

Modeling

The use of diagrams and associated text
to represent and describe a given
subject.

Version 1.0

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The modeling process: Preparation

The first 4 steps are preparation for the modeling exercise.

1. First step is to state the purpose that model will be used for. In this case the purpose is to examine a specific human behavior. Human response to the oligarchic control mechanism of bribes.
2. The second step is to create an initial list of questions that you want to answer using the model.
3. The third step is to create a glossary of terms that will be used in the supporting text so that the communication of the model is clear.
4. The fourth step is to define the scope of the subject to be examined. In this case the scope statement is:
Scope statement: We are examining human behavioral response to 3 types of bribes.
 - a) Bribes offered the person by another individual.
 - b) Bribes offered to the person by a social system.
 - c) Bribes offered to a person by a collection of social systems (social order or society).

The modeling process: creating the models

Steps 5 – 9 describe how to do the modeling exercise

- 5) Create a simple model diagram. The modeling exercise involves creation of an initial simple model that accurately describes the subject being examined. To check if your model covers the scope of the subject, review your scope statement and look at the model. Can you describe the things in your scope statement using the simple model?
- 6) Create a more detailed model diagram.
 - a) Expand each element of your model showing more detail.
 - b) Add additional ext and labels as necessary to identify and describe each element. Be brief. Large amounts of text clutter the diagram and take away the visual value i.e. you can't see the diagram clearly if there is too much text. As you add new text to your model, if you add new terms, add a description of those terms to your glossary. Brief descriptions of terms can be added to the diagram if you feel that the description is important to understanding the meaning of the diagram.
 - c) Check if your model covers the scope of the subject. To do this review your scope statement and look at the model. Can you describe the things in your scope statement using the model?
- 7) Look at the model and ask your initial set of questions. Can you answer the questions using the model? If yes, then you are done.
- 8) As a result of Step 7, are you asking more questions? If yes, then add your new questions to your list of questions.
- 9) If you cannot answer the questions to your satisfaction, then you will continue steps 6-7 until the diagram has the level of detail you need to answer the questions you are working on.

Example of using modeling

Step 1: Purpose

- Purpose is to examine and analyze a specific human behavior.
- Behavior : Human response to the oligarchic control mechanism of bribery.

Step 2: Initial questions

- How do bribes work?
- What are things that bribes are operating on in order to influence the person's behavior?
- How are the things that bribes operate on created in the person?
- What controls the person's behavior?
- How can that control through bribery be effectively neutralized?
- How can that control be taken over by the person themselves so they are independent?

Step 3: Initial glossary

- Modeling: The use of diagrams and associated text to represent and describe a given subject.
- **Bribe - definition**
 1. money or any other valuable consideration given or promised with a view to corrupting the behavior of a person, esp. in that person's performance as an athlete, public official, etc.: The motorist offered the arresting officer a bribe to let him go.
 2. anything given or serving to persuade or induce: The children were given candy as a bribe to be good. –verb (used with object)
 3. to give or promise a bribe to: They bribed the reporter to forget about what he had seen.
 4. to influence or corrupt by a bribe: The judge was too honest to be bribed. –verb (used without object) 5. to give a bribe; practice bribery.

Step 4: Scope statement

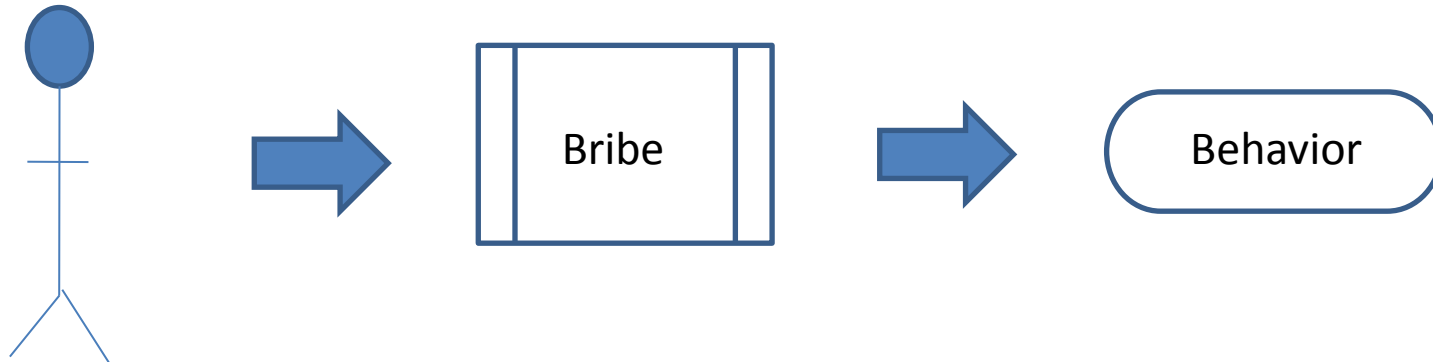
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Step 5: Create Simple model and verify accuracy

Behavior being analyzed: Human response to the oligarchic control mechanism of bribery.

