the unionist majority. For doing that, a systemic approach will facilitate the theoretical dimensions to be treated, and the novel don Quixote the moral principles to fulfil, in order to reach which the most peaceful coexistence between both groups. The problem is therefore philosophical, and concretely, axiological in nature because it deals with "needs / values", and ends up being also psychological when faced with minds that will be forced to make their positions more flexible. The operational model proposed to perform this task will be called the PRVU-DELFOS, which is the Spanish acronym of "Referential Pattern of Universal Values-Delphy methodology".

And if there were difficulties for minds to adapt to the urgency demanded by the problem, then, the method proposes the periodic application of the model, that will be called the strategy of the "drops of water", that should fall slow and soft, but capable of gradually modifying attitudes favorable to the proposed integration. Just by taking a look at the **seven measures** that appear in the Introduction (below), may be enough to evaluate the effects of this first "drop of water." There seems to be no other solution.

Attached are some letters that are mediating in the resolution of the conflict, including those of illustrious Catalan colleagues such as Daniel Milla and Jordi Casademont that demonstrate the good attitude with which they face the problem itself, such as the about 80 letters received, and among the which is an absolute exception of the colleague who AS covers his name under "XXX", attached only to show the seriousness of the problem. Finally, the important initial criticism carried out by prof. Salvador Gali who remains untranslated to English in honor of the Catalan language. AVANCES SISTÉMICOS expresses his gratitude to all of them.

TOWARDS A SYSTEMIC-CERVANTIST SOLUTION TO THE SECESSIONIST PROBLEM IN CATALONIA

1. INTRODUCTION

After having presented a proposal for a solution to the problem of secessionism in Catalonia to some eighty colleagues (exactly 78) from different Catalan universities, I must give an account of the results in four stages: 1) expressing the solution found in a very concentrated way (Table 1); 2) Explaining the method that have been adopted; 3) A sample of the letters-debate discussed (annex 1); and 4) The operational steps of the model PRVU-DELFOS adopted (annex 2).

According with these four steps, and specifically due to the exchanges of opinions and data produced, a certain consensus seems possible, which is summarized in the following seven points:

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|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1 Pardon or amnesty for imprisoned politicians;1.2 Reform of the Spanish Constitution;1.3 Basque tax quota type possibility;1.4 Catalan / Spanish bilingualism guaranteed;1.5 Consensus on Geography and History in education;1.6 "Right to decide" and "self-determination" according to current or amended Constitution; and finally but in parallel, the1.7 Application of the PRVU-DELFOS systemic method to determine the suitability or not of a hypothetical secession of Catalonia with respect to Spain. |
|---|

Table 1: A possible solution to the conflict

Given the very low probability of the secession in Catalonia and that the problem seems unsolvable (see Premises 1 and 2 below), how has this evolution been possible? The approach to the problem has been to integrate **systemic logic** with certain **moral principles from the novel don Quijote** of Cervantes, which led us to solve the following syllogism:

Premise 1. The secession of Catalonia with respect to Spain is a kind of "metaphysical impossible" due to the 17+1 objective factors against it.(1.)

Premise 2. The coexistence of Catalonia as part of Spain is seriously problematic because the Catalan secessionists, approximately half of its population, first, they demand "n" claims, some constitutional and others not, which are not currently being tackled, and second, they present some 20 lies or falsehoods that are poisoning the coexistence in Catalonia and in Spain

Conclusion 3. Then the only possible solution, not for partial and gradual less lasting, may be to implement those claims that fit within the Spanish Constitution, current or modified.

Once the problem was confirmed (Premises 1 and 2), let's see its origin, since many times, finding the solution to a problem of a social nature requires knowing how it was born, what their sources were and the reasons that originated it. In this way, it is necessary to differentiate and analyze factors as natural as geographical, biological and even anthropological, compared to more artificial and supervening factors such as cultural, socio-economic and political.

2. THE ORIGIN OF THE PROBLEM

A) From 1641 to 2017.

The problem of the independence of Catalonia from Spain is nothing new and hence its attachment to the anthropological and geographical land. For example, and not to go too far back in time, it already appeared in 1641 when for ten years Catalans preferred to integrate in France in search of greater freedom to work his land, although to reintegrate back in Spain in 1652 to find that the France of Bourbon Louis XIII turned out to be even more centralist than the Austria's Spain Felipe IV.

Since that first secessionist attempt, there have been several agreements of separation each time Spain became a Republic, although in general Catalonia did not go from declaring itself to an independent republic but always within the set of Spanish republics, so it did not mean independence total, and on some occasion, even adhering to a hypothetical Iberian Federation with Portugal included. It can be said that the "Spain" system worked acceptably well from this unitary perspective for more than five centuries, although subject to the logical political swings and economic crises of each moment, and only until a very recent date, in 2005, is when it is appreciated an important qualitative change ..

Indeed, in February 2005 it is discovered that the "Convergencia y Unio" the political party in power of the Catalan Generalitat, received illegal commissions of 3% for each public contract granted, and that is when the president of the Generalitat Pujol, president of the time of this party, starts in 2006, in a more or less overlapping way, the peremptory need for a new Statute of Autonomy aimed at achieving as soon as possible the independence of Catalonia and with the foreseeable purpose of corruption being in any case within the Catalan political sphere. Therefore, a new Statute is elaborated, "on ethnic and historicist bases that did not exist," according to Alvarez Junco (25a) who, when crashing against certain articles of the Spanish Magna Carta, is rejected by the Constitutional Court in 2010, juridical decision that enrages to the responsible political leaders, and of course, to the mass of the Catalan population duly "informed" of the "contempt committed by Madrid". As if that were not enough, in 2014 the hidden fortune of President Pujol is discovered in tax havens, which causes that president to panic and recommend then President A. Mas, also of "Convergencia y Unio" not to lose political power at all costs , at the same time that both set off a notable popular nationalist predisposition (see the "eighteen falsehoods" verifiable in nota 2), making the Catalan population see the unequal and unfair treatment that Madrid gives them in terms of financing, infrastructure and other services , while for the sake of the initiated secessionist strategy, they assign considerable expenses to identity propaganda, create embassies abroad, subsidize independence organizations, strengthen TV3, etc., and initiate the chain of illegal nonsense that followed as the holding of the referendum of November 9 in 2014. And already on the slope of the total confrontation with the State, "sprintan Madly" and carry out the Disconnection Law with Spain in September 2017; the illegal referendum of October 1, 2017 and finally a few days later (October 27) the famous Unilateral Declaration of Independence (DUI), which culminates with the escaped or imprisoned perpetrators. So, then: February 2005; July 2006; July 2010; July 2014, September 2017; October 1, 2017 and October 27, 2017, become the key dates to understand the causes, little explained, of the recent "resurgence" of Catalan secessionism in Spain. It does not seem, then, very risky to suspect that the secessionist Catalan problem is more a problem of elites than of the people, as has also happened throughout history. Although later, the "feed back" of the Catalan secessionist people exceeds their expectations. But recognizing this succession of events is essential so that the corrupt elites interested, fail to carry on the backs of the people, innocent for "malicious", the legal and criminal blunders that have been committed since the illegal referendum of November 9, 2014.

And to complement the elitist origin of the problem, three fundamentally economic reasons would be found: first it arises from the differential of wealth according to the hypothesis verified in many parts of the world (Padania, etc.); second, because it is relaunched by the economic issue of 3%; and third, because it is definitely triggered by the economic issue of Pujol's secret money. Therefore, as the roots of modern secessionist problem in Catalonia, its origin, both economic and elitist, would be confirmed, which inevitably spreads and permeates all Catalan politics as Durán Lleida testified (28). And in this line, if something characterizes the chain of illegalities committed, facilitated, it must be said, by the indolence of the central State, it is the lack of respect for the most elementary democratic norms by Catalan secessionist elites. It would effectively be a "real chain" of ideas that would immobilize the minds of nationalists in good faith towards an obsessive fixation by secession without the option to contemplate other less traumatic possibilities. The socio-political ends up being above the initially economic, but it should also gradually become clear to the people of the street and to the conscious progressive politicians, that the problem was at its origin and remains, of corrupt and ambitious elites. General and popular recognition that should and can be an obligatory first step towards solving the problem

B) The claims since 2017

Already launched the pro-secessionist issue and with its main leaders fled abroad or in jail, victimhood is accentuated as never before, and the general slogan is: mobilizations in the street at all costs (democratic "tsunami") because, seen how things have been, the principle of "the worse the better" would have been assumed by these leaders. And what is asked incessantly in parallel? . According to the numerous letters received from the university colleagues consulted, the majority ask, in addition with great moral conviction, the radical secession of Spain, or at least, significant higher levels of autonomy. They do not ask for the improvement of the many things that are necessary in Catalonia (housing, health, pensions, infrastructure ...) but their "secession" from Spain, because they are already deeply convinced that without secession there is no solution. However, and from a purely intellectual perspective, why not consider other options? In any case, any idea of progress would arise from this concern.

3. SOME ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS

3.1 THREE TYPES OF RESPONSE POSSIBLE FROM THE CENTRAL STATE

A) The hard line: Represented by the parties PP (Partido Popular), Cs (Ciudadanos) and VOX (extreme political right) and some other minority that belong also to the conservative political ideology. For this line, the only correct action of the central government is to force strict compliance with the Law or, otherwise, apply art. 155 of the Constitution that suppresses the Catalan Autonomy. This line has already shown an immediate effect: the increase in independence as evidenced since the new Statute was rejected in 2010 by raising the percentage of independence from 20% to 48% (Rajoy and Popular Party era). Hard line that could increase this percentage to 51%, which would allow the secessionist movement to seize the concept of a "total Catalonia", speaking on its behalf and marginalizing, already officially, the other half of the Catalan population. The system would then drift towards a self-destructive and entropic phase where the elements representing the Legality (L) would oppose the elements causing the Illegality (I), then manifesting itself in a legal clash with negative consequences for all, but more for the most part weak (Catalonia), as has been happening both in its material and moral sense. Be that as it may, it is such a low policy of "waist", flexibility or common sense, that it would not be well seen by the modern European states of the 21st century.

B) The soft line: It consists of not doing much, not delving into the root causes of the problem and continuing along the line of indolence of recent years; consider that the independence of Catalonia is practically that kind of "metaphysical impossible" and therefore should not be treated

as a real problem, since it will end up rotting out of people's permanent frustration, or die by itself when faced with the accumulation of objective factors that supposedly make it impossible, and because it will be enough to manage it with strict compliance with the regulations in force at all times. But such a poor policy in intellectual and human resources would only harm the population and curb Spanish progress

C) The systemic line:

(See our proposal entitled: "The Conflict of Secessionism in Catalonia, is it possible to find a systemic solution to the light of the Quixotte?")

From these considerations and with the epistemological honesty indicated by the flag a possible strategy is initiated to try to solve, or at least dampen, the so-called secessionist problem in Catalonia - which is basically Spanish -, which, although it may surprise, it is carried out under the subtle influence of the Quixote book. In fact, the novel by Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha, throws us, as in so many other aspects, interesting flashes of light, and also about the future of the problem at hand. It can be seen in table 2.

LITERARY PASSAGE	SYSTEMIC-ETHICAL CONSEQUENCES
1.High praise for Barcelona (Don Quijote de la Mancha, II,72)	Corresponding and expected positive response from secessionism towards a better integration of Catalonia in Spain
2. <i>"My intentions always straighten them to good ends, which are to do good for all and evil to none"</i> (Don Quijote de la Mancha,II,31)	A "good to all" that in the occasion of secession must be operationally defined, for example, through the humanist RPUV and its objective and subjective statistical indicators
3. <i>"To get a truth in clean need are many tests and failures"</i> (Don Quijote de la Mancha, II,26)	DELFO method based on the systematic iteration of approximations, corrections and checks carried out by the corresponding expert groups.
4. <i>"The truth thins and does not bankrupt, and always goes on the lie like oil on water"</i> (Don Quijote de la Mancha II,10)	What implies the moral obligation to accept the "truth" out of the RPUV-DELFO method.

Table 2: Some moral principles in the Quixotte

Therefore, it consists, first, in reviewing all the variables at stake taking into account the principles from the Quixotte, and second, in dialogue to know the causes of the independence renaissance, while making secessionists see the impossibility, effectively almost metaphysical, of Catalan secession in the 21st century.

