

MANUAL for the ALL WIN NETWORK

General Guidelines for the International
Coordinating Council, National Directors and
Members

by

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INTRODUCTION

This is a rousing call to heal the past and to explore the wondrous world of connections. The age of separation has contributed to our understanding of the building blocks of nature and the rich diversity of individual people(s). It has enabled us to extend our reach and to create abundance, comfort and security for some. It has also led to loneliness, struggles as individual people and groups (tribes, countries, cultures, religions, organizations) competed for what we saw as *scarce* resources. For a world in which everything is counted is a world of limitations.

A world of connections is an infinite world. It is a world where each person, each plant, animal or grain of sand's myriad relationships light up an array of different qualities—a world where if all can thrive without fear of harm, goodwill will flourish and each will contribute to the fulfillment of all else. This is a world of winners.

The All-Win Principle states

All is connected and
where all are allowed to flourish without harm to others,
goodwill will eventually blossom, and
a world can emerge which works well for all. This is an all-win world.

**The All Win Network connects individuals and organisations,
dedicated to contributing to an all-win world—all in their unique
ways**

The All Win Network

The All Win Network connects those who are dedicated to a world in which all can thrive. They adhere to the all-win principle.

Such a world already exists in the hearts and lives of many. It is set out in International Law in the form of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which is traditional international law. This means that it applies to all people. When breaches occur, we can apply to the UN's Committee of Human Rights.

Although almost all governments of the world have included the 30 rights responsibilities of the Universal Declaration into their Legal systems. Yet they are seldom fully implemented, because we are not aware of our rights and we are not used to seeing the difference between win/lose and all win relationships.

The All Win Network consists of individuals and organizations who wish to learn from one another and wish to nurture all win relationships in their own surroundings. An All Win Handbook has been published in Dutch. This Handbook outlines actions one can take in ones own life, in ones relationships with others, at all levels of decision making, in our educational, political and economic systems and at the UN to increase our ability to live and relate in all win ways. Less specifically, actions we can take to foster an all win world are outlined in the World Citizens Manual which is available in English, German, Dutch and Chinese.

Both manuals outline general ways in which we can implement our commitment to an all-win way of life.

The Objectives of the All Win Network

1. To create a world where the advantages of all-win actions are appreciated and implemented and where individuals, organizations, governments and the UN see the advantages of implementing all-win relationships at every level.
2. To create projects that will help people, organizations and governments and the UN to collaborate in all-win ways. These include
 - Designing talks, discussions, workshops and other initiatives that help people to understand and better implement all-win relationships
 - Creating pilot projects such as A World that Works for All which empower organizations to work together, sharing their insights, resources and costs and so being able to create initiatives that are much more far-reaching, educational, influential and much less expensive than if any one organization had tried to create it on its own.
3. To create a network of groups that can support governments at the UN as they attempt to solve world problems in ways that benefit all.
4. To build a constituency of individuals, organizations and countries that will support all Governments and the UN acting in the all-win spirit and that benefit all.
5. Do whatever it takes to create a global community in which all people can thrive.

Power Over Versus Power With

When we attempt to have power over other people, they will tend to rebel. We are therefor constantly forced to watch their every move and to find new ways to dominate them. Instead of enjoying our lives we are prisoners of those we attempt to imprison. When we are conscious of the amount of energy and worry this requires, we tend to look for other ways of relating. Here we are dealing with one of the most powerful urges in life: the desire to survive.

Yet there is an urge that is even stronger: it is the urge to thrive. We see this where people commit suicide because they are unable to thrive sufficiently to want to continue to live.

As soon as we are interested in helping others to thrive: to find what makes them truly happy they feel deeply grateful toward us. The desire to dominate gradually disappears. They realize that the stronger and happier we are, the stronger our support for them will be. And so we begin to help one another to thrive. Such relationships turn into life long friendships. These are a strong basis for a global community to the degree we include all people and all of Nature in this all-win process.

Members of the All Win Network seek to set this process in motion with regard to themselves, other people, and in relationships between groups, cultures, religions, nations and within the International Community.

Here are some areas we, Members of the All Win Network can explore.

Rights and Commitments of Members

As a Member of the All Win Network I implement the all-win principle with regard to myself; others; and to my surroundings.

Some ways in which we can implement the all-win principle with regard to ourselves:

- We believe it is my right to be happy and fulfilled.
- **We recognize that only we can determine what makes us happy and fulfilled individually and that it is our individual responsibility to bring this about.** This requires being sensitive to what makes us feel good and gives us energy without harming others. This requires not giving into others where they try to hold us back or dominate us.
- **We recognize that we have the support of international law,** as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This Declaration (see at the end of this Manual) involves
 - seeing that all are born free and equal in dignity and rights; that we each have the right to life, liberty and security of person and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.
 - All have the right to freedom of thought, to take part in the government of his countries; to social security; to work; to free choice of employment; to form and to join trade unions.
 - Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family including food, clothing housing and medical care and necessary social services; the right to education directed at the full development of the human personality;
 - Everyone has the right to an education... Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to strengthening respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial and religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
 - Everyone has the right to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration can be fully realized.