Person

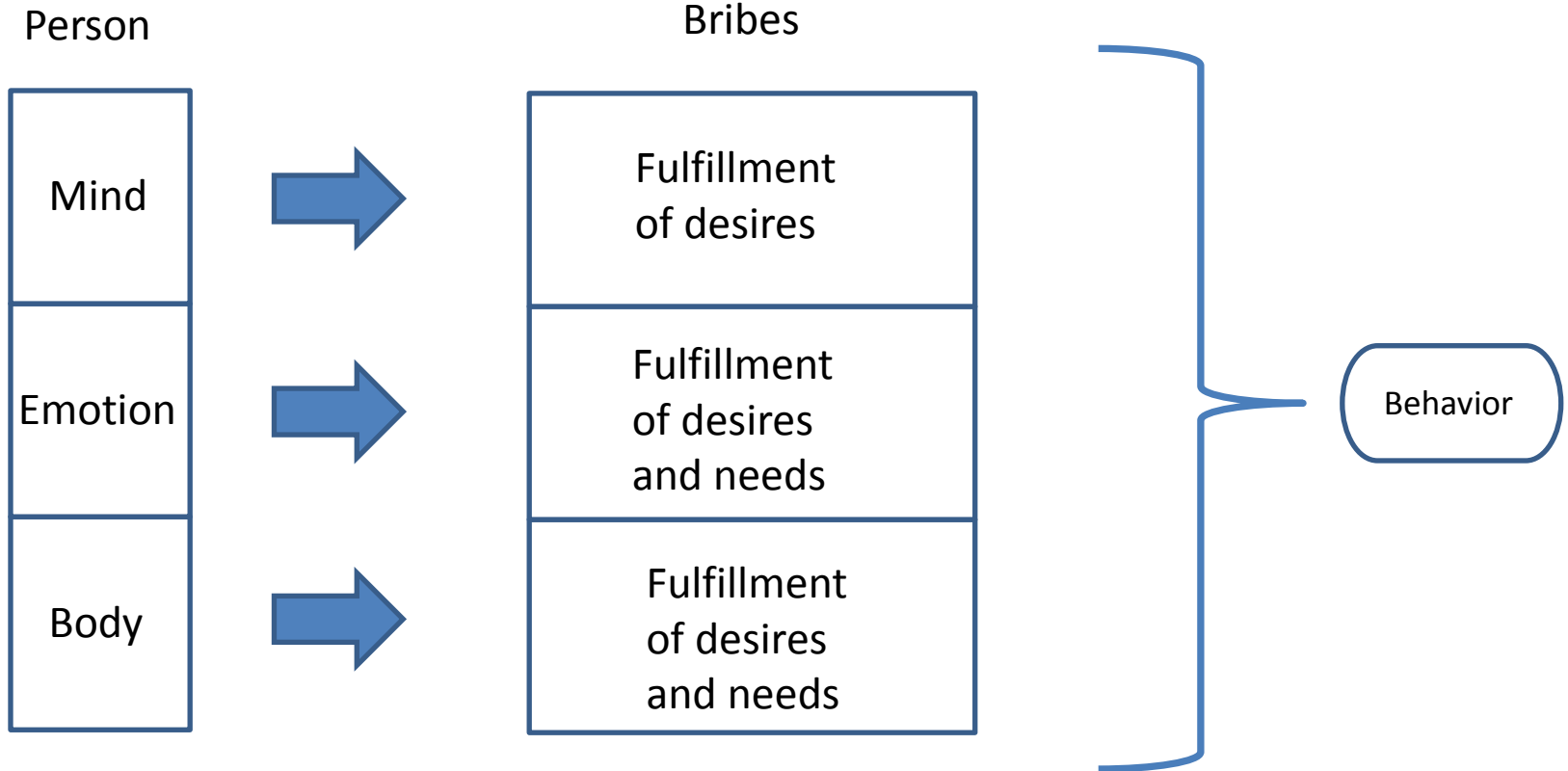


To verify accuracy review your scope statement and look at the model. Can we describe the things in your scope statement using the simple model?

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Step 6a: Expand model



Notice: This is a simple model of a person.

A desire is something that is not required for the person to physically survive. Desires are subject to change.

A need is required for the person to physically survive. Some needs are less subject to change than desires.