But it is possible in parallel, to increase the most urgent and problematic levels of autonomy of the moment in function and in accordance with the rest of the elements that interact in the system (the remaining 16 Autonomies). And as soon as the present legal shock is overcome, it will be time for the rest of the system variables (see below the 9 universal "Need/Values" of the PRVU) to be developed without the obstacles derived from the Legality / Illegality fight. And then, a systemic conception will necessarily have to face the matrix (9 x 17) that crosses the interests of the 17 AUTONOMIES with the 9 NEEDS-VALUES of the PRVU. Why this matrix? Because all the Autonomies have to contemplate in a single frame all the Needs felt. This systemic principle of "totality", both **epistemological** (record of all significant variables at play), **moral** (solidarity between the Autonomies), and **operational** (to what extent the actions of one of them affects the

others), is absolutely mandatory in any smart management. Because, systemically, and down to the individual level, each person can only meet their needs if they are previously met by the community. Does this principle mean some kind of contempt of the person in favor of the community? In no way does it mean, but it is the only way to maximize the benefit of all the people who compose it, exactly the same as when a car arrives earlier at its destination if it respects the common traffic rules. Only in the case at hand, it will be necessary to develop methods that lead to the best possible optimization of the resources available for the benefit of all Autonomies. It is a technical problem of a certain magnitude due to the enormous quantity and indefiniteness of the variables at stake, but the State and the same set of Autonomies, duly self-organized, should not ignore this absolutely angular matrix to any modern state, as well as the series of estimates, calculations and assignments that would lead to modern consensus management. It would be a socio-axiological conception of the politically difficult to overcome.

3.2 WHAT SOLUTION PROPOSE THIS SYSTEMIC CONCEPTION?

Recall that a system is a set of interrelated elements where any modification of some modifies the set; and that a social system is a system (S) of people or individuals (i1, i2,... ..in), whose individual satisfactions are best integrated with the needs of other individuals. Nor is it necessary to repeat that the individual optimizes his benefits if, and only if, the benefits of the community are optimized before, or at least of his large qualified majorities. Thus, within a systemic concept of management, designed to maximize the satisfaction or benefit obtained by each person, there is therefore no privileged bilateral relationship between any individual "i" with the "S" system on the sidelines of the interests of others. In the case of the Catalan conflict at hand, it does not seem desirable that relationship of "bilateralism" that the Generalitat constantly demands (speaking to the State of you in equal conditions) for three main reasons: a) it would be anti-productive for the global system "S" since Catalonia, by reducing its scope and therefore its potential, would cause an irreparable loss for the group and for itself; b) marginalize the rest of the autonomies, neglecting their needs; and c) bilateralism that, not being well perceived by the rest of the autonomies, would cause a latent tension or conflict that would add damage to the efficiency of the global system. And since it was demonstrated that secession is not viable, carrying out a NON-SYSTEMIC management would be irrational.

Therefore, any systemic solution consists in maximizing how much of the interests at stake (Y) can be maximized and trying to optimize the relations between the outputs (Y) and the Inputs (X) in the fundamental systemic formula $T = Y / X$, prior to adopting a theoretical model such as the PRVU (which includes the nine values *Health, Material Wealth, Security, Knowledge, Freedom, Distributive Justice, Nature Conservation, Quality of Activities and Moral Prestige*) to operationalize and measure its dimensions and its empirical indicators, objective and subjective.

What in the Spanish case would involve at least three stages: a) Give voice to all political forces to expose their needs; b) Meetings all political forces (in this case the 17 Autonomies presided over by the President of the Government), to designate the common agreement of the objectives to be fulfilled; and c) Treat its achievement by optimizing its results in relation to the means used, which is equivalent to calculating or estimating the global ratio $T = Y / X$, for each of the approved ones. What concrete measures would a systematic action recommend for the current problem?

3.3 THE PRVU-MODEL

There would be no other way, then, to show the Spanish population (secessionists and unionists) the changes (progress or regression) that would occur in the hypothetical case that the secession took place, if it is not accounting for the successive changes in each one of the nine values of the PRVU (see table 3) for all individuals, that is, as a whole ("value system") and for the exclusive cause of secession. It was already clear that the positions must be defended with verifiable facts, and not only with feelings or emotions that, from so intimate, are sometimes even

incommunicable, or so intense that they are dangerous and violent. Table 3 (although in Spanish), shows the nine following Universal "Needs-Values" (15), that would serve as the initial reference framework for measuring the notion of PROGRESS.

NECESIDADES/VALORES UNIVERSALES	
NECESIDAD UNIVERSAL...	VALOR PERSEGUIDO
De buena forma física y mental	SALUD (S)
De suficiencia de bienes materiales	RIQUEZA MATERIAL (RM)
De seguridad ante contingencias	SEGURIDAD (Se)
De saber	CONOCIMIENTO (CO)
De ser libre (expresión y movimientos)	LIBERTAD (L)
De percibir igualdad de trato	JUSTICIA DISTRIBUTIVA (JD)
De vida adaptada a la naturaleza	CONSERVACIÓN DE LA NATURALEZA (CN)
De autodesarrollo personal	CALIDAD DE LAS ACTIVIDADES (CA)
De amor y estima hacia y por los demás	PRESTIGIO MORAL (PM)

Table 3: Universal Values Reference Pattern. Model Maslow-Parra Luna

If each of the levels reached in the nine values of table 2 is expressed as "y1, y2,... ..y9", then its sum (or average) in the common range 0-100, will be equal to "Y" (capital letter) which will be used later to evaluate the possible effects of secession. (16) On the basis, then, to this table, it should be demonstrated, in the most consensual way possible, if the relative levels 0-100 in each of the values, rise or fall on said scale once the secession is SIMULATED, from one side to Catalonia, and from the other to the rest of Spain. In this "Simulation-Separation" agreed upon would be the key to the "goodness / badness" or "benefit / harm" of secession. Empirical difficulties to carry out this demonstration? All. Due to lack of data, to their quality, to the technical difficulties and the enormous efforts to be made in media, times and people. But it would be the only rational way.

3.4 THE DELPHY METHOD

Therefore, somehow we must discern, advance and provide with some certainty, the degree of PROGRESS / REGRESSION that the secession would bring to the 47 million inhabitants in Spain. Arduous task without a doubt, but absolutely necessary if a minimally serious secession is pursued for the benefit of the population. Hence, it is proposed to use the well-known DELFOS method already cited based on intuitive estimates, by representative technicians, repeated "n" times and aimed at achieving a "valid intersubjective agreement", as will be seen later.

It follows, therefore, a first evaluative attempt (beginning to describe in a summary way the concepts to be considered) with no more pretensions than to show its operational difficulties,

although perfectly overcome if one wishes to know the "truth" hidden under both secessionist and unionist claims .

It follows, therefore, a first evaluative attempt (beginning to describe in a summary way the concepts to be considered) with no more pretensions than to show its operational difficulties, although perfectly overcome if one wishes to know the "truth" hidden under both secessionist and unionist claims . Trying, then, to apply Table 2, see what positive or negative changes the secession could produce as estimated by the experts consulted:

HEALTH

Value Definition: "State of physical, mental and social well-being of the person" (World Health Organization). This value would include three theoretical dimensions: Duration of life (life expectancy, infant mortality, etc.); Quality of life (Inverse of Workdays lost due to illness or accident, consumption of medications, etc.); and Health Security (waiting days in hospitals and outpatients, preventive medicine, etc.). The first question is: Would it improve the health and health status of Catalans and Spaniards after the secession? On what grounds could secessionists demonstrate this progress? What changes in Catalan health policy would improve as well as in the rest of Spain? Then we would have to anticipate changes in the aforementioned objective indicators, but also the opinion of the people about the general health functioning. In sum, they should at least INTUIT, in the first instance, the possible changes in health and health levels for the entire Spanish population, because of secession alone. This would be a first "intuition" reviewed "n" times later from the "intuitions" presented by the other experts in the DELFOS panel; and procedure to repeat for each of the remaining eight values.

MATERIAL WEALTH:

Value definition: "Set of material goods and other attachments (standard of living) that correspond to a social group". Diverse are the dimensions that can define this value, but it may be sufficient for our purposes, to try to see the evolution of the "per capita income" in Catalonia and in the rest of Spain during the next five years. And above all, what about this value that comes to condition the behavior of almost everyone else for the economic costs that most reforms usually involve? And how to overcome the disengagement of the European Union for the purposes of financial aid, foreign trade, movement of people and goods, etc., not to mention the departure of hundreds or thousands of companies opposed to secession precisely because of European decoupling? . And if the Spanish language were marginalized in all Catalan areas, would it not have any negative influence on its business with Latin America? .. It is essential therefore to know Borrell and Llorach's contribution "The accounts and stories of independence" (6), and on the other, the works of the Minister of Economy Andreu Mas Collé (17) and others ... It would be desirable if these changes had no negative influence, but it should be seen carefully apart from integrating people's opinion on improvement or worsening standard of living In principle, there would be no choice but to try to summarize intuitively how the Catalan and Spanish economies would evolve at least during the first five years after the secession through expert opinion.

SECURITY

Value: Definition: "Set of measures and means that allow citizens to live a confident existence." The theoretical dimensions that make up this value are usually: citizen, legal, economic, military and technological. A first type of security that may weaken in Catalonia on the occasion of the secession is the financial one due to its initial marginalization of the European institutions, but in any case it would be necessary to anticipate how the Catalan and Spanish state and private pension funds would evolve, their public debts, annual public deficits, etc., where it appears that

Catalonia already has significant structural problems. And adding to Catalonia its military response capacity, political response capacity, and other risks. Risks among which the technological one stands out because the risks derived from the enormous biological, chemical, nuclear, spatial, computer developments, etc. they are so high that only large countries (USA, China, Japan, Russia, India, or groups of them such as the European Union) could, after realizing the dangers, try to impose a return to sanity that it would be nothing more than balancing, as we will see later, the "axiological profile" or "value system" in which we would like to live. And if it is true that "the union is strength" it does not seem that the secession Spain-Catalonia improved future security in either of the two new states, let alone, of course, in Catalonia for its smaller dimension.

KNOWLEDGE

Value: Definition: "Set of knowledge and educational means available in a community." The theoretical dimensions first contemplated would be Education (general levels achieved) and Research (in principle percentage of GDP devoted to it). But the questions to consider would be: Would this value be improved by secession? Difficult to foresee, although perhaps it would worsen education in Catalonia by systematically falsifying certain objective data such as: "Historical Kingdom of Catalonia", "former border with Spain to the south", "illegality of the 1978 Constitution", "Spain robbed us", etc. And also, wouldn't Catalonia be limited by the economic difficulties foreseen in the Material Wealth value? . Although later, the GDP devoted to education, to R + D + i, the international prestige of primary and secondary education; the international prestige of universities, and how not? not knowing how to write well in Spanish or the opinion of the people about the official use of it in relation to Catalan. And it would not be enough to contemplate also the influence of the demographic dimension on knowledge. For example, why is China reaching the top of scientific research and not reaching it, e.g. Andorra, to mention two extreme dimensions? And it is that the expensive modern programs of scientific and technological research demand adequate economic potentials. It does not seem that assuming this "narrow provincialism" in the face of broad Catalan autonomy within Spain, reported advantages to Catalonia or the rest of Spain. And from what you see, even less to an independent Catalonia.

FREEDOM

Value. Definition: "Freedom is being able to do what each person wants." Its theoretical dimensions can be: economic, political, religious and legal. Undoubtedly a value that would increase its level both in Catalonia and in Spain due to the disconnection between the two and the corresponding assumption of lower responsibilities. Then, the impact on international indices on these and other freedoms should also be anticipated. In this value both new states would surely win. Not to mention the progress in terms of rights that the republic implies (where anyone can be president) over any hereditary monarchy

DISTRIBUTION JUSTICE

Value definition: "Degree in which the set of goods and services available in a community is equally distributed." In this value, two dimensions can be contemplated in principle: the "Economic" and the "Equal Opportunities". The first one can be measured approximately by an index such as that of GINI, while the second one, much more complex and general, would have to register very explanatory empirical indicators such as, according to the gender variable, the number of women presiding over the administration councils of big companies, nobel awards, generate them from the army or bishops and archbishops. Repeatable count attending to other variables such as the social one asking how

many "children of manual workers" (or most disadvantaged class) come to occupy the mentioned positions. It does not appear that this value was significantly changed in either of the two new territories, but somehow we should try to evaluate it

CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Value definition: "Degree in which the physical structure that surrounds us is preserved in its most original state" In principle four dimensions could be contemplated: "Landscape" (modification or destruction of nature by works of public interest, sports or others such as caused fires); Environmental (general level of contamination in air, water, noise, etc.), Food (derived from excessive consumption of water for meat production) and Zoological (fauna in danger of extinction). Subject of enormous complexity but that somehow you have to intuit your future due exclusively to the effects of secession. The basic question would be: Would there be any additional benefits for Catalonia and Spain once separated? In principle it would seem quite the opposite because the territorial proximity would require permanent collaboration between border states that secession would hardly facilitate when it would not be difficult, so it seems highly likely that secession would represent a general damage. And more for Catalonia for the differential of mutual aid to be smaller.

QUALITY OF THE ACTIVITIES.