Some ways in which We Can Implement the All-Win Principle with Regard to Others

- I notice the conflict and confusion that occurs when I try to make others conform to my idea of what they should be. I notice that when I discuss their well-being even with the hidden motive to change them, that they will resist my advice; and I notice the conflict that mounts as I continue; and how this destroys any trust that can exist between us.
- I notice the easing of tensions that occur when I become genuinely interested in what others seek for themselves; when I offer my thoughts in a spirit of truly wanting to understand what makes them happy; when I offer advice with concern for them rather than for myself; and am honestly not interested in dominating them in any way.
- I notice the warmth and true appreciation that grows as I leave the other free even when they act against my suggestions and when I remain their friend even if their

course of action does not work out, because I know that life often requires us to learn from our mistakes. Caring for another involves allowing them to do so.

Some Ways in which Member Organizations of the All Win Network Can Implement the All-Win Principle

- As organization, we refrain from imposing ways of being or thinking on others. We realize that in so doing we would be destroying any possible foundation for a lasting peace.
- As organization, we realize that whenever others impose their will on us and crush our ability to relate to others so that they, too, can feel they are benefiting, we become less effective, create enemies and contribute to the suffering of the world.
- As organization, we realize that opposing those who wish to dominate us, our country/religion/culture/nation tends to increase conflict; and that it is preferable to align ourselves with those who are truly dedicated to and able to commit to all-win relationships. Only these will provide surroundings in which we can all thrive.
- We therefore look out for those who are committed to the all-win principle and encourage them to become a part of the Network, because that will bring them in contact with those that will strengthen them without crushing their unique talents.
- As organization, we seek ways to align ourselves and create common initiatives with others that are like-minded and also dedicated to all-win relationships. Our objective is
 - To learn from one another how better to apply the all-win principle to our relationships with one another and our worlds;
 - To create actions together that will build on our collective wisdom; and in the process create initiatives and structures that are much more far-reaching; much more educational and powerful; and cost much less than any initiative we could create without the support of others.
 - We realize that each such all-win initiative that brings like-minded groups of people together contributes to a strong foundation upon which we can build a durable global community where all can thrive.

Actions National Directors Can Take to Strengthen the All Win Network and to Contribute to a World in which All Can Thrive

1. Lead by example;
2. Encourage individuals and organizations to demonstrate to governments that there is wide support for all-win standards and norms by officially becoming a member of the All Win Network. Send the signed forms to info@allwinnetwork.org.

The list of members will be passed on via the United Nations to all governments to show that there is a strong support for the all-win principle and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to encourage them to uphold these.

3. Ensure that hand-outs, manuals and other documents from the All Win Network that are useful to your Members are available in language(s) used in the area under your domain.
4. Send examples of the work of your Members, illustrating the all-win principle to the International Coordinating Council (in English if possible) so that these can inspire others. These can then be mentioned in the Newsletter and on the web sites.
5. Encourage your Members to join international actions and/or design initiatives that will bring your Members together and strengthen collaboration in your area.

Activities of the International All Win Coordinating Council

These include:

1. researching and outlining ways in which to contribute to an all-win global community;
2. developing initiatives that will help bring this about;
3. bringing individuals and organizations together:
 - a. to build a global constituency of individuals, organizations and nations to demonstrate to governments and the United Nations that there is a strong support for all all-win standards and norms

Governments may seem all powerful but in reality they depend on the cooperation of a certain number of their citizens and of the international community. If this community stands up for Universal Human Rights and the all-win principle, Governments will eventually follow suit.

- b. to emphasize that they are bound to all-win standards and norms via the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which works out how these are applicable to citizen/government relationships.
 - c. to promote collaboration in such a way that initiatives have maximum impact.

Here we take into account those relevant natural, psychological and spiritual laws that relate to evolutionary processes.

4. enroll and support national and regional directors worldwide
5. to maintain a newsletter and one or more web sites
6. Create a support network of groups who can think along with governments to generate all-win solutions to world problems.
7. To build a global community that is free from fear and tyranny where all can thrive.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly,
Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article I

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the

guarantees necessary for his defence.

- 2.No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

- 1.Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
- 2.Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

- 1.Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
- 2.This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

- 1.Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- 2.No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

- 1.Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
- 2.Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- 3.The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

- 1.Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- 2.No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his

religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.