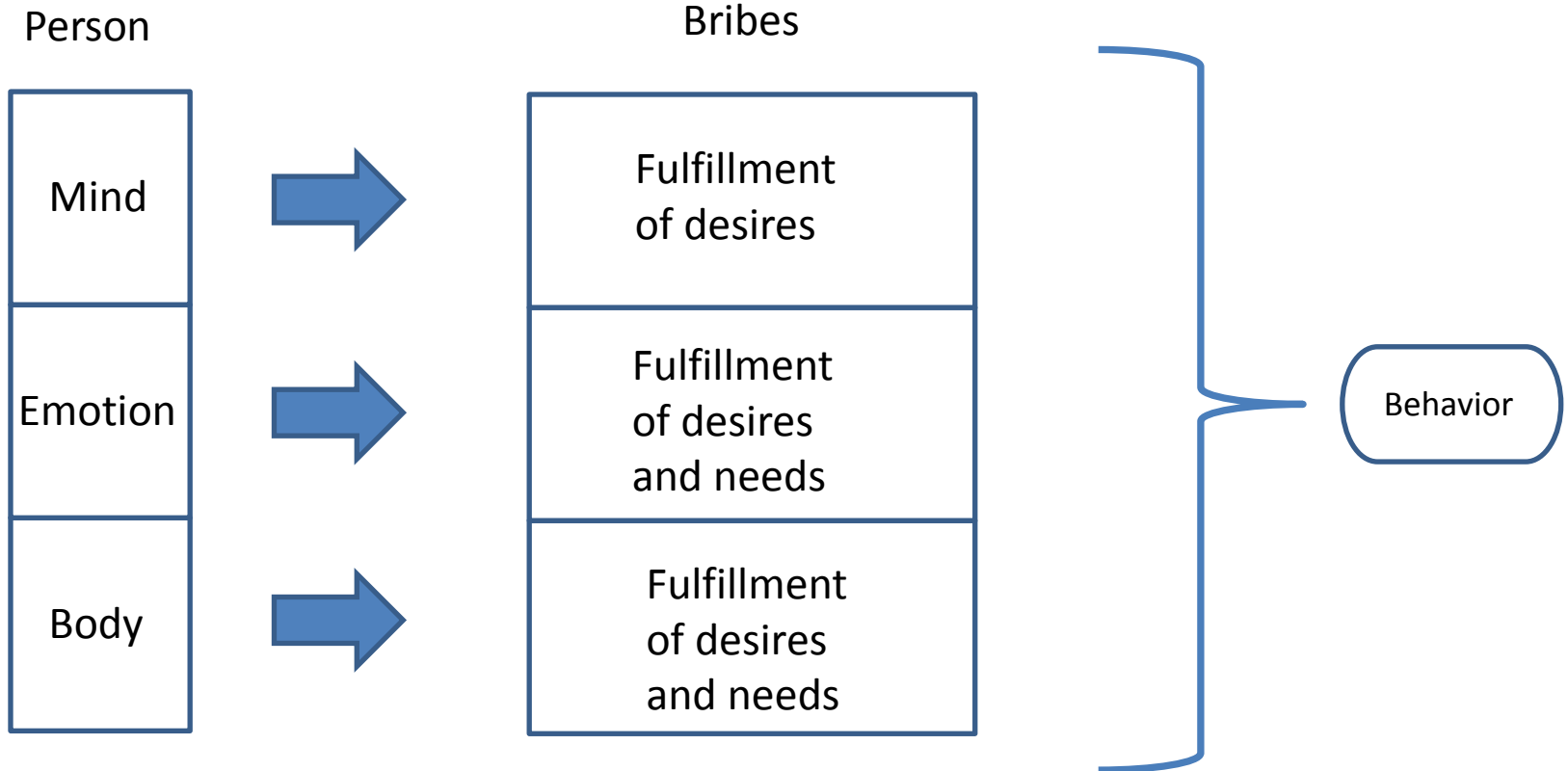
Step 6b: Updating glossary with additional definitions

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- A desire is something that is not required for the person to physically survive. Desires are subject to change.
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Step 6c: Verify accuracy of model

To verify accuracy review your scope statement and look at the model.

Can we describe the things in the scope statement using the simple model?



Notice: This is a simple model of a person.

Scope statement: We are examining human behavioral response to 3 types of bribes.

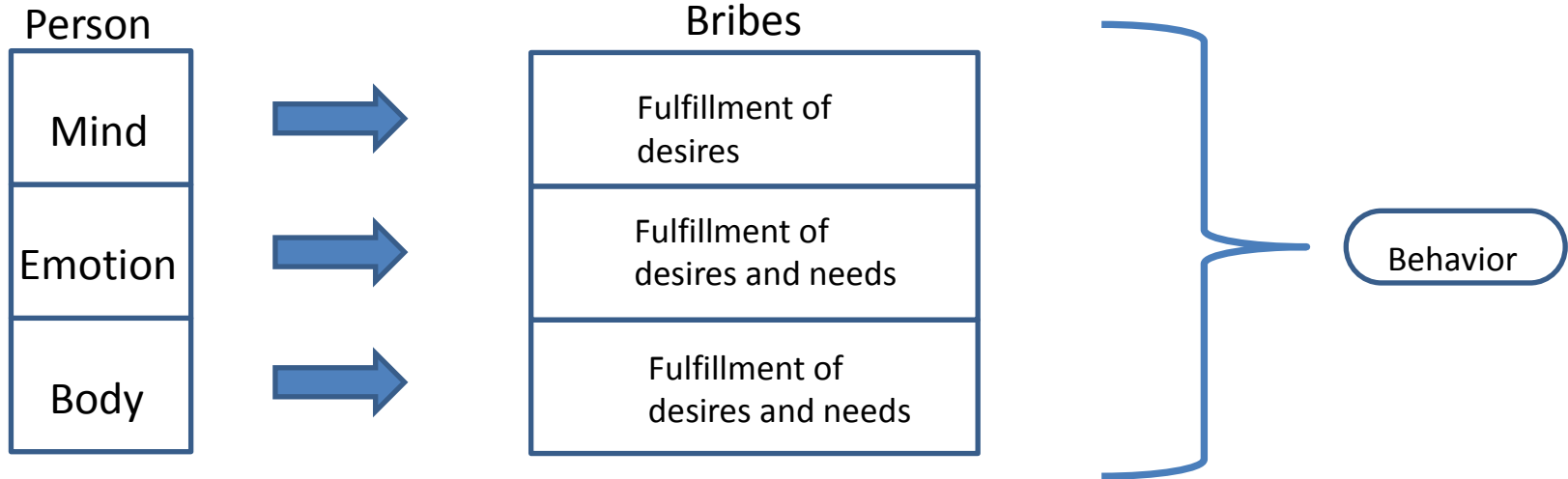
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Step 7: Ask initial questions and look at model.