Value definition: "It is the set of physical, social and moral activities carried out by a population in pursuit of their maximum individual human development. This value is inspired by the self-development and integral capacity of the human person, and takes its roots from the first Marx and Christian personalism of Mounier. And in relation to secession, one might ask to begin: Is there no greater personal commitment to the inhabitants of your country when it is large, than when it is small? The "social dimension" of individuals ranges from the "social dwarfism" of the Anacoreta, to whoever is considered a citizen of the world. Both secessionists and unionists can be considered "citizens of the world," but unionists add the closest and operational commitment of the 47 million Spaniards, while secessionists lose this potential. Quite simply, its social "dimension" inevitably dwarfed with the DUI. And also, would it not require greater concern and management capacity to belong to a large country because of its greater complexity and "power" compared to a smaller one? Assuming these two hypotheses as true, in both separate territories their citizens would lose out in "social dimension" and in "management capacity" and therefore in "quality of their activities". The unionists would thus lose 7 million Catalan inhabitants, but the secessionists would lose $47-7 = 40$ million Spaniards.

MORAL PRESTIGE

Value definition: "It is the degree of human solidarity practiced with respect to all the inhabitants of the Earth." This value integrates in principle three dimensions: that of power, that of love, and that of having: The first consists in the ability to get others to do your will using only ethical or at least legal means; the second is to love your neighbor as yourself unconditionally, and the third to have notable material, technical or artistic assets. From an integrated consideration, secession would be negative for both Catalonia and Spain, because: first and to a greater extent to Catalonia for not respecting the laws in their desire for power and influence; b) to both, for a lower assumption of responsibilities, of common concerns, of giving and receiving, and of solidarity with the needs of others, thus supposing for the inhabitants of Catalonia and the rest of Spain a decrease in their "moral" statures "As will be seen in point 9. a) below. And c) from a cultural perspective, and to give

some domestic examples, it would be necessary to consider the losses of "nationalist property" that the work of Gaudí, the technological prestige of Catalonia or the success of its athletes would mean for the new and diminished Spain technicians, not to mention the painters Miró, Dalí or Tapies; and for the secessioned Catalonia, the losses would be: a pro-universal language such as Spanish, the Prado Museum or the series of 8 Nobel prizes won by Spain from Echegaray to Vargas Llosa, not to mention the discovery of America or the first round to the world of Magallanes-El Cano, the painters Velazquez, Goya and Murillo, as well as the majority of the 47 cultural assets "World Heritage" (UNESCO), the vast majority of them in non-Catalan Spain. In this "value", then, all losers, and the smallest one who loses the most (16 a).

In relation to the specific negative effects that would occur in this value, both for the loss of demographic weight in the world, and for the inevitable "socioethical reduction" of the person (see note 5), and in particular due to the fact that historical catalanists such as Verdaguer, Maragall, Prat de la Riba, Cambó, Pi and Margall and Francisco Macia, among others, advocated an Iberian Federation formed by Spain and Portugal. Wouldn't it be interesting to retake this idea already quite thought from the 18th century precisely to counter it to Catalan secessionism? Because to have 60 million inhabitants in the European Union, increase the influence on America and broaden the "political-social commitment" of each new Iberian person, precisely against the so-called "social jibarization" proposed by Catalan secessionism, would be Something not to despise. This has also been considered by writers such as Unamuno, Pessoa and Saramago and, of course, current systemic positions as close to those of the author as that of Perez Ríos (note 16b en nota 2 below)

The basic question to be answered by each expert would be:

COULD YOU INTRODUCE WHAT PERCENTAGE OF IMPROVEMENT (+) OR IMPOVERSHIMENT(-), WOULD SUPPORT THE SECESSION, FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, BOTH FOR AN INDEPENDENT CATALONIA AND FOR THE REST OF SPAIN, AND IN EACH OF THE NEW VALUES OF THE PRVU?

To demonstrate the operational simplicity of the method (although not the reflexivity it requires), the following table shows an example of intuitively estimated percentages of possible changes after secession and during a first five-year period. But only if the following is clear: No manipulation is intended in any way, whether they are taken azarously, or as a personal non-valid contribution of the author, in which case it is recommended to estimate percentages totally against those listed here. The reader can still record the 18 percentages to his liking, even if he knows what the result of his own reflection would be too subjective and little founded.

And, if the formalization that follows is not considered extravagant, inappropriate or pretentious, and since it was concluded that "Y" represented the globality of the 9 values, according to the expression: $(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_9) / 9 = Y(a)$ (average of averages), that has to be also divided by its internal variances (v) taking into account the levels riched by the 9 values, so that the real balanced $Y=Y(s)/v$. Then, the percentage changes (C) in this global "Y" (CY), both for Catalonia (CYC) and for the rest of Spain (CYE), whether positive or negative, would demonstrate whether it is appropriate or not secession from the point of view of humanism that we have been defending that it is none other than the interests of the populations concerned.

Consequently, the final decision on secession could be formalized by means of the following two expressions based on the averages of the percentage changes reached in the 9 values (CY) of the PRVU for Catalonia and for the rest of Spain:

If $\Sigma CYC / 9 \geq 1$ and if $\Sigma CYE / 9 \geq 1$

then the secession would be advisable, or at least contemplated, depending on the degrees of intensity required in the changes, or in other words, how large on "0" that " ≥ 1 " should be for both averages, which can be agreed previously asking the same participating experts and through the same Delphi technique.

It's that simple, and logically also complex, due to the care that must be put into each of the evaluations estimated by the experts and the series of interactions between them during the process, as well as the iterations or repetitions of the processes until arriving to the final "intersubjective agreement". And here again it is convenient to rely on Cervantes when he writes: *"... not in articles of faith, but they should be brought examples, palpable, easy, intelligible, demonstrative, indubitable, with mathematical demonstrations that cannot be denied,"* (Don Quijote de la Mancha, I, 33), or when later (II, 34) records the conversation between Sancho and the Duchess: *"-Mrs, where there is music there can be no bad thing. - Nor where there are lights and clarity."*

In summary: Is it not about "dejudicializing" the problem by attracting it towards dialogue and common sense? Well, this is what is intended: reflection, dialogue and common sense in estimating the expected **percentages of change**.

3.5 SUGGESTED FINAL SOLUTION: A DESIRABLE SHORT-TERM POLITICAL ACTION

After a first look at the Spanish matrix of AUTONOMIES / NEEDS and the global state of the matter, it can be contemplated urgent decisions that, to summarize, form a program similar to the following divided into two dimensions:

First dimension: In direct search of the maximum possible satisfaction of the current secessionist claims that are compatible with the Constitution, current or amended, the following measures could be implemented, among others:

INDULTO OF THE DUI RESPONSIBLE: Pardon that could only be possible if: a) they recognize the crimes committed; b) promise to strictly comply with the established laws in the future; and c) expressly and formally request it. Request that should be group or extensive to all escaped or imprisoned members, in order to avoid that by pride or small personal political profitability, assume the "keep it and not amend it". On the other hand it may be that this political pardon is not considered fair in relation to the other common prisoners, but for the best interest of the coexistence system, it would be convenient and even necessary to occur as soon as possible, or at least to announce or anticipate this possibility. The problem, however, lies in knowing if the convicts would accept to recognize their crimes, for which they would have to assume a new "savoir faire" different from the one they have practiced so far, which consists in not repeating any type of break with the current laws. Basically, it is only a matter of showing a greater democratic commitment, since without law there is no democracy possible.

* **REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION:** There would be at least three axial points to consider:

a) reform the electoral law by adopting the second round as in France, ending once with the political instability crises that may cause government changes due to the increasing fragmentation of the political parties; b) to reform **the Judicial Power Law** in such a way that it is gained in objectivity and lost in ideology or partisanship (Wouldn't it be a viable election by lot from a collective where, for example, all the law professors of Spain are, as well as a representation of other bodies such as those of Magistrates, State Attorneys, etc.); and c) adopt for Spain the form of **Federalism** as symmetrical as possible, compatible with art. 2 of current Constitution, which in reality would only change the name of "State of the Autonomies" to that of

"Federated State", and ending once with the inconsistencies and contradictions involved concepts such as "nation of nations" and other denominations of similar lexical contradiction or significant ambiguity. Three angular reforms, then, that in principle would support the majority of Spaniards, and of course the PSOE and other more nationalist lefts, as well as part of the centrists and liberals, so it is thought that they would move forward as long as they were safe the unity of Spain. Perhaps a part of the Irredent Secessionists (SI) would not assume it, but they would surely remain in a clear minority.

* TAX CUPO TYPE TAXATION: This is perhaps the most fundamental and major technical issue. It would be about discussing and weighing the advantages and disadvantages, possibilities and difficulties, duties and obligations, efforts and privileges, etc., which involve tax systems such as the Basque quota or approximate, for all autonomies. Would they all accept it? Would they all have the necessary administrative structure? And how would the redistribution of goods, services and infrastructure be so that it would be fair and equal for all the national territory? This type of coexistence, of equal treatment, of "coffee for all" does not seem to excite a large part of the independentists and may be rejected outright by the Puigdemont-type SIs, but they could remain very minorities nationwide. * BILINGUAL LANGUAGE: Attention to the guarantees that it entails and its way of controlling them without falling into any police state. But it should be achieved with appropriate and acceptable measures by all. * GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY. Attention also to this common text that must be agreed by all autonomies and also subject to appropriate controls. I do not think it is to the liking of the SI but they would be in the minority.

RIGHT TO DECIDE AND SELF-DETERMINATION: We all know (perhaps less the SI) that these concepts are either spurious or unfeasible in virtually all modern constitutions. But the art of politics consists in accepting even these terms to adapt them to matters and matters where their applications are possible because they do not violate the Constitution, which could satisfy a large part of the secessionist population of Catalonia. Two assumptions would be to contemplate:

a) Without modifying the Constitution:

Assuming this perspective, and by presenting it in a concentrated way, it would only be a question of maximizing the expression A / C where "A" = Autonomy and "C" is the Constitution, this being an invariable constant as long as it is not modified. And as it tries to maximize the expression, it can only be done based on increasing the desired degrees of autonomy, but always leaving constant (respecting) the current Constitution.

b) Modifying the Constitution:

In this case, both rights would be of application without a doubt slower, but perfectly possible, giving rise to celebrating the much requested references.

Second Dimension: It would go in search of the notion of PROGRESS, in parallel to the first dimension, which consists in applying the PRVU-DELFO project, in turn involving two objectives:

a) Rethink whether, despite the aforementioned need for systemic integration, that it is more than confirming that collaboration is preferable to isolation, and that the famous vignette of the two donkeys at odds with the heaps of hay represents a crushing criticism of individualism, could it not be convenient to secede Catalonia from Spain? Could we not intervene other variables, do not take into account until now, that demonstrates that the division of a system into two or more new systems, is more productive than retaining its initial unit? Why do we have to close to that possibility, however heterodox it may seem? What if a specifically positive result came out of a good PRVU-DELFO method applied to Catalonia / Spain? And if after the previous five years, this prediction is confirmed and both Catalonia and the rest of Spain would have improved significantly more than together, compared with data from an immediately previous period? Wouldn't it have

been a mistake to stop raising the possibility of secession? So, of course, the idea of progress forces us to put the lights on. And

b) Therefore, regardless of the result of the PRVU-DELFOS consultation, whether or not it is carried out, what this modest proposal expects is to remind political leaders that they cannot permanently contemplate the state of the matrix 9×17 in today's Spain in order to see what happens in its $9 \times 17 = 153$ boxes, what is requested in them, by whom, how and with what intensity, and for once well known these data, then go on to evaluate the costs of satisfaction of each box compatible with the satisfaction costs in the others. This is what should be done more or less well, but explicitly start from the nine great values and their respective empirical, objective (statistical production) and subjective indicators (surveys), and above all, monitor the essential global axiological balance and for autonomy, it is very feared that they are not realized, and if they are not realized, nobody knows very well where we are going. And if so, it should be remembered Seneca when he says: "*there is no favorable wind for those who do not know where it is going*", blurring of the arrival goal that would aggravate the quality of management. Sad conclusion reached in the evaluation of politicians as "technicians" or professionals of the thing.

These seven measures could achieve for the 47 million inhabitants several objectives of a single stroke:

A) IMPROVE THE "VALUES SYSTEM" BOTH FOR CATALONIA AND THE REST OF SPAIN WHEN ADOPTING THE PRVU, BETWEEN THEM GRANTING THE IMPORTANT INDUL TO THE PROCESSED PENATES.

B) ATTEND PERENTORIES ECOLOGICAL NEEDS APPLYING THE FORMULA $T = Y / X$ AS A STANDARD OF ALL RATIONALLY ORGANIZED GOVERNMENT, THAT IS, MINIMIZING MATERIAL AND OTHER RESOURCES (X) USED.

C) OVERCOME GERMANY IN "POLITICAL DECENTRALIZATION, OCCUPYING SPAIN THEN THE FIRST PLACE OF THE WORLD, MAKING EVEN UNNECESSARY ANY DISCUSSION ABOUT FEDERALISM OR UNIONISM.

D) GET THE FAMOUS "CONLLEVANCIA" ORTEGUIANA ALMOST DEFINITELY OVERCOMING THE CURRENT ETERNAL CLIMATE CONFLICT IN CATALONIA.

