The Science of Social Problem Solving

Lecture I. Tuesday, October 7th, 2003, 7:30 pm

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Tuesdays and Wednesdays 7:30 pm to 9:00 pm Stanford University Autumn Quarter, 2003

<u>Definitions of Terms As Those Terms Are Used In This Class</u>

Paradigm

Paradigm Definition

A paradigm, is a full-scale scientific understanding, with a simple, comprehensive, and accurate high-level description, with medium-level components and processes, and relying on a mass of low-level information, decisive portions of which can be checked via the five senses.

Regarding a paradigm, as the term is used here, decisive elements of it must be *physically* measurable against the ruler of this bioecosystem's singular reality, to the self-evident satisfaction of *the cognitive portion of* every, or almost every human's mind.

In order to qualify as a full-blown paradigm, it must be clear, well-defined, comprehensive, and, most important, thoroughly consistent, up and down the logical levels.

It cannot rely on the belief portion of the mind, but rather, as science, must rely on the alert, rational, fully conscious, five-senses portion, that 30 percent of everyone's mind that sees things in exactly the same way as everyone else; that 30 percent portion that sees things in conformity with this bioecosystem's singular reality.

Other Frameworks of Understanding.

That's what makes it different from a philosophy, a religion, or a belief system.

One can reach conclusions, and can reach the conclusion, that a particular paradigm is accurate to life, but one cannot "believe in" a paradigm, for that would be a contradiction in terms.

Copernicus, Laviosier, Darwin, each had a paradigm; Jesus, Buddha, and Moses did not; they had something else, not in the direct pathway of this discussion.

<u>Reality</u>

SINGULAR REALITY SYSTEM

The structure by which the bioecosystem at this planet operates.

At another star, or in another galaxy, or in another dimension, it is possible that there is a multiple reality system.

But at this star, on this planet, the particular four billion year old bioecosystem in which we all live operates on a singular reality system.

ILLUSION

One aspect of the human mind within this bioecosystem, is that it is capable of imagining things that do not exist within this bioecosystem. A "picture" that forms in the mind, that is *not* a report of this bioecosystem's singular reality, but bears some partial similarity to reality, is called an illusion.

The ability to conjure illusions is an absolute requirement for life on this planet; illusions are a required life nutrient. The great problems arise when the ability to distinguish illusion from reality is lost, or when one is confused with the other.

THIS BIOECOSYSTEM, REALITY, AND ILLUSION

This bioecosystem operates on a singular reality system in which illusions play an often vital, and mostly - but not always - helpful role.

Truth

TRUTH.

The word truth, refers to a description that conforms to some part of the singular, never changing, reality arranged by the five billion year old bioecosystem at this star. When something is true, it has the properties of being singular, absolute and consistent with everything else that's true, and it is the same for everyone and constant for all time.

Cognition Judgment

A one third component of a person's judgment system is tethered to a discerning of the truth itself, which is singular, never changing, and the same for everyone. This component is called cognition judgment. Homo Sapiens are designed to use this as a 45% factor, but instead, it is used only to about a 4% degree

Attachment Judgment.

A one third component of every person's biologically endowed overall judgment system is tethered to the judgment of those who are more expert than the person, or have power over the person, or are higher in a hierarchy than they are. This is called 'attachment judgment'. This component does not use accuracy as a standard, but rather acceptance by this or that above figure. The biological design of Homo Sapiens has this a about a 50% factor but in today's societies it runs about 95% of everyone's thinking.

Imagination

A one third component of every person's judgment system seeks out 'out of the blue' ideas, and new arrangements of previously understood ideas. This component is tethered to overall solution to damage producing and loss producing problems. The Homo Sapien brain was designed to use this to about a 5% degree, but instead, it is to be found in about .01% proportions

Philosophical Issues

Definition One (Default): The study of that which is not yet known as proved.

Definition Two: The study of things that cannot be cognitively proved.

<u>Science</u>

The study of singular reality for the purpose of solving problems of harm.

Nurturance

Passing protection to persons in a less powerful position such that they are more likely to pass protection downwards as well towards others.

Objective/Subjective

As regards individual facts, objective means an accurate rendition of the facts, and subjective means an inaccurate rendition of the facts.

As regards the choice of information to present, objective means having no purpose behind what information set is chosen, and subjective means having a specific purpose for choosing the particular information set that one chooses.

Thus, at the low level, objective means true and subjective means untrue, whereas at the high level, objective means having no purpose, and subjective means having a purpose.

High Level

Something that is a whole, single system consisting of many low level parts, or elements and that governs how those elements interact with one another.

Low Level

Something that is an individual element, among many such elements in a larger, single system.

Blue

That which we is all around us, that can be identified, but which has not, or not yet been identified.

Math

The study of that which is 100% consistent to the fivesenses based, cognitive mind of every, or almost every person.

Freedom

When a person gets excellent protection for a maximum variety of caretaking activities, then they have maximum freedom.

Self Evident

When a person must deliberately misreport their understanding of something, in order to disagree with that something, then that something is self-evident to the person.