Can we answer the questions to our satisfaction using the model?



Notice: This is a simple model of a person.

Question	Answer

- How do bribes work?
- What are things that bribes are operating on in order to influence the person's behavior?
- How are the things that bribes operate on created in the person?
- What controls the person's behavior?
- How can that control through bribery be effectively neutralized?
- How can that control be taken over by the person themselves so they are independent?

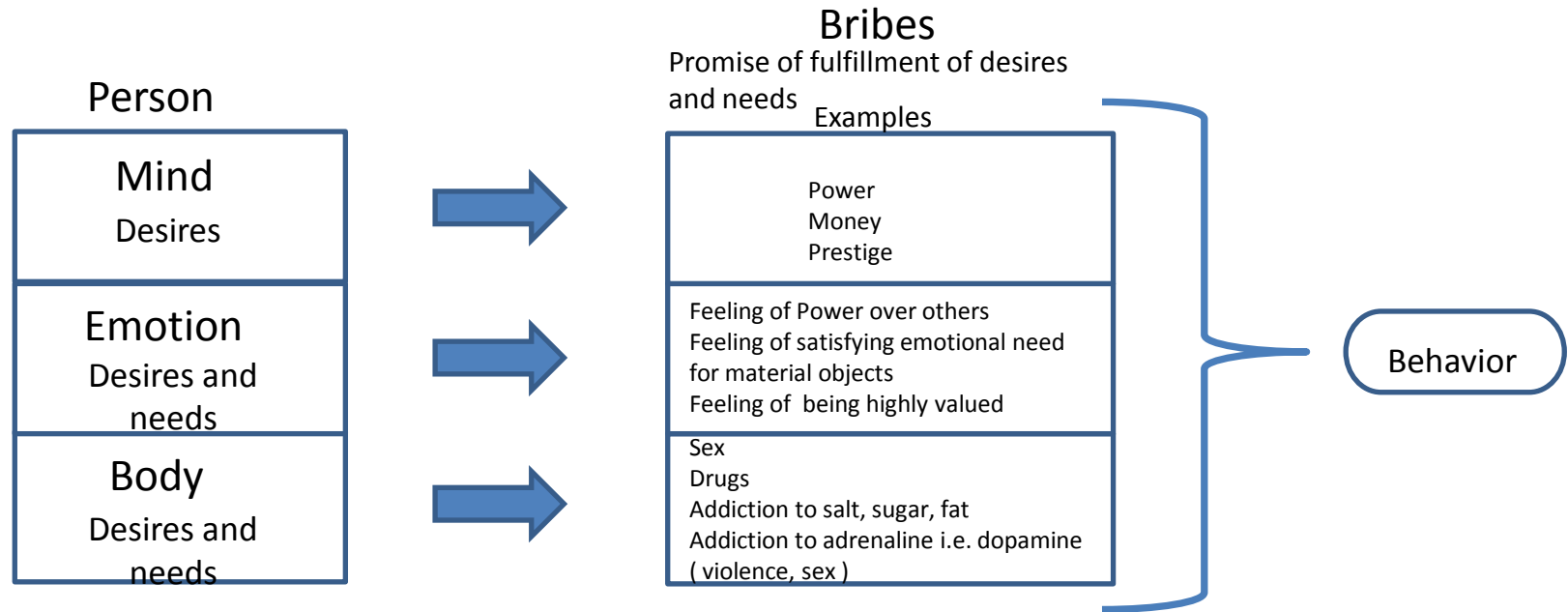
Step 8: Adding to list of questions

- How do bribes work?
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- How are the things that bribes operate on created in the person?
- What controls the person's behavior?
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- Additional questions:
- What are some examples of bribes?
- Based on the model, what is a generic definition of bribes?
- Where do desires and needs come from?
- Are some needs "built in" and others "conditioned" or programmed into the person?

Step 9: Ask initial questions and look at model.

Can we answer the questions to our satisfaction using the model?