E) MAINTAIN AND REINFORCE THE UNIT OF SPAIN

Milkmaid's Tale?

It would suffice to verify empirically that: comply with Justice; better integrate with the needs of other autonomies; request from a renewed autonomous community a better management from Madrid; and finally accept the Constitution seamlessly even in its way of changing it; It would make us all more effective and happy. And it doesn't seem that the effort required is in any way unrealizable. And if it were, they will come to your aid, in the form of simple common sense, some "drops of water" more, however weak and soft they fall.

Call for collaborations:

Anyone interested in contributing to the solution of the problem of secessionism in Catalonia, can send their critical-constructive contribution on the proposed model (or formulate an alternative one) before January 31, 2020 to: parraluna3495@yahoo.es

Obituary

Enrique Herrscher

A letter from Pierre Bricage:

Dear Academicians,
today I receive a message from Gloria (the wife of Charles François). The Rector of the ITBA, Prof. J.L.Roces, had to inform her about the death of Enrique Herrscher on December 30, 2019. It was ten days after his last birthday (90) on December 20. The argentine and latin american systemic community is very moved by this recent disappearance of a great argentine contributor to the study, activities and dissemination of systemic concepts and ideas, and an appreciated friend of many of us. Pierre Bricage

My deepest condolences to the group of Argentine Systems as well as to all of Argentina, given the professional value so long demonstrated by Enrique.

Francisco Parra Luna

Congresses:

* II Congreso Iberoamericano de Ingeniería de Sistemas, CIIS 2020, AEIS, 25 Marzo de 2020. Madrid. <https://easychair.org/conferences/?conf=ciis2020>

* The Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, China, is organizing the International Conference on Big Data Application & Economic Management (BDEM2020, China) that will be held during March 27-28, 2020, Guiyang, China. For more information: icbdem@iaast.cn; Website: <http://bdaem.iaast.cn>

* Nanotech 2020 in Washington DC, Nanotech Conference and Expo, June 29-July 1, 2020. Join over 35 technical symposium, 2500 S&T speakers en \$3,5 B in federal funding.
(connect@techconnect.org)

* WOSC2020, 18th WOSC Congress, 16-18 September 2020, Moscow. Rusia,
<https://www.WOSC2020.org/>

Other congresses:

* INOSE IW 2020. TORRANCE, CA, USA
Jan 25, 2020-Jan 28 2020-01-04
<https://www.incose.org/iw2020>
Northeast Modern Language Association . Annual Convention
Decentering the Antropocene: Spanish Ecorrtical Texts and the Non-Human
Boston Massachusetts, 5-8 March 2020.

* Fuse AAAI 2020 Spring Symposium
Mar 23-26, 2020, Palo Alto, USA.
<https://aaai.org/Symposia/Spring/sss20.php>

* IEEE-INCOSSE.NDIA, Systems Security Symposium
Apr 06,2020-Apr 09,2020-01-04
Crystal City, United States

* International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (CAIML 2020), May 30-31, 2020. Vancouver, Canada. <https://itcse2020.org/caiml/index.html>

* INCOSSE IS 2020 - Cape Town, South Africa
Jul. 18, 2020-jul 24, 2020
<https://incose.org/symp2020>

ANNEX 1

SOME LETTERS – DEBATE WITH CATALAN COLEAGUES

We have received 78 letters and established the corresponding debates. These letters can be classified into three types: a) complimentary; b) critical but keeping an academic tone; and c) unfriendly. As expected, categories a) and c) are in very small number.

On this occasion only one letter-debate of each type is presented translated into English.

Four other letters are included coming from our group of Systems and Sybernetics such as Gerhard Chroust, Rafael Rodríguez de Cora and Antonio Sanchez-Sucar.

Finally, a letter-debate in Catalan/Spanish from Salvador Gali, Full Professor at the Univerity of Barcelona, will be published in Catalan/Spanish precisely in honor of the Catalan language.

My answers are below to each one of paragraphs with this color of letter to contrast and do the text more understable.

a) Complimentary:

From Daniel Milla Gascon:

Sr. Francisco Parra Luna,

I don't know the references you have about me. I have never spoken on the subject because I am not an expert, due to ignorance, due to lack of information and prudence, but in this case, seeing that someone poses a possible solution, I would only like to express my opinion and experience during the past year as regards a profile that I have not been able to clearly identify in your work. Spain or politicians? Who steals or is to blame? My personal opinion is that there are a number of people who were supporting the independence / secessionist movement, not so much for a firm independence ideology (as a rejection of Spanish nationality or identity or for belonging to families with traumatic experiences and experiences in the past during the Civil War ...) but by a way to show discouragement and discredit towards politicians. These people could be dragged by this utopian idea of a richer and better managed Catalonia.

I enough coincide with your point of view.

Diverse people, fed up with so much corruption and impudence, expressed during the month of October that the reason they defended secession was to have thieves closer and more controlled. That is to say, there is some thought that public administration and administration will improve, that corruption will be less or more controlled if Catalonia separates (with the case of Puyol or Palau de la Música it is denied but it is true that when talking about illegal financing, Rato and the case of the black cards, the Valencian PP with Camps or Rita or the famous Bárcenas case, people tend to look more towards the center of the peninsula). While we are talking about money stolen from us, the point of view is somewhat different.

It seems understandable and justifiable that a great part of the catalans think so.

The secessionist movement came after a few years of cuts. Mr. Mas's strategy was the smoke bomb of independence to fight other movements that were gestated as 11-M or several of the mass demonstrations against the Catalan government that were organized by the city. Mas' cuts were added to the economic and political instability that dragged on since the beginning of the economic crisis.

That is why I believe that the idea that secession, seen as uncertainty or chaos, has been seen by many people, until now indecisive, must be added as the only way to break everything and reach a more promising scenario than He had seen or thought that there would be if he followed the same path. These people of "I also go to the mani" or "I bought a senyera" without having a historical-familiar roots to the independence ideology, simply as a way of "joining the party" or not losing an identity, status or social network, could also be framed in this profile that I comment.

How many people did not allow themselves to be dragged through the crowd without having a clear idea of their ideology, of what the secessionist movement meant or represented or of the consequences it could bring?

I repeat the title again, but is it the fault of Spain or the politicians? Do people really know how much more they pay or stop receiving for being from Catalonia? Is that why or that malaise with Spain is because they do not identify or feel represented by politicians at the head of power?

I can't be in disability with your analysis.

Is it normal to arrive at the judicialization of a political debate that has always been entrenched? Is it normal to let society divide and polarize?

Here two observations:

1) You will understand that judicialization is inevitable if the law is breached, as was the case with the iud. it is what i would have done any civilized country.

2) Both failures, judicialization and divided society, are explained and powered mutually. what is before or after ?. It seems to me that judicialization is before (or causes), because before breaking the law, you must change it (it is saying, "knowing" to change it), and how the inevitable legal consequences and the divided society has appeared.

Is it normal not to reach agreements and go to elections again?

It is not normal, but you don't have to be surprised before the lack of socioethical sense of the "*urbi et orbi*" political parties. An example of yesterday: The so weighted and admired Íñigo Errejón in Spain, before the question: Would you accept to form a government with citizens? The disappointing answer was "No, no way".

Why disappointing? Because a good politician must think first in the interests and needs of the people and try to marginate how much the centuries of the parties or the personal discounts with the leaders can be. The answer in my humble way to see should be:

" Of course, yes, if there is a firm commitment to a common program, and not only with citizens, but with the PP and even with Vox if there is that signed and sealed commitment. "

The problem, as the "old" Anguita already said is: "Program, program and program".

I leave my reflection and I greatly hope that your work helps and can bring some light to such a complicated conflict.

Certainly you contribute, dear Daniel and therefore I thank you. Because in every dialogue, there is a thesis, a contratesis and a synthesis that overcomes them both. And that's the technique we could use in the catalan conflict.

b) Critical:

From Jordi Casademont i Pou:

Dear Franciso. First of all let me thank you for the attempt to understand and mediate the problem of the Catalonia-Spain relationship. I think it is a commendable position and that very few, from the "Spanish side" have really tried, at least in recent years. Just for this I am grateful.

But having said that, I believe that parts of some premises are not right. Practically in the introduction you already include the economic problem as one of the key factors that motivate the desire to separate from many Catalans. The economic problem is relatively easy to quantify and that is why it is a repeated argument; They are still numbers.

My first discrepance is about numbers, where i already declare quantitativist for a single reason: For its possibility of refutation. If i say that a package is "light", nobody can refut it, it will depend on your real weight and the person's force. But if i say that weight 7.4 kilos, any people can check it. This is a verifiable or falsable hypothesis.

I mean, the numerical thing is serious about what is said, while the words can be as gaseous as the wind.

Like the impact factors of scientific journals and which end up being determining factors to evaluate curricula, when they are often bad indicators of the suitability of a person for a given position.

What are you going to tell me! but that does not invalidate quantification against a certain lightness and ease with which the called qualitativism is used.

Here is the same. The numbers are easy to put on the table and that is why they are used. But the difficult thing is to quantify feelings, desires and life projects of a collective. A little deeper knowledge of the problem, not mediated by the enormous lies that spread from the Spanish media, would make you see that the important thing is not the economic issue.

What happens, Jordi, is that it gets the case that just when the regions are something richer than their environments, it is when they want to independ. I have already said it several times, because the cases of Padania, Flandes, Basque Country, Santa Cruz in Bolivia, together many, certify it, while the most poor doesn't soil to ask for their independence. This empirical evidence, Jordi, is rapidly leaving constants (ceteris paribus) the other variables as breed, language, culture, folclore, etc.

Now here near. It is a matter of dignity and, if you hurry me, of simple survival as a people, culture or nation.

However, it also seems evident that in catalonia there is a national or people feeling as a nation that is superior to the average of what other spanish regions feel. I believe that history comes by demonstrating this feeling and in this point i give you a good part of reason.

The Castilian culture has shown throughout the centuries a great inability to share living spaces. It seems as if you need to eliminate everything different. At least the elites that govern it. He did it with the Jews (in this they were not unique, it is true; many Europeans are happy to persecute them), then with the Moors, with the Latin American indigenous peoples, people who "think differently" and a long etcetera. In history, many peoples have committed catastrophic truths, but over time they have been able to rectify. Spanish Spain seems not to want to do it.

Please, Jordi. We are serious. The spanish Castellana has been a gross as all people have been in the same times and by motive matters. And the same as quotes expulsed peoples, peoples who have been total or partly integrated as holidays, griegos, romans, news, alans, arabes, or very dutch european and african americans, are here. There are thousands of thousands. Not to talk about the notable amount of english affected in Spain for their social security. And what about Madrid, famous for hospitality and where its four million inhabitants just there are madrileños? And as your same signs, if there was to expect people, there were the first catalans, as happened in the bruch drum episode against french. In summary, Jordi, how little we differ the blessed sapiens, even if you increase with another sapiens.

Now (in fact a long time ago) it is the Catalans who are in their sights. How dare we want to speak in our language to our children? To pretend to decide how to serve the neediest of our neighbors? How to organize cultural policy? How to obtain resources from large polluters? Want to improve our self-government?

Possibly, have a good part of reason and i would like to give it to you fully. But as we will all be more or less manipulated, those of the rest of spain by the spanish press, and the catalans by the catalan, what we see the "manipulated" spanish is: First that Catalonia is excessively obceated with its section and that they are abandoned good part of the needs of the catalans, spending more than due to identity problems; And second, those who are suffering real discrimination are the children of the spanish-speakers and the catalan-speakers in no way. Do I have reason in these two points? I fear that yes, even if it is in part due to the manipulated subject that i am the same as possibly you can also be affirming the contrary.

Please! What pretensions! A delegate sent to the "colony" will already explain how we should proceed.

The exageration breaks any truth! Look to call Cataluña "colonia"!

We are the object of smiles, jokes, paternalism and contempt.

What I have appreciated all my life, even when I lived two years in Barcelona, from 1968 to 1970, is that catalans are serious, educated and maybe more workers or european by climate or to be close to Europe. But I was never aware of any minus price but more well everything else.

This week I see that the king will give an award to an ABC columnist who links the attack on the Ramblas with the 1-O. Newspaper that considers the best joke-vignette of the year one that shows a child of a civil guard as a hero in front of the emptiness that they do in the Catalan school for being who he is, when justice itself has filed the case for having shown that Accusations were all interested and lying. However, they were conveniently amplified in Spanish media and later nobody has echoed the file and the reprimand that was given to the false accusers.

These composite details of bickering, don't grow them to pay attention. These things happen in all peoples and times, and it would not miss me that what you say is true, in particular coming from a newspaper, so retrograded, conservator and nationalist as ABC.

Against the Catalans everything goes and based on misrepresenting reality, it has been achieved that the majority of the Spanish population applauds any measure against Catalonia even with their ears.

Maybe this happens today in a good part of the spanish population. But I assure you that this did not happen in my catalan time when I remember the good welcome of a family in Santa Maria del Corcó and his typical breakfast of bread toasted with oil and tomato.

