



The State of OSGeo some World Puzzling

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FOSS4G 2010 – Barcelona


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The State of OSGeo

You might be asking: What is a state?

And I might say: A host of things.

You might expect to hear of the **status** we are in?

How the **BLEEP** should I know?

So it is not the state of the geospatial software developing community that you get...

What then?

Is OSGeo a State as in "a Nation"?

Nation

The OSGeo World

World

The sorry state of OSGeo World



http://reporting.journalism.ku.edu/fall08/reinardy-utsler/kenzie_cordt/ Retrieved 2010-09-07



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Planet Earth



How IT all Ends

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The OSGeo Universe

Universe

Universal OSGeo

Universe. Universal. Green chairs.

Universal OSGeo

In metaphysics, a universal is what particular things have in common, namely characteristics or qualities. In other words, universals are repeatable or recurrent entities that can be instantiated or exemplified by many particular things.[1] For example, suppose there are two chairs in a room, each of which is green. These two chairs both share the quality of "chairness," as well as greenness or the quality of being green. Metaphysicians call this quality that they share a "universal", because it can be instantiated or exemplified by many particular things. There are three major kinds of qualities or characteristics: types or kinds (e.g. mammal), properties (e.g. short, strong), and relations (e.g. father of, next to). These are all different types of universal.[2]

The noun "universal" contrasts with "individual", while the adjective "universal" contrasts with "particular". Paradigmatically, universals are abstract (e.g. humanity), whereas particulars are concrete (e.g. the person of Socrates). However, universals are not necessarily abstract and particulars are not necessarily concrete.[3] For example, one might hold that numbers are particular yet abstract objects. Likewise, some philosophers, such as D.M. Armstrong, consider universals to be concrete. Most do not consider classes to be universals, although some prominent philosophers do, such as John Bigelow.

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- [edit]Problem of universals

Main article: Problem of universals

The problem of universals is an ancient problem in metaphysics whether universals exist. The problem arises from attempts to account for the phenomenon of similarity or attribute agreement among things.[4] For example, live grass and Granny Smith apples are similar or agree in attribute, namely in having the attribute of greenness. The issue is how to account for this sort of agreement in attribute among things. There are two main positions on the issue: realism and nominalism (sometimes simply called "anti-realism" about universals[5]). Realists posit the existence of universals to account for attribute agreement. Nominalists deny that universals exist, claiming that they are not necessary to explain attribute agreement. Complications which arise include the implications of language use and the complexity of relating language to ontology.

[edit]Particular

Main article: Particular

A universal may have instances, known as its particulars. For example, the type dog (or doghood) is a universal, as are the property red (or redness) and the relation betweenness (or being between). Any particular dog, red thing, or object that is between other things is not a universal, however, but is an instance of a universal. That is, a universal type (doghood), property (redness), or relation (betweenness) inheres in a particular object (a specific dog, red thing, or object between other things).

[edit]Platonic Realism

Platonic realism holds universals to be the referents of general terms, such as the abstract, nonphysical, non-mental entities to which words like "sameness", "justice", and "beauty" refer. Particulars are the referents of proper names, like "Phaedo," or of definite descriptions that identify single objects, like the phrase, "that bed over there". Other metaphysical theories may use the terminology of universals to describe physical entities. Plato's examples of what we might today call universals included mathematical and geometrical ideas such as a circle and natural numbers as universals. Plato's views on universals did, however, vary across several different discussions. In some cases, Plato spoke as if the perfect circle functioned as the form or blueprint for all copies and for the word definition of circle. In other discussions, Plato describes particulars as "participating" in the associated universal.

[edit]Ness-Itly-Hood Principle

The Ness-Itly-Hood Principle is used mainly by English-speaking philosophers to generate convenient, concise names for universals or properties.[6] According to the Ness-Itly-Hood Principle, a name for any universal may be formed that is distinctive, "of left-handers" may be formed by taking the predicate "left-handed" and adding "ness", which yields the name "left-handedness". The principle is most helpful in cases where there is not an established or standard name of the universal in ordinary English usage: What is the name of the universal distinctive of chairs? "Chair" in English is used not only as a subject (as in "The chair is broken"), but also as a predicate (as in "That is a chair"). So to generate a name for the universal distinctive of chairs, take the predicate "chair" and add "ness", which yields "chairness". (Though it is clear that "chairity" would not work, it is arguable that "chairhood" is preferable to "chairness". It is important to see that the Ness-Itly-Hood Principle offers no way of adjudicating such relatively trivial distinctions.)

Backup Copy of [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_\(metaphysics\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_(metaphysics)) 2010-09-07

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Outer Space

I know about outer space.

Space

Inside Space

What is Space?

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€€€

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in Haiti

...and elsewhere
even in Germany...

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geolibrefrikismo



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N0P3!

e-Government means that we can use electrons to

govern ourselves

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and themselves using geospatial
software and
data

Act!

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ourselves!

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Help,
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Thanks

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Metaspatial



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