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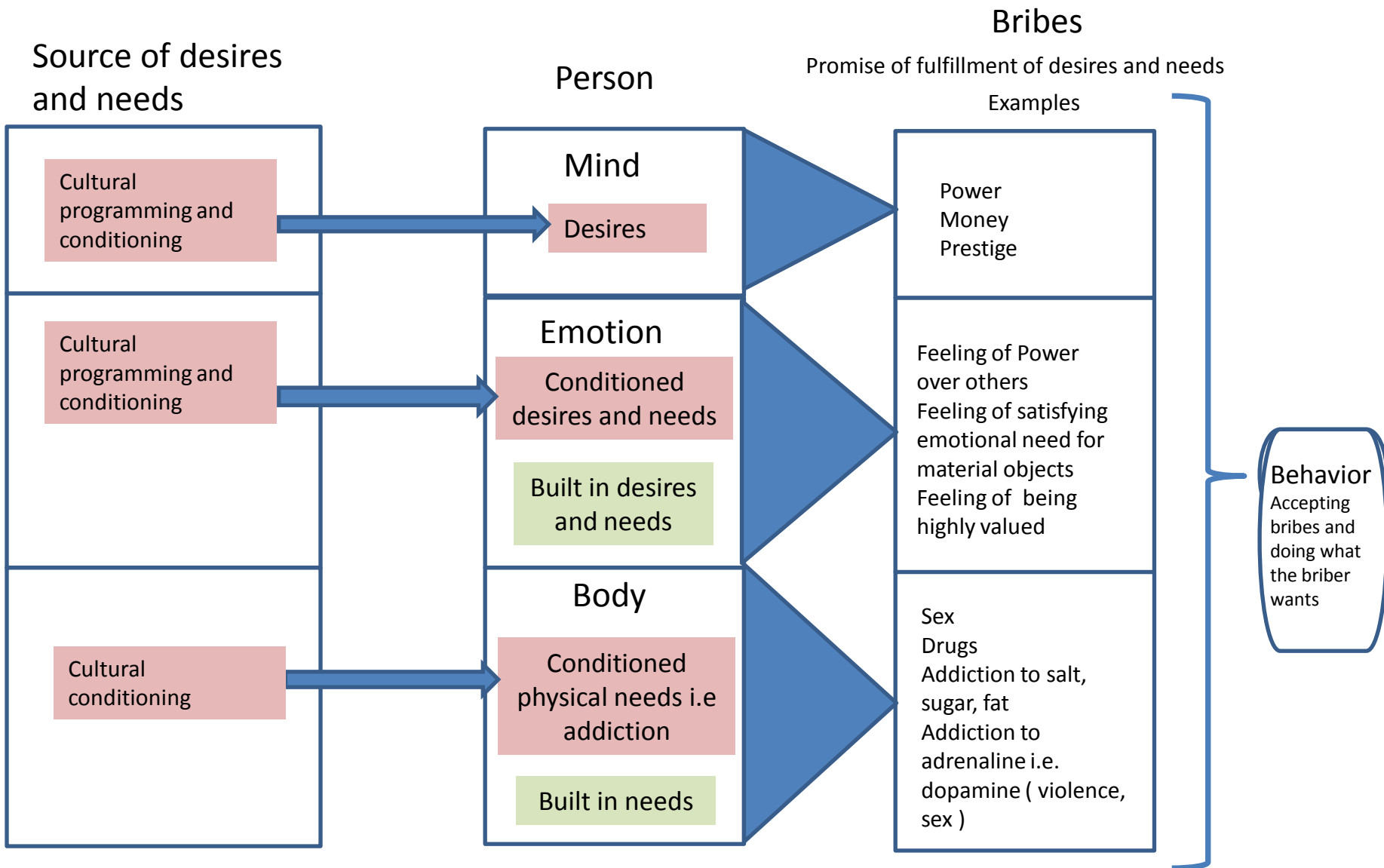
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Step 9: Reiterating Step 6a: Expand model

Can we answer the questions to our satisfaction using the model?