But now the things have changed, and I'll tell you my theory of change in Catalonia if you can rebat me: It starts in 2005 on the occasion of 3% that Maragall launches the face of A. Mas, and from that moment Pujol smell the danger and advise everything to do everything possible for not losing power, because they would go for him, and a statut is set up that will facilitate that the trapinsonded stay at home, risking to include items that were to be received by the constitutional (what they should know above), and also come almost to coincide with knowing the secret money of Pujol abroad. And then, already in panic, the couple Pujol-Mas foot the accelerator forgetting anything other than the independence and Artur reaches to ensure in 2010 that Catalonia would be independent in 18 months, as is his obcecation and situation outside. And that is when the strength of the three great illegalities: The referedum of the 1-O, the disconnection law, and finally the desdiched vacuum jump series that I never thought that the catalans would commit. I have also said on another site that catalan sequesionism takes the two serious errors committed by Zapatero and by Rajoy, and instead of taking advantage of them with intelligence, they are elevated to the square and through the mount (exile) like the "Maquis" of our postwar period. Something impensable in the modern states of law.

There can be explained a certain and logical critical predisposition of the rest of Spain on Catalonia. What is result also unfair because it is not Catalonia but just the half of his population, because the other half does not accept these illegalities.

It is a continuum of contempt very difficult to bear. And if we have been doing it is because, although almost no one in Spain defends it, we are a very cohesive society. Despite having had to face very high immigration fees, first from various points in Spain (thank God already fully integrated) and then from Latin America, the Maghreb and many other parts of the world, with great integration difficulties in a culture as fragile as ours.

I think about the contrary that you have a very strong culture and that the pride of your great Barcelona, gothic district, the work of Gaudi (immensa), your sports of elite, its technological fairs, the Barça and its "clubs in all Spain", etc, it is something that spanish admired how it could not be any other way. Everything would be enough well if I didn't have been for that cursed 3% that start up fatal defense mechanisms and dragging them to the half of the catalan population that may not be aware of the pujolian manipulation in defense of his secret persons.

And so little defended (when not directly attacked) by the powers of the State. I add, however, that the problem of coexistence nothing at all if four energumens who live off the anti-Calalan fury and are pulled from the "Madrid" concept are excepted. Look Franciso. The exercise you propose seems to be ineffective. It gives me the feeling, and sorry for the excessively simple comparison, that it is as if you wanted with arguments to make a person of Atlético de Madrid become Real Madrid or vice versa, quantifying the pros and cons of each option. Its not this. Who is Catalan, will always be. And if he wanted to be, in addition, Spanish, but they do not leave him, because to be he is required to resign from being Catalan, then he stops wanting to be Spanish.

I don't understand how can you say that a catalan cannot be at the same time catalan and spanish, first because there are famous characters that presume of being both things at a time, and above all because it is more than half of the catalan population ?

And at this point stop importing what will be lost along the way. We're tired. Tired of having our democratically elected representatives in prison or in exile.

If they are in prison or in exile it is because they have breached the laws understanding and knowing what they were exposed, until the point that would look like they made it exprophied to continue feeding the typical victimism and until those pressed the exile, are in the background enjoying a dear glory, searched and obtained at the same time as marriers and heroes of a single taced. When were you get such "height" fulfilling the laws as every neighbor's son?

If all the presidents of the Commonwealth or the modern Generalitat were mistreated: Enric Prat de la Riba was in prison, Josep Puig i Cadafalch in exile, Francesc Macià in prison and in exile, Lluís Companys in prison, in the exile and shot, Josep Irla in exile, Josep Tarradellas in exile, Jordi Pujol in prison and banished, Artur Mas disabled and Carles Puigdemont suspended and in exile.

Of all these characters, national and participating dignos for certain of a Catalan Republic but within a Spanish Federation of Republics, and even of an iberism that understood Portugal, were according to a little his person by his history who also participated in the sinsabors of the Spain of his time. And for certain, most of the historics died in Barcelona and old, and the current Pujol, Mas and Puigdemont, better let the history judge them.

Only two exceptions: José Montilla and Pasqual Maragall, both of a match, PSC-PSOE "Spanish". We are tired of a Spain that does not love us. He would love us as Spaniards with a Spanish pattern and, since we are not, this will not be possible.

Spanish pattern? But is it prohibited to speak in Catalan, dance the Sardana, build Castillets or honor the virgin Moreneta ?

Rather, what is perceived is that.

Catalans do not want to be spanish, what was clearly manifested when on the reason of the olympics of Barcelona in 1992, on which the spanish state and his holy monarchy turned, appeared just during these days profession of posters in the balconies with the "Catalonia is not Spain", that in acknowledgment. All this is constatable facts. I believe that we need a pretty deep reset, beginning for me.

And if in the effort to separate we lose, be it a lot or a little, it has reached a point that many of us already don't care. The alternative is to lose everything. The plurinational, integrative, respectful, equitable, supportive and democratic Spain with which many of us believed in the supposedly fantastic transition has vanished. These elites that I commented, are back in command. From right to left, this is indifferent because they have representatives on both sides, but they are back in command. All efforts made to show that you are not on the right track seem to be in vain.

If you do not go on the good way, the only intelligent way and possible to change the address is to know how to apply the law even to change it. Begin therefore to expose the problems in Spanish Courts and in interautonomic meetings, publicly, clearly, just, where everyone knows that in Catalonia there are not enough investments, that there are political pressures that have been subjected, which have been missed, suburb. And if all that is true, the presents will understand it, and if they didn't understand the guilt it is not of the poor smart spanish to understand, but the catalans who are not able to approach a problematic so acute to know who they are how the problem must be stated to be understood. In summary, the defect is of who is believed untought for the truth and however cannot exhibit it, and not only before the spanish poor but before a Europe that would be scannely called by so "improprie" behavior of one of its right member states of the union. Your secessionist speech, therefore, I would not go today against the poor Spain, but against the powerful Europe that is hidden.

Well look, we better go in another direction. We have no other.

But there is also that derrotism, friend Jordi. I would like to fight, talk, dialogue a thousand times until the truth prevails, and in this still to Cervantes when told by mouth of don Quijote that "the truth doubles but it breaks and it will come out on the surface like oil on water".

I'm going to leave it here, Franciso. The subject is complex, I would need to talk a lot and write a lot, and I have, unfortunately, little time and the work of the service and the faculty eat me.

What I can say is that I believe that empathy is necessary, which I see very little on the opposite side and probably not because of bad faith. For bad information, they have already been responsible for spreading. I insist, however, that I thank you for your part. Let's see if we will be able to find a way to minimize the damage, although you are right that they are already very high on both sides.

It is what we should and can avoid and people like you and me, and instead of giving up forwards, we could make an attempt to stop shaking the vessel constantly with funded arguments and lies of one and another part, so that one rented, compared and left in rest, the truth of the oil rises to the surface. And with the pure truth, friend Jordi, I am sure that the light, in this passenger tunnel, will appear later soon. And I invite you therefore that we give a building example good to do.

And to concrete, you could start by sending me your 18 percentages of that expected change in the assumption of a hypothetical section of catalonia. Because in the satisfaction of these "needs / values" is the only quid of the question. The other are legal legal formalisms that the people of the street care for a pepper.

Dear Jordi, forgive if any expression has been hard, but I trust that people of your integrity will appeal them for which they may have been excessive.

c) Unfriendly:

Very few letters received of this type, but the following is a very sad exemple (and for being a special case I cover the name of the autor with XXX).

I sent to this colleague the following message:

Dear colleague and friend:

Given the good references I have you, I would appreciate knowing your opinion of the proposal made (attached), if either you have it:

On the current Catalan conflict there would be two extreme positions: those of secessionists (separatists) and those of unionists (integrationists).

The proposal attached part however of a humanist position moderate, intermediate, and also following a quantitative method (Delphi) that can abocar both independence as a Union better, but always only in terms of the benefits that both would report to their populations, and thus leaving both unionists extreme prejudice (the unity of Spain is "sacred") as secessionist ("independence or res").

That is why I dare to ask you:

a) you criticize me the background of the proposal (attached) formulate and prove the harder your criticism better, because that's how you learn.

b) that you indicate to me, please, independentist colleagues (your emails) with whom you can speak rationally about the Catalan political conflict.

I am grateful for your help and the belief or hope that the problem has a solution if we know how to raise it. The two yellowed parts of the proposal are the most critical.

With my kindest regards, I am waiting for your news
Francisco Parra Luna

And when the secessionists are always asking for "sit and talk". His answer was:

In Spanish:

"Estimado colega: Desconozco como has obtenido mi correo electrónico, pero te pido que no me envíes más bazofia. Amparándote en un acercamiento «científico» y «académico», no haces más que volcar posicionamientos nacionalistas españoles —supongo que el único nacionalismo bueno es el tuyo— llenos de resentimiento y basados en un desconocimiento profundísimo de la situación. Te contestaré en castellano, como deferencia, empleando terminología científica que seguro puedes entender:

Vete a tomar por

Atentamente," XXX

In English:

"Dear colleague: I don't know how you got my email, but I ask you not to send me any more bazofia. Relying on a "scientific" and "academic" approach, you do nothing but dump Spanish nationalist positions - I suppose the only good nationalism is yours - full of resentment and based on a deep ignorance of the situation. I will answer you in Spanish, as a deference, using scientific terminology that you can surely understand:

Go take it in the

Sincerely," XXX.

Fortunately it has been a very exceptional answer. Follows four more letters coming from the group of Systems Theory and Cybernetics.

Three more letters coming from Systems Theory and Cybernetics

From Gerhard Chroust

Note that these comments are from a far-away outsider (Austria) AND without deeper knowledge of the complexity and totality of the problem.

(I deleted much of the text and just left the local environment of my comments. All comments are in this color.)

Why I am not in favor of the independence of Catalonia from Spain, nor from any other independence of this kind? It should be noted that the author justifies his "unionist" position for two quite simple reasons: 1) to think that cooperation between people and countries is better than separation or isolation; and

YES but the existence of the EU will make cooperation between smaller units (e.g. individual federal states, e.g. Catalonia and Upper Austria) easier without the need to go 'through the next higher authority' (Spain and Austria).

because the virtual "dwarfing" of the world, thanks to the speed of the development of communications and interactions, is directed, more towards the integration of political units than towards their disintegration, mainly in the more developed areas. The world would increasingly seem like a system of quasi-dependent political units of one another (1b).

YES, but the question is what the right 'granularity' of these 'political units' is: state level or next level down (e.g. again what I called 'federal states'?)

1. EMPATHIZE WITH THE PROBLEM

I will remember the old principle of business management, taking into account the "opportunities" and the "weaknesses".

As "opportunities" (or factors in favor) would use the following:

I think that several of the examples down there (especially b and c) are rather nostalgic/emotional and not really opportunities. The power of nostalgia and emotion is clearly shown in the Brexit-process.

d) Although it is exaggerated or improper to say that "Spain steals us", it is true that Catalonia pays "something more" than it receives from the Spanish State.

Well what this computation forgets (see Brexit) is that there are other advantages which cannot be easily converted to the Euro, but also there, e.g. the 'poorer' areas are also a market for the 'richer' areas.

2. THE FIFTEEN+1 REASONS FOR WHICH CATALONIA WILL NEVER, PROBABLY BE, INDEPENDENT OF SPAIN.

3. In addition, it will be difficult to deny that our project presents a patina of economic ... The cases of Padania, Flanders, Santa Cruz in Bolivia, Basque Country, Brexit, and others show it, while poor regions do not usually ask for independence.

Not necessarily; The Slovak country left Czechoslovakia, but was the poorer partner. Also with Brexit I have my doubts about the 'richness' of Britain as compared to the EU.

And the opposite occurs with the separated rich (Hong Kong and Taiwan) who do not
6. Recognize that even if we had a clear majority (eg, 80% of Catalans), the Constitution would have to be modified for that purpose,

So what, if there is a change needed, it should be done. But the (all-Spain) parliament would have to do some work, Why not?

7. Without forgetting that, even if 100% of Catalans asked for secession, it would be practically impossible because the same can happen to millions and millions of Spaniards in all the provinces in fair defense of the current territorial dimension of Spain.

I do not buy this argument – if there are good reasons (I do not know whether they exist !) a break-off should be considered.

From Rafael Rodriguez de Cora

THE SYSTEMIC THOUGHT AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR POPULISMS, NATIONALISMS, PHASCISMS, SECTARISMS AND OTHER FILMS

General Secretary of the Spanish Society of General Systems (SESSE); and General Director of the company Computer Aided Logistics (CALS);

We are all observing lately that populisms, nationalisms and sectarianisms are more fashionable than ever. We believed that it was a phenomenon that emerged in the 19th and 20th centuries, which had already been banished after having caused at least one World War and that is now emerging with increasing force and threat to the stability of Europe, if not the world whole. Just look at the results of the last elections to the European Parliament of May 26, 2019.

