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## EDITORIAL COLUMN



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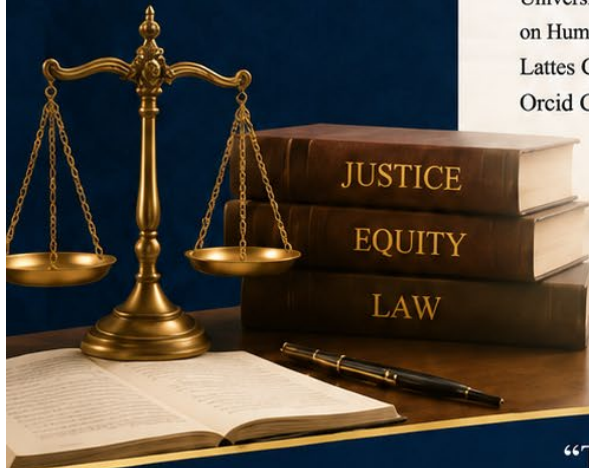
## Logosophy as a Latin American science that aids access to justice

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“To give everyone their due.”

– Ancient Maxim



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According to an ancient maxim, the principles of law are: to live honestly, to do no harm to others, and to give everyone their due. Among its objectives, legal science seeks to establish safeguards, protect human beings, and resolve conflicts between two or more people.

The preparation of future lawyers, which begins in law school and is strengthened in postgraduate courses, equips them to face litigation and contribute to ensuring that everyone has their rights respected.

In this sense, the following reflection arises: how to “give to each what is theirs” when conflicts become increasingly complex and multifaceted? Where can we find the legal provision for a complex situation not yet considered by legislators or analyzed by courts? For a variety of reasons, access to justice is one of the most interesting topics in the legal world, constituting an inexhaustible dialogue that extends to other sciences.

As is well known, there is a Eurocentric strategy of disregarding—and even ridiculing—anything that has not been produced based on its intellectual frameworks. This has happened and continues to happen with Latin American artistic, cultural, and intellectual works. What is actually happening is the creation of a template that prevents any thinking outside these paradigms. This affects the law and the pursuit of access to justice.

In South America, in Argentina, the thinker and humanist Carlos Bernardo González Pecotche (also known by the pseudonym Raumsol) presented in 1930 the Logosophical Science, created without any contact with European intellectual sources, which presents a new conception of life and the human being.

The Logosophical Method is intra-individual and has already been tested by thousands of people, initially in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, later expanding to other countries in Latin America, the United States, and Canada.

Currently, there is also teaching, research, and outreach of Logosophy in China, Egypt, and India, and in several European countries, such as Germany, England, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Finland, and Poland. For the first time in history, knowledge produced on Latin American soil has been sought by European countries.

Regarding its application in the education of children and adolescents, Logosophy presents Logosophical Pedagogy, which focuses on educating for life, because while it teaches, it must also foster happiness.

In Brazil, Logosophical Science is already studied and applied as an auxiliary science to other disciplines, particularly Medicine, Physical Education, Law,

Engineering, and Education. It has already been adopted as an elective course at several Brazilian federal universities, particularly in medical schools.

Among the original knowledge of Logosophy, I highlight the logosophical conception of the systems in which the human being is formed: mental, sensitive, and instinctive. I understand that understanding what it means to be human requires going beyond the paradigm adopted by traditional science, to penetrate other human realities.

In this sense, the conception of the mind is completed by the knowledge of thoughts presented by Logosophy, which details their action and influence (positive or negative) on the human being.

There are other aspects of Logosophical Science that I could highlight and relate to the issue of access to justice. However, in this brief text, I wish to emphasise the ethical elements of human coexistence, the application of which begins with the elements that lead to the individual's coexistence with themselves. It is worth noting that Logosophical knowledge helps human beings to resume dialogue with oneself and with their fellow human beings, contributing to a sense of true justice.

Without going into further detail, it is also worth highlighting the possibility of implementing public policies that empower citizens through the dissemination and application of this new knowledge.

Finally, I would like to state that this editorial column is based on three academic articles published in leading Brazilian journals<sup>2</sup> and reflects my views as a lecturer and researcher on undergraduate, master's and doctoral law programmes.

<sup>2</sup> Contributions of Logosophical Science to the Digital World:

<https://www.revistas.unijui.edu.br/index.php/direitoshumanosedemocracia/article/view/16253>

Contributions of Logosophical Science to Access to Justice

<https://revistaagu.agu.gov.br/index.php/AGU/article/view/3290>

Contributions of Logosophical Science to Education

<https://periodicoscientificos.ufmt.br/ojs/index.php/educacaopublica/article/view/9690>