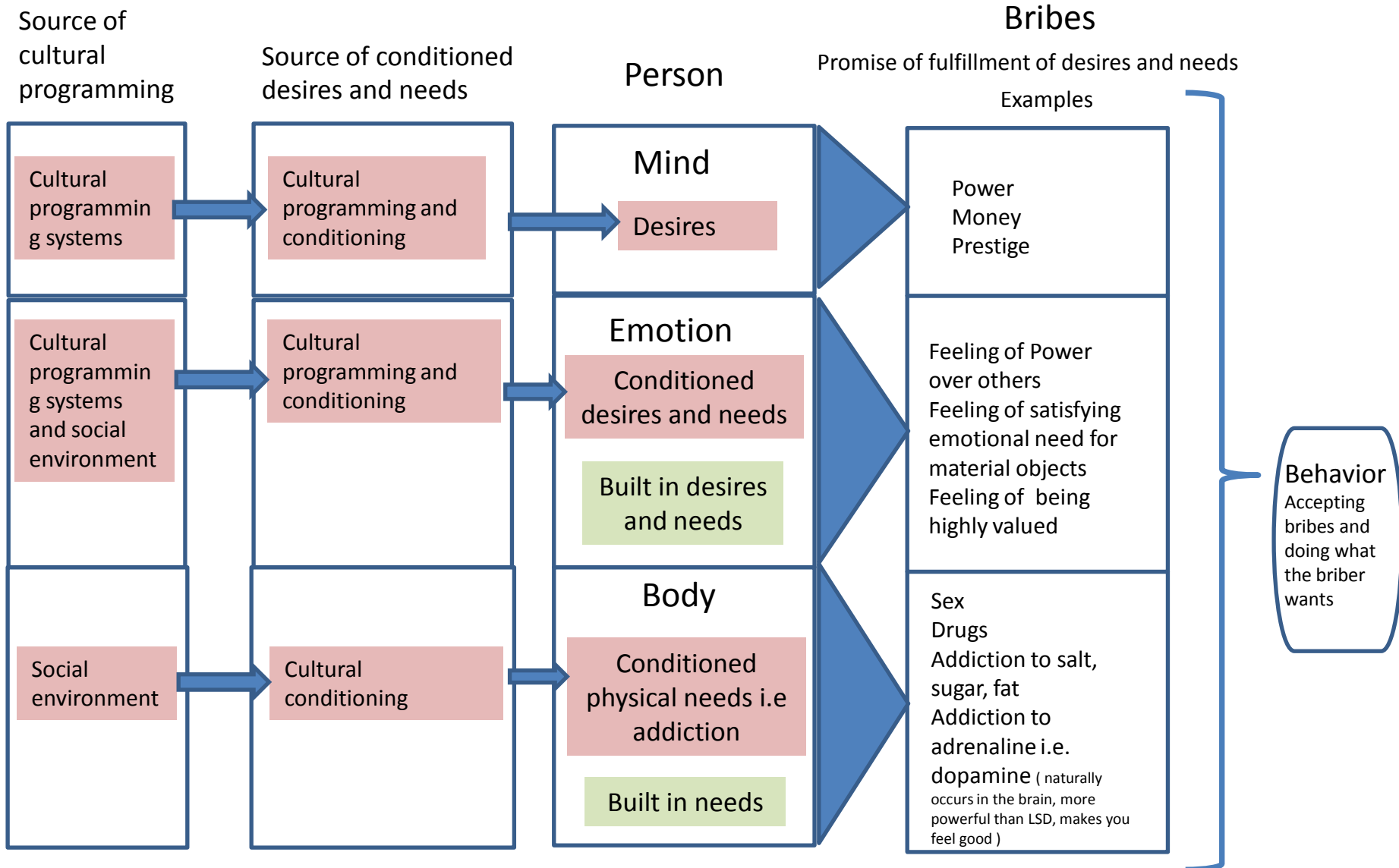
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- Additional questions:
- What are some examples of cultural programming?
- What are the sources of cultural programming?

Step 9: Reiterating Step 6a: Expand model

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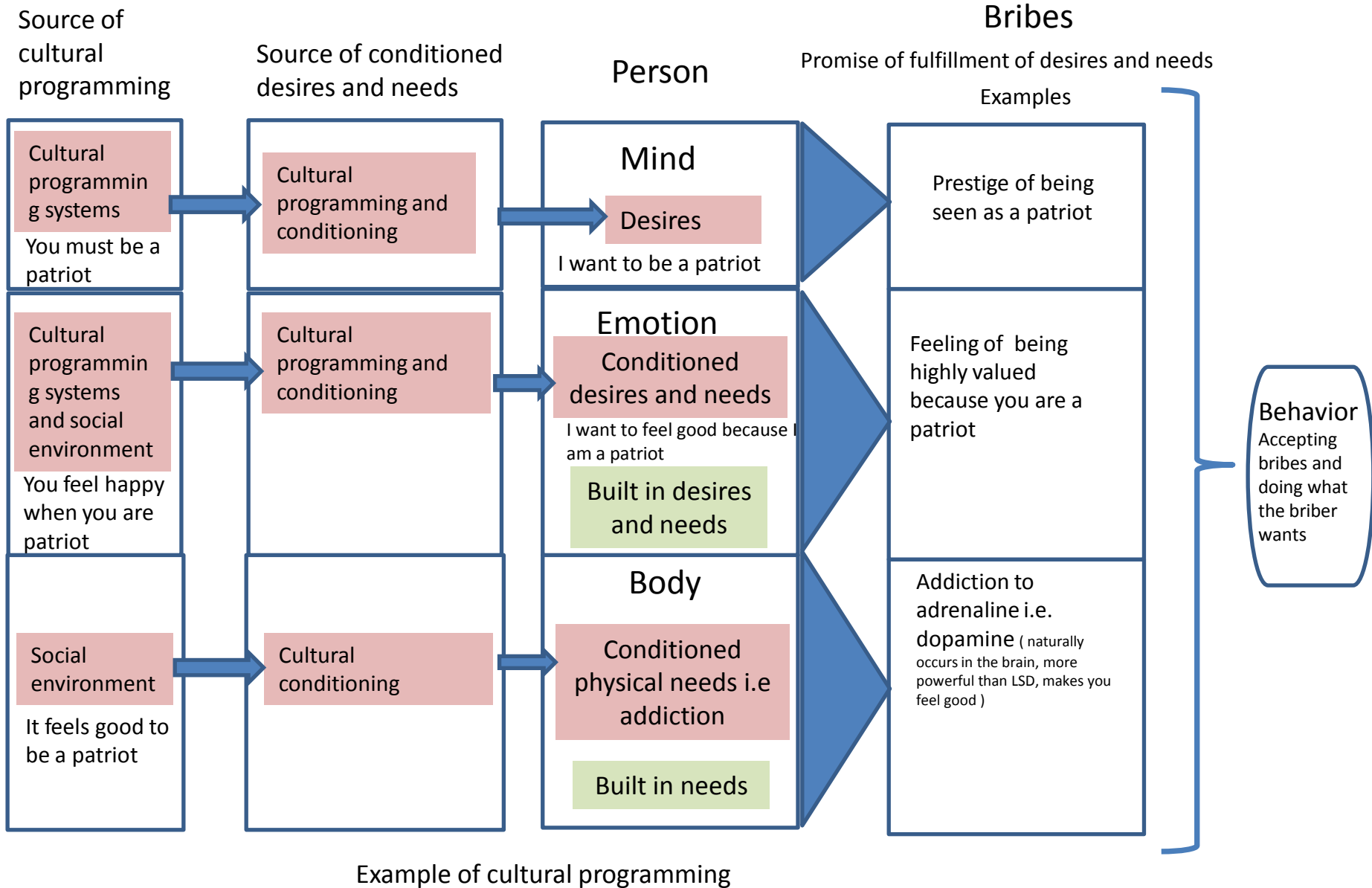
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- Additional questions:
- What are some examples of cultural programming systems?
- Who controls the cultural programming systems?