This document is a reflection of to show that this type of trends and orientations end in harmful closed systems and that systemic thinking should be able to provide something useful for them to be diluted. It is explained how easy it is to manipulate under-formed groups and with specific circumstances to turn them into groups that can attack other groups in the environment. It starts from the movie "The Third Wave", which is very significant and based on a real event and ends up highlighting a series of behavior patterns common to all populisms, be they left, right or nationalist. In several moments the current phenomenon of Catalan independence is set as an example, which, with its misrepresentations, its "fake news", its manipulation of history and its ignorance of justice, so much restlessness is already causing the Spanish population. This is very dangerous and serious since democratic springs are managed, to go against democracy itself. They even presume to be the ones who want a "dialogue" and if they cannot be granted for ethical, legal and other reasons, they fall into "victimhood," but they still believe they are superior and despise those who do not think like them.

We refer to various articles that have been published in the press lately, by authors that I will refer to in the article and that complement the arguments presented and analyze the phenomenon in depth. From our point of view it is not yet well investigated by individual and social psychology, by legislators and by other organizations, the balance that should exist between the psychological need to belong to a group and the obligation that the group does not become a closed system and exclude others, who do not think or act like them. That is, the establishment of a social ecosystem in equilibrium. The Spanish Society of General Systems could take this challenge to carry out a project that would better study this phenomenon, that would open avenues of research and propose some solutions in this regard. Finally, different Annexes that reinforce the approaches discussed are included. Among them, the 11 principles of the propaganda of Goebbels, the laws of Newton applicable to the phenomenon, some comments of Einstein and the following quote from

General de Gaulle, which comes very well: "Patriotism is when love for your own people is the first; nationalism, when hatred for other peoples comes first."

From Antonio Sánchez-Sucar

A REALISTIC POINT: MATHEMATICS AND EMOTIONS IN THE CATALAN PROBLEM

Antonio Sánchez Súcar, Aeronautical Engineer and Sociologist

Among the statements of the president of the Catalan National Assembly, Elisenda Paluzie, saying "that the vandalism of the last days makes us on the agenda of the international press" and the emergence of the Manifesto in favor of a political negotiation on Catalonia, published in Context magazine, promoted by 200 intellectuals including Steven Pinker, Anthony Giddens, Noam Chomsky and Daniel Innerarity, a few days have passed. It seems that once again the motto of "a picture is worth a thousand words."

There are many who have understood that the Catalan problem is solved through dialogue, but immediately the question arises: what dialogue? These days the possible and expected unlocking of the "political action" is settled and, as far as is known, dialogue without prior conditions is requested by some and within the Constitution by others, without the appearance of new proposals. But as faith moves mountains, the need for support for the investiture of Pedro Sánchez and the realism of moderate separatism can drive new formulas of understanding that may be left out of the closing of this edition for a matter of days.

In any case, I would point out that among the challenges to be solved, we would have to define the balance point in this attempt at dialogue, which should not be the claim of equidistance between the so-called unionists and secessionists, when in fact it is treated by a part of the defense of the pre-established rights of Catalans who do not want to be "expelled" from their country against those who want to impose a new status quo that they do not want based on a supposed non-existent right.

Professor Parra proposes the application of the Delfi method to the PRVU, which at first sight would be a solution to "order" the aforementioned dialogue, as long as undefined aspects were determined that would require the logical acceptance of the starting bases (who and as the experts and their coordinator are chosen, that is, the figure of a "rapporteur" or a good person as has already been proposed). In the case of a simulation of the future, it would be necessary to define the "simulator algorithms" in the same way that a pilot manages a simulated reality (storm, fog, etc.) in his training that is predefined, which would not happen in a society whose status is continuously fed back.

There are already a multitude of superqualified experts (professors of Constitutional Law, economists, historians, ...) who have expressed their opinions based on objective data on the results not only of eventual segregation, but of the current ideological pre-segregation situation (financial bankruptcy, failure of the so-called foreign action, paralysis of political action to solve the problems of the Catalans, etc.) It could be said that they have applied the Delfi method from the top-down, instead of the bottom-up, that is, from generic aggregates more susceptible to prediction and more likely to "visualize."

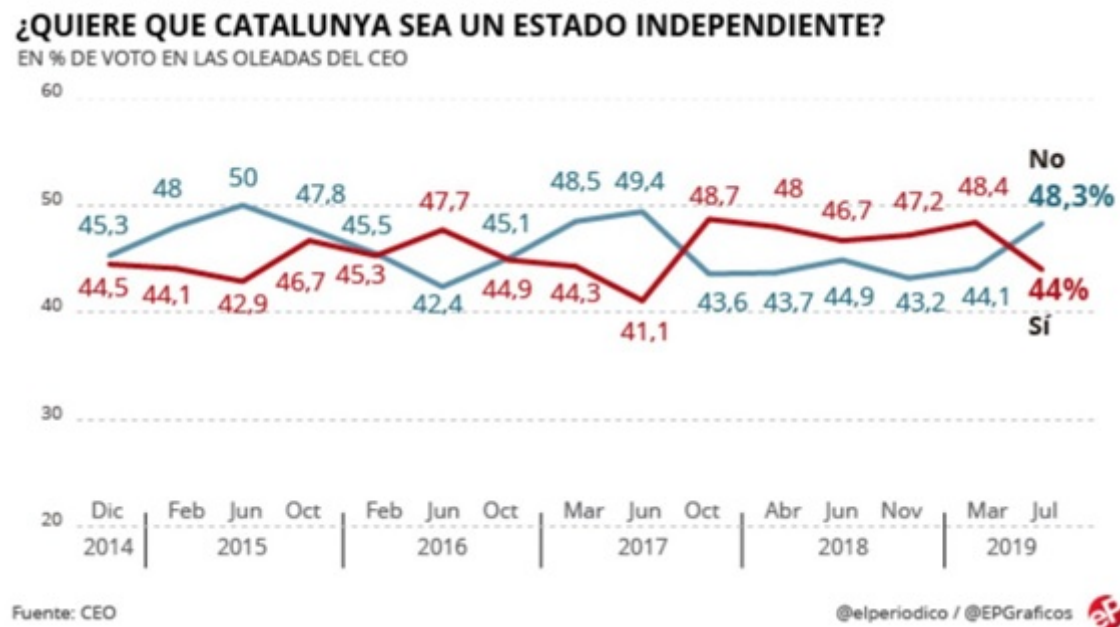
Following the utilitarian ethic of J. Bentham, the best action to take is that which produces the greatest happiness and well-being for the greatest number of individuals. And that would be the most important starting data for progress.

What the Catalans want (and the rest of the Spaniards)

The quarterly barometer of the Center d'Estudis d'Opinió de la Generalitat (CEO), the Catalan equivalent of the Center for Sociological Research, CIS, corresponding to July 2019 evidences a

political shift in Catalonia in a double dimension: on the one hand, supporters from an independent Catalonia they fall to their lowest level in the last two years and are surpassed by those who do not want the break with Spain (48.3% versus 44%). However, in the one corresponding to November 2019, just published, those who are in favor of an independent state return to rebound with 49.3% against those who are against 41.2%. This was carried out between the 9 of September and October 17, therefore includes the time, although for a few days, when the judgment of the trial of 'procés' was known on October 14. Another of the conclusions of this barometer is that 68% of Spaniards are committed to dialogue to solve the Catalan crisis. But this general commitment to dialogue has nuances because the majority of that percentage, 46.8%, prefer a policy of dialogue and negotiation within the Constitution, while the remaining 21.2% opt for a dialogue beyond, "unlimited". The data contrasts with 23.4% of Spaniards who prefer a "hard hand" policy by the Central Executive.

The survey also analyzes the possibilities of a referendum to solve the Catalan question. 36.2% of Spaniards would be favorable for a referendum to be held for the Catalans to decide "what relationship they want" to exist between Catalonia and the State, compared with 51.8% who would disagree.



Conclusion

In view of the result of the macro-survey corresponding to the last November barometer of the CEO, it follows that:

- The percentage of secessionists has not reached 50% of the population surveyed, in the same way that it has never arrived in the historical series of results.
- the percentages of secessionists have exceeded that of unionists in convulsive periods such as the current one, to decrease again below. It follows, then, the pattern of other similar scenarios (Quebec, Scotland, etc.) in which in the short term secessionist options have been ruled out as the first objective to be achieved.
- the dialogue becomes the main measure to face the resolution of the conflict in the face of hard-handed policies, seen not only from the "unionist" side, but also as a reverse, from the "secessionist" for the acceptance of the institutional consensus, instead of the direct confrontation with the state, once the failure of the unilateral route has been demonstrated.

Follows the letter-debate with Prof. Salvador Galí, Catedràtic emèrit de la Universitat de Barcelona (directly in Catalan-Spanish in honor of the Catalan language)

De Francisco Parra Luna to Prof. Galí

Estimado colega:

A pesar de ciertos importantes desacuerdos ha sido un placer leerte (lo primero permíteme tutearte dada nuestra cercanía profesional) porque uno termina aprendiendo cosas y porque siempre me pareció altamente positivo eso de oponer a cualquier tesis una antítesis en busca de una síntesis que las mejore. Y me vas a permitir también responderte intercaladamente después de cada párrafo con este tipo de letra para diferenciar. Y por supuesto con el solo ánimo de ir avanzando hacia una mejor convivencia, haya o no secesión.

De Salvador Galí

Catedràtic emèrit de la Universitat de Barcelona

Benvolgut Francisco Parra,

He llegit el teu reball titulat "EL CONFLICTO CATALÁN ¿ES POSIBLE ENCONTRAR UNA SOLUCIÓN A LA LUZ DEL QUIJOTE?"

Sóc un professor universitari de ciències, i se'm fa difícil polemitzar en termes de teoria sociològica o literària sobre l'escaiença o necessitat de la independència de Catalunya. No obstant, sí que trobo a faltar algunes consideracions de tipus històric, cultural i econòmic que són molt difícils de percebre des de Madrid, fins i tot per persones, com vostè, que tenen la millor voluntat per proposar solucions al conflicte.

Des d'un punt de vista històric, Catalunya va ser una nació avançada d'Europa, per la precocitat de les seves institucions, que controlaven estretament les prerrogatives reials (Consell de Cent Generalitat). Catalunya va ser sobirana pel que fa a la seva política interior però no ha estat plenament sobirana pel que fa a política exterior, que sempre va ser una prerrogativa reial.

Estoy de acuerdo.

És per això que la corona d'Aragó, per raons de tipus diplomàtic, va contribuir a engrandir el Regne de Castella (batalla de las Navas, conquesta de Múrcia, conquesta del Regne de Granada).

Aunque no se trataba tanto de engrandecer a Castilla sino de expulsar a los "infieles" dentro de un tarea peninsular que se consideraba comun.

Els catalans van defensar sempre aferrissadament les seves llibertats compilades en les "Constitucions de Catalunya". Històricament, Catalunya sempre va ser un poble més lliure que el poble de Castella, cosa que incomodava en gran manera les monarquies hispàniques (dels Àustries o els Borbons, indistintament). Tant els uns com els altres van acusar als catalans de ser un poble republicà (és a dir, que no volia sotmetre's al rei).

Lo que es cierto, però lo mismo que los propios castellanos se rebelaron contra Carlos V (los comuneros) y en general la alta nobleza siempre estaba dispuesta a vender caro su apoyo a la monarquías centrales en toda Europa. Por otra parte, aunque Cataluña no llegó a tener Rey (salvo algún francés o algún Austria, ambos de no buen recuerdo), si era un Principado con sus condados, sus nobles y sus leyes sucesorias, nada democráticas por cierto, pero al igual que sucedía en Castilla y en casi todos los sitios.

El Decret de nova planta de Felip V, suprimeix les "Constitucions" i implanta les lleis de Castella a Catalunya.

Como se sabe, los decretos de Nueva Planta se establecen por la Guerra de Sucesión (no de secesion) y Cataluña tuvo la mala fortuna de ponerse del lado perdedor (los Austrias)

Benvolgut Francisco, en el teu escrit hi ha la permanent confusió entre Castella i Espanya, i no és el mateix.

Seguramente llevas razón y puede que tendamos a confundir los terminos, aunque quizás más en Cataluña que en el resto de España, porque p.e., yo no recuerdo haber utilizado el término "Castilla" en mi propuesta.

Caldria afinar els conceptes: Espanya no és Castella i Castella no és Madrid. Potser val la pena repassar el què va escriure Ernest Lluch sobre aquesta qüestió.

Sin embargo, al calor de este debate me interesarà leer a Ernest Lluch. Gracias por la información.

El gruix dels problemes entre Catalunya i Castella-Madrid-La Cort (sí, dic Castella, perquè Catalunya no té "problemes" amb Euskadi, Navarra, Balears, País Valencià o Galícia) venen del Decret de Nova Planta, que suprimeix de facto Catalunya com a realitat institucional. I tots els intents de recuperar una part de la institucionalitat catalana han estat suprimits per la via de la violència de l'Estat:

Sin duda llevas razón. Los dichos estados centrales avasalladores, bien con sus reyes despotas a la Antigua usanza, o con sus lideres contemporáneos en tanto que "señores de la guerra" (Bush, Blair, Aznar) o corruptos envueltos en las banderas de sus países (p.e.,Pujol) e incluso en su propia estupidez (Cameron y su Brexit).