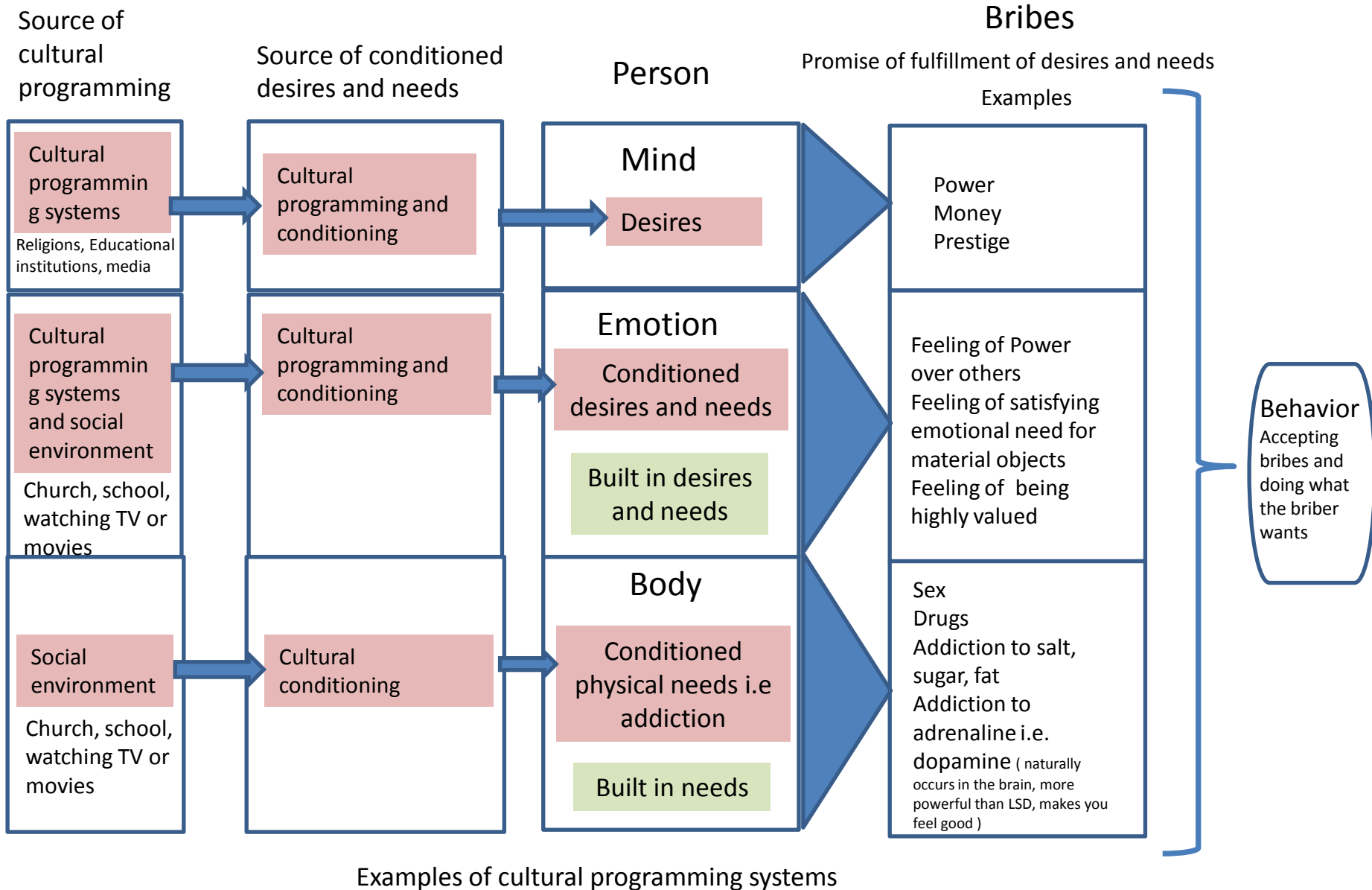
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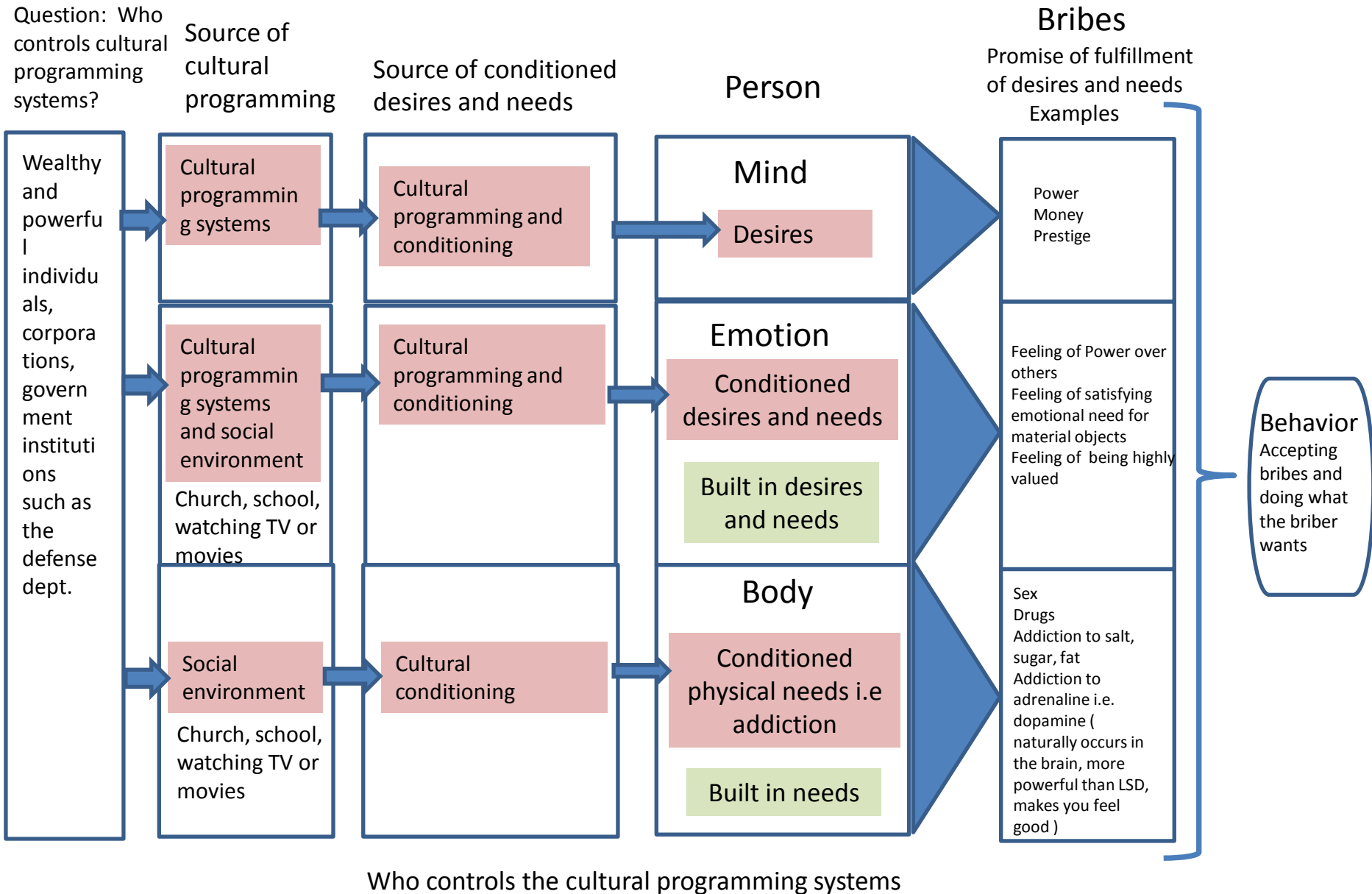


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- Additional questions:
 - How does the model apply to the covert architecture of the united states?
 - What happens if the person's desires and needs change spontaneously as part of their ongoing experience?
 - Can the model be used to show a cycle where a social order (collection of social systems) uses cultural conditioning to create desires and needs in a person, then leverages those desires and needs using bribes at all 3 levels in order to control the person's behavior, and then if the person develops and overlays the desires and needs installed by the cultural programming the system discards the person and starts with new people.

Step 9: Reiterating Step 6a: Expand model

Can we answer the questions to our satisfaction using the model?



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