La insignificant Mancomunitat de Catalunya, suprimida pel general Primo de Rivera; l'autonomia republicana...i ara veiem que en el programa dels partits espanyols, el punt estrella del programa és la supressió de l'autonomia catalana.

La Catalunya actual viu en una situació intolerable, gairebé de tipus colonial. Després de votar massivament la Constitució (monàrquica!) del 1978, avui aquesta Constitució és rebutjada plenament a Catalunya.

¿Què és el que ha passat? Bàsicament, que la casta franquista (militars, policia, alts funcionaris de l'estar, banquers, grans empresaris del BOE i sobretot la judicatura ultraconservadora o directament franquista, han recuperat, si és que havien perdut, tots els ressorts del poder: judicial, administratiu, policial, econòmic i mediàtic) davant de la passivitat, o potser amb la col·laboració del PSOE:

Totalmente de acuerdo. Unicamente no olvides que a la cabeza de estos poderes instauradores del franquismo estaban grandes ilustres catalanes en número tal que habría que llenar varios folios de nombres.

El cop d'estat del 23 de febrer va imposar, per una via extraconstitucional, una limitació dràstica de les possibilitats de la pròpia Constitució (via LOAPA).

Les lleis de bases van limitar decisivament les possibilitats d'exercir les competències exclusives.. La majoria de sentències del TC van anar sempre en detriment de l'autogovern.

Estoy de acuerdo, pero aun así, España es uno de los países más descentralizados del mundo. Nada que ver con los más próximos Francia y Portugal.

La guerrilla judicial contra l'ús de la llengua catalana és una constant des de 1980.

La Constitución de 1978 dice que son oficiales el castellano y las lenguas de cada región. Por lo que podrían impartir sus enseñanzas al 50% . Toda una gran ventaja y un privilegio para los niños/as catalanes ¿Cual es entonces el problema?

L'intent, poc afortunat, de redreçar aquella situació, va ser l'Estatut del 2006. Després de quatre anys de vergonyoses maniobres i martingales, ses senyories del TC van col·locar una bomba d'efectes retardats sobre la convivència dels ciutadans d'Espanya. La sentència sobre l'Estatut dels impresentables magistrats és plenament il·legal, segons moltíssims juristes. Alguns, fins i tot consideren que és un cop d'estat judicial. Però en tot cas, va demostrar als catalans (i molt pocs eren independentistes l'any 2006) que el poder de l'Estat està en poquíssimes mans. L'Estat Espanyol és un "cortijo" propietat d'una casta històrica, que es reproduceix, que sempre ha aconseguit flotar per damunt de les pitjors catàstrofes nacionals.

Comprendo que se vea así desde Cataluña, pero no es lo mismo que se ve desde, pràctic amente, el resto de España, y por eso precisamente nuestro debate resulta tan interesante.. Pero ,me atrevo a sugerir que ni tu ni yo deberíamos pronunciarnos sobre estas materias jurídicas. Si lo dice el Tribunal Constitucional sus razones tendrá, y sobre todo porque España es un Estado de Derecho, objetivamente hablando, es decir, miembro de la Union Europea ponde solo Estados de Derecho pueden pertenecer a ella. El resto son meras opiniones nuestras sin ningún valor objetivo.

Si l'independentisme ha passat de representar un 10% a ser casi un 50% és per necessitat.

Llevas razón. Porque como decís en Cataluña el problema catalán es un problema español. Y la ultima responsabilidad de ese incremento de porcentajes es de Rajoy que en lugar de percibir los sentimientos legítimos de Cataluña (o al menos de la mitad de su población) y tratar de conocerlos, pedir explicaciones y resolverlos políticamente, se dedicó a no hacer nada, salvo para cometer su gran error histórico: oponerse innecesariamente a un referèndum que ya era ilegal y además policialment, doble error digno de pasar a los anales de la historia de España. Así desde luego no se gobierna un país, y es de esperar que Pedro Sánchez, si gana, sepa tratar el problema, como parece apuntar.

Cal viure a Catalunya per comprendre com els ciutadans han de conviure amb un estat hostil, que a més ens obliga a finançar-lo generosament. Els serveis públics es degraden per manca de finançament; l'índex de pobresa infantil augmenta; vivim en un estat d'indigència de les finances públiques que no ens mereixem en absolut;

Lamentable que esto sea así. Pero, pensemos un poco desapasionadamente, ¿no tendria una parte de culpa el excesivo esfuerzo de gestos identitarios que parecen haberse olvidado de estos problemas para centrarse obsesivamente en la independencia (embajadas, actos, publicidad, et.)?. Por eso sostengo en mi propuesta que el problema, más que político, es psicológico, y consiste en el enfrentamiento, además con sólidas anteojeras, de dos patologías: la española y la secesionista, y dónde el resto de las complejas circunstancias dejan de percibirse.

La persecució judicial s'incrementa (el sistema judicial: jutges, fiscals etc. és purament colonial, tenim presos i exiliats). Els nostres polítics (consellers, alcaldes etc.) viuen en estat de setge policial (telèfons intervinguts, seguiments, domicilis vigilats, familiars amenaçats de quedar-se sense patrimoni etc.).

Pienso, muy apreciado Salvador, que la exageración rompe cualquier tipo de verdad- ¿como puedes llamar a esta situación "colonial"?

Lluitem contra un estat profundament degradat, on la separació de poders és inexistent. Els orgues superiors de la justícia (Audiència Nacional, Tribunal de Comptes, Tribunal Suprem i Consell del Poder Judicial, Tribunal Constitucional, són un pur blindatge de la casta, que pot portar a terme impunement tot tipus de delictes. El conflicte català ha destapat la verdadera naturalesa de l'actual Estat Espanyol. La Monarquia és actualment el paraigua de la casta.

Sin embargo, se viene demostrando que en la España actual, en tanto que Estado de Derecho, la casta no tiene privilegios cuando se descubren abusos, y así vemos o hemos visto en la carcel a Rato, Ruiz Mateos, Conde, Matas, Urdangarin..... La justicia española es lenta però termina haciendo cumplir las leyes, así como también la Consitucion en la medida que suele cumplirse en los Estados de Derecho modernos.

Els demòcrates espanyols han d'entendre que la majoria de catalans ens revoltem contra la naturalesa depredadora, xenòfoba (visceralment anticatalana) i essencialment antidemocràtica de l'Estat Espanyol. Quan una majoria d'espanyols arribin a aquesta conclusió, les relacions entre Catalunya i Espanya seran més fluides. Quan els espanyols reconeixin la nació catalana sense embuts (com per exemple, es reconeix Portugal, o Cuba, o Argentina -sí Mario Bunge - , que també van formar part de la Corona Hispànica).

Permíteme decirte que este tipo de discursos, resulta tan exagerado (precisamente en el país de la UE quizás más descentralizado) que no sería bien visto en ningun pais europeo y al final solo podria perjudicar cualquier proceso secesionista.

Crec sincerament que la ciutadania espanyola té una malformació congènita de difícil solució. No va tolerar els moriscos, no va tolerar els jueus, no va tolerar els protestants, va tolerar malament qualsevol influencia estrangera.

Aqui señalas acertadamente tres grandes errores de la política històrica española: la expulsión de los moriscos, de los judios y de los protestantes. Tres grades "pecados" o desgracias a mi modo de ver, però dónde participaron todos los pueblos de España por activa o por pasiva. Más bien por pasiva, o por la fuerza, como se solía hacer.

I no tolera els catalans. Comparem-ho amb la ciutadania suïssa: quatre llengües, tres nacionalitats culturals molt fortes (l'alemanya, la francesa i la italiana) Dues religions, com a mínim. Un total de vint i sis cantons en un territori com Catalunya. En alguns cantons, dos idiomes oficials, dues religions. Ni les terribles guerres del segle XX entre França i Alemanya van aconseguir trencar la ciutadania suïssa.

Suiza no es para nada comparable, pues no obedece a ninguna secesión,. Como sabes, fue Napoleon I quien fundó la República Helvetica en 1798, es decir, casi en el siglo XIX.

En resum, benvolgut Francisco, els catalans volem ser lliures, per decidir com organitzem la nostra vida, amb una sobirania, forçosament limitada, com la de qualsevol estat de la Unió Europea (p. e. Dinamarca, o Estònia o).

¿Por qué no?. Solo es cuestion de exponerlo, hablarlo y negociarlo. Es lo único civilizado que cabe hacer, pero por favor aplicando las leyes, y si hay que cambiarlas se cambian que para eso están. Unicamente habria que demostrar que los cambios van a resultar buenos para cataluña y Buenos para España.

La bona voluntat, els ensenyaments de la gran literatura, determinades teories sociològiques, la discussió respectuosa, tot això és una mostra de civilitat que ha d'ajudar a resoldre els conflictes. Però el més important és en la Història. I la Història diu que l'actual Estat Espanyol és en mans d'una casta que s'ha format en contra d'una altra nació: Catalunya. La solució del conflicte només pot passar per una profunda transformació de l'Estat. Com va passar, per exemple a l'Estat Portuguès sortit del 25 d'abril de 1974, que va fer tabula rasa de l'oligarquia imperant.

Espanya té un futur difícil mentre la nefasta monarquia i la seva cort d'oligarques, militars, fiscals i jutges corruptes i llagoters campi a la bona de deu.

Catalans i espanyols hauríem de tenir un objectiu comú: acabar amb l'ancestral règim corrupte.

Difícil, però necessari.

A cuya transformación me apuntaría, lo primero para adoptar la forma republicana y acabar con las monarquías obsoletas y sus títulos nobiliarios que hasta se heredan. Pero todo consiste en SABER TRATAR el problema, qué tipo de estrategia habría que formular para acabar convenciendo a las personas no razonables de lo que es razonable. Una estrategia tan decidida y fuerte que a mi modesto modo de ver debería autoimponerse el siguiente principio: O CONVENCER O RENUNCIAR. O tenemos la inteligencia y la energía suficiente para convencer a los demás, o sería mejor abandonar la idea. Porque solo deberíamos perseguir la aceptación gustosa de los cambios. Así es como los pueblos modernos mostrarían su superioridad y es lo que, mas o menos acertadamente, propongo en las conclusiones de mi modesto ensayo.

Ojalá que dentro de poco podamos publicar este debate y ofrecer un ejemplo de como dos personas inicialmente tan distanciadas, pueden ir llegando a estar mentalmente de acuerdo, bien conviviendo en el mismo Estado, bien en Estados diferentes, ya que esto último es irrelevante. Lo relevante es saber qué "SISTEMA DE VALORES" nos proporciona a las personas de la calle uno u otro Estado. Al menos así veo yo el problema.

Annex 2

THE PRVU-DELFOS METHOD TO THE CATALAN PROBLEM (A hypothetical Pilot Test)

Operational scheme

1. THE PROBLEM

To face the political and social coexistence problem in Catalonia, since a part of this population wishes to separate from Spain.

2. PURPOSE

Slow down and solve the problem little by little. It is the method that I have called "Water Drops".

3. MOTIVATION

Focus on the needs / values of "the people in the street", not on the armchairs of political elites or their ideologies. They are essential human "needs / values" that are valid in time and space.

4. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Determine what these "needs / values" are in the terms of the PRVU.(see table 2). That is: Health, Wealth, Security, Knowledge, Freedom, Distributive Justice; Conservation of Nature, Quality of Activities; and Moral Prestige.

5. OPERATING METHOD

a) Anticipate what percentages of improvement or worsening empirical levels will suffer in these values, separately in Catalonia and in the rest of Spain, during, for example, a five year period after the hypothetical secession. (see the description of the nine values in point 6)

b) The following table shows an example with final results but still using dummy percentages without any significance or encouragement of manipulation. The target is only to show the operational procedure.

VALUES	Estimated percentages of change in Catalonia	Estimades prcentage of change in the Spain decreased
Health	1	3
Material Wealth	2	2
Security	-3	-1
Kowledge	4	-2
Freedom	5	2
Distributive Justice	0	-1
Conservación of Nature	-5	-1
Quality of Activities	-2	-1
Moral Prestige	3	2

Averages e indices
 $3 / 9 = 0,33\%$

$5 / 9 = 0,55\%$

Table 4: hypothetical percentages of change estimated (averages)

c) As a PILOT TEST, these percentages will have to be set by two groups: One composed of academic experts, and another made up of political representatives. Both groups can have between 5 and 10 participants each.

d) It is expected that the percentages will be issued following subjective intuitions or estimates, although always based on the group of meanings, theoretical dimensions and empirical and statistical indicators described in point 6 that each participant considers necessary.

e) Comply with the iterative norms of reflection, comparison, rectification, etc., typical of the Delphi method until leaving the 18 percentages maximally adjusted at the individual level and putting the real forecast possible during the next five-year period and against any personal or ideological preference.

f) Finally, average the percentages recorded by the two groups until the expected changes around "1" are obtained, as expressed in the hypothetical example in table 1, which is an example exempt from any significance or encouragement of manipulation.

6. THE RESULTS OF THE MODEL

* With these fictitious results, Catalonia would increase its overall well-being by 5% and as a positive average in each value of 0,55%. In the rest of Spain, the increase would be 3% in total with 0,33% in each value.. Even though the percentages of changes are highly likely to be more negative than positive, even in this case the secession would be unadvisable due to the limited utility provided in relation to the efforts to carry out the secession

* Different thing is that both expressions, for Catalonia and for the rest of Spain, will present averages higher, for example, at 5%. In this case, and after all the relevant assurances (monthly repetitions of the method, changes of participants, etc.) it will be considered with all seriousness and possibilities (parliamentary approval, referendum agreed in Catalonia, referendum in the Spanish State, modification of the Constitution, etc.,) and in agreement even with the European Union, the effective secession of Catalonia with respect to Spain.

* If this example seems to prejudice that secession is going to be negative, it should not be understood as such. The assignment of the percentages of change, positive or negative, should be done with the maximum ambition of objectivity. Remember the two main conditions required of the participants: maximum objectivity and above all sincere attitude to change your mind to be able to pass through this method of secessionist to unionist and vice versa. If it is not with this commitment, the RPUV-DELPHY method should not be carried out.

7. THE MODEL AND ITS APPLICATION

Applying the "Soft Systems Methology" of Checkland (23), the proposed model would be represented as in fig. 1:

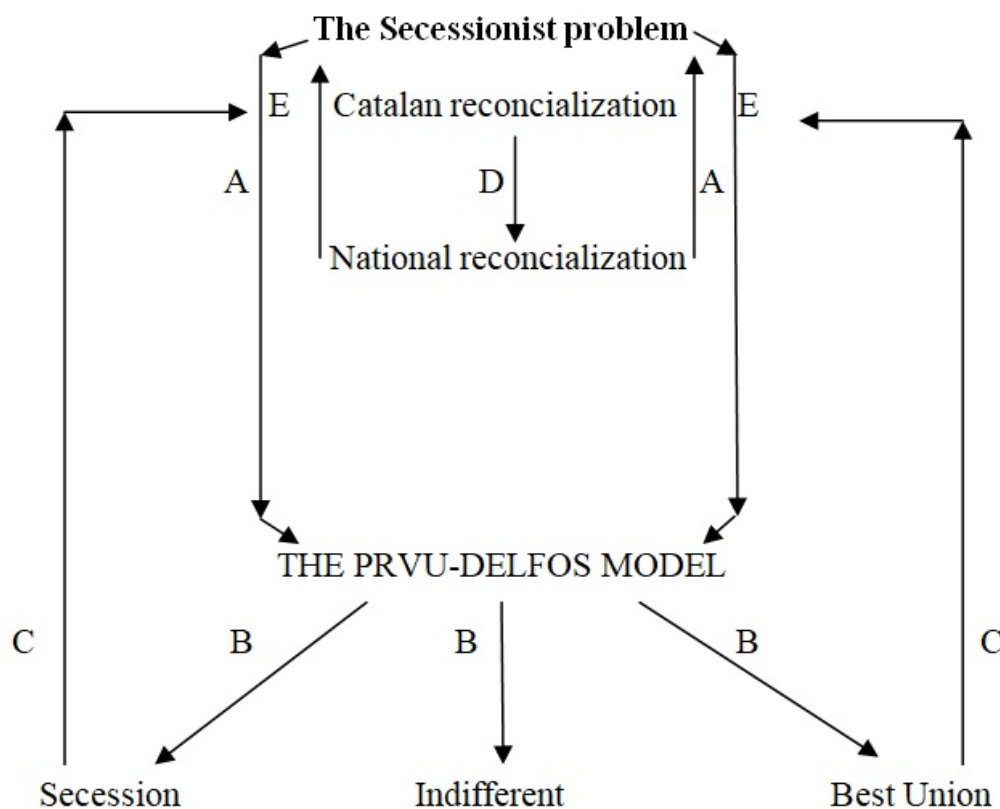


Fig. 1: A General Systemic Model towards the solution of the Secessionist problem

The persistence of the Secessionist problem would implement the PRVU-DELPHOS model according to the operations described in the previous points (arrows A)

* The model must give three results (arrows B), either towards the Secession of Catalonia, towards a better union with Spain, or that does not provide significant differences.

* In any of the three cases, the most immediate but slow consequence (first "drop of water") would be for certain Catalan elites to become aware (arrows C) that the problem has a solution, if not perfect, yes acceptable. In any case, the application of the would result in a certain Catalan reconciliation between social forces, today strongly opposed by ignorance of the "value systems" **achieved** (current tension / conflict) and **expected** (mutual understanding and coexistence peaceful).

* Once these principles of "Catalan reconciliation" have been reached, they would logically have the corresponding effect (arrow D) on the "national reconciliation of the Spanish State".

E: Consequently, the secessionist problem, as we know it, would be in the process of a slow solution (arrows E), but safe, civilized and above all PROGRESSIVE and ADVANCED by looking at the only thing that interests the population: progress or improvement of each of the nine values of the PRVU, or in the best possible balance as a whole.

8. PARTICIPATING TEAMS

A) First phase: Two teams of between 5 and 10 participants each could be formed to implement the PRVU-DELFO method, setting the required 18 percentages and set as mere examples in table 3. These participants could be technicians from disciplines diverse and with the highest possible university qualification. The process can take no less than 4 weeks, first, to self-criticize, profile and refine the 18 personal percentages to be finally presented; and second, to participate and agree on the calculated averages that should reflect the final 18 percentages of changes (positive or negative) that would occur in the hypothetical case of the secession of Catalonia. At the end of this first phase it would be necessary to establish the relevant contacts near the political parties.

B) Second phase: Repeat the PRVU-DELFO model with representative participants of the different political parties based, approximately, on their electoral weights, and it is expected that, if both applications have been carried out with the necessary care and responsibility, no there would be significant differences between both teams. Result to be desired because it could launch a rationale sufficiently convincing to make the secessionist problem abate and put it in the process of a future solution, either in favor of secession or a better union.

C) Both phases require participants to meet the four conditions referred to in point 7 (Delphi Methodology), one of which would be that they should be prepared to change their mind as the results of the PRVU-DELFO end up. We say "they end up being" because the process, we repeat, must imply; first, a high number of iterations, repetitions and modifications of personal criteria based on new knowledge acquired, until a first personal result worthy of being averaged with those of the other participants can be presented; and second, a sincere disposition to collaborate, participate and accept the averaging calculations (and possibly weighting) of the exchange rates finally achieved.

D) And of these four conditions presented in point 7, there is one that must be emphasized:

EACH PARTICIPATING PERSON MUST ENTER THE PROCESS WITH THE DECISION MADE TO CHANGE THE POLITICAL OPINION ON THE SECESSIONIST PROBLEM, BY AGED AND DEEP THAT THIS IS, IF THE RESULTS OF THE METHOD SO ADVISE IT.
OR BE IT: A CONVENCIONED SPANISH-UNIONIST SHOULD BECOME A SECESSIONIST OF SPAIN; AND OTHERWISE, A SECESSIONIST CONVINCED THAT THERE IS NO GOING BACK, GOING NOW TO DEFEND THE UNIT OF SPAIN.

If this condition is not met, it would be better not to participate in the process.

E) The author of this proposal, speaking in the first person, wants to formally testify to his position: As I said in the first paragraphs of the proposal: "... the author of this work is considered to be little in favor of Catalonia's independence from Spain , nor of any other independence of this kind. He must advance that he justifies his "unionist" position for two quite simple reasons: 1) to think that cooperation between people and countries is better than their separation or isolation; and 2) because the virtual "dwarfing" of the world thanks to the development of communications and interactions, is directed more towards the integration of political units than towards their disintegration, mainly in the more developed areas ".

Nevertheless, in spite of this conviction (for which I have nothing but to remember the famous vignette of the two donkeys at odds before two piles of hay), **if the results of the PRVU-DELFOS model are "win-win" for both Catalonia and the rest of the diminished Spain, go ahead with a serious and effective process of secession. And if Spain is now smaller, but its inhabitants would enjoy a superior "Value System"; and if the inhabitants of an independent Catalonia, also enjoy a superior "value system", then, the undersigned, Francisco Parra Luna, would sign the secession.**

Would all the participants in the model be willing to sign the acceptance of their results? This would be the "sine qua non" condition for participation. The present proposal is not, then, a mere theoretical or laboratory disquisition to solve the problem, it is a serious professional commitment to people's daily needs. That is to say, with the needs of the man/woman in the street.

9. COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

It would be necessary to form a first Committee of Experts that meet the required conditions, which in principle should not exceed ten persons to make it more operational, five declared secessionists and five unionists. So far there is already a first list of about fifteen "unionists" located in the Madrid area, as well as about twenty "secessionists" located in different Catalan universities (Barcelona, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Pompeu Fabra, Girona and others), willing to participate in the model. If the possibilities of the model are confirmed, a first presentation of results would be made both in Barcelona and in Madrid.

10. CONSEQUENCES

Whatever the periodic results were and as long as they were carried out, the mere fact of applying this method would have the following advantages:

10.1 It focuses attention on the real needs of street people, not on the ideologies of political parties.

10.2 It would integrate transversely participants of various ideologies.

10.3 It is easy to put into practice

10.4 It can be influential if a series of technical and non-ideological public debates are organized.

10.5 Since the method can / should be repeated, e.g., annually, as long as the results were carried out and the results were published, the conflict would be very foreseeable or "standby" pending results.

10.6 It would have an important pedagogical effect by remembering what are the ultimate functions of all the governments of the world, which could not be other than obtaining the best possible VALUE SYSTEM from the 9 great human NEEDS of table 1 for their populations.

11. CONCLUSION OF THE OPERATIVE METHOD

The model is first, simple and easy to implement, and second, but by focusing its strategy on the PRVU or "Balanced Value System" that would be provided to the respective populations, it makes it a difficult instrument to overcome.

12. DISJUNCTIVE

Is there a better alternative to, if not solve, at least alleviate, rationalize and make the secessionist problem in Catalonia more manageable in the future? It is very possible, but if it exists, it would be time to present it.

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1. Ver "El conflicto del secesionismo en Cataluña, ¿Es posible encontrar una solución a la luz del Quijote?", cap., 12.
 2. The eighteenin note 1 cap. 13

Imagen Portada



*Manifestación "Unionista" en Barcelona
convocada por la Sociedad Civil Catalana (SCC) en Octubre de 2019*



EXISTE

PARA POTENCIAR CINCO FINES FUNDAMENTALES EN EL ANÁLISIS DE LOS HECHOS SOCIALES

1. *Demostrar que en el análisis de cualquier fenómeno, si no se toman todas las variables relevantes, los resultados serán espurios, lo que obliga al menos a clasificar las variables intervinientes en esenciales, secundarias y despreciables, todo en función de los fines de la investigación y los medios disponibles. Gracias a esta operación epistemológica, el enfoque sistémico ha logrado descifrar, p.e., enigmas de textos literarios no resueltos desde hacía siglos.*
2. *Señalar que salvo los objetos inertes, todos los funcionales, tanto naturales como artificiales, son sistemas de “transformación” (T) cuyo fin es maximizar las Salidas (Y) a partir de la menor utilización posible de Entradas (X), de manera tal que la expresión $T=Y/X$ se convierte en la expresión ecológica por excelencia maximizadora de la negaentropía universal.*
3. *El paso de los sistemas biológicos o mecánicos a los humanos cambia su naturaleza hasta el punto de convertir sus “salidas” en “valores universales” que responden a “necesidades universales” sentidas por los seres humanos que los componen en todo tiempo y lugar. De aquí el papel de un Patrón Referencial de Valores Universales (PRVU) que debe servir de medida de las realizaciones de todos los sistemas humanos, sean individuales o sociales, naturales o artificiales. Representa el enfoque humanista absolutamente necesario en el análisis de los sistemas sociales.*
4. *Esta naturaleza axiológica de las salidas en los sistemas humanos clasifica y explica la naturaleza profunda de las ideologías, que no son otra cosa que una fijación excesiva de preferencias sobre unos valores a costa de la minusvaloración de otros. Representa la crítica de las ideologías como meras actitudes mentales anquilosadas de naturaleza axiológica.*
5. *Además del tratamiento científico exigido, AVANCES SISTÉMICOS mantendrá una vocación internacional y ética, de tal forma que los problemas a plantear serán los que estén incidiendo gravemente en cualquier sitio del mundo, en un intento de introducir alguna luz en sus orígenes y posible solución.*



Avances SISTÉMICOS

Año 3 , Número 7 , Enero 2020



SESGE

Sociedad Española
de Sistemas Generales