

Where it all started: my notes

- deductive tool:
 - action follows evidence
 - as reaction follows stimulus
 - if action does not equal evidence, then there is at least a 3rd factor to consider
 - the qualitative versus quantitative problem
 - due to the human mind simplifying information, it's common for a person to treat a qualitative as a quantitative despite failing to meet the requirements
 - beware dogged known solutions for qualitative problems unaccounted for
 - to solve the problem, attempt to negotiate a reference for the qualitative and then examine if the action follows the evidence (ActFoE)
- The three problems of problem solving and how they interact
 - CHANGE - Systems like Hyper-Active Agency Detection alert us to change / difference
 - UNCERTAINTY - negativity bias focuses on uncertainty and by default assigns it as highly undesirable so much so that it would often prefer to allow a problem to remain, rather than attempt an unfamiliar solution
 - COMPLEXITY - generalizations which aid humans to process information, fail initial contact with complexity and for the reasons above, often focus resources to feel better about a problem rather than to solve it
- Social strategy - the idea that cultures can be described to fall within one of three types. Each with its own advantages and disadvantages. Given a particular environment, each can be successful. However, if one wants the outcome of a 1st world nation, then one must adopt a culture that succeeds in such a world.
 - Group-oriented - the people of the culture all attempt to fit in to the norms and traditions of the past. Failure to do so can result in social ostracisation first, then some version of the law otherwise never invoked. A highly stable society that excels when times are good and bad, so long as things don't change too much or too critically.
 - Individual-oriented - the people of the culture do as they see fit and generally refuse to conform to as many norms as a group-oriented culture. Failure to fit in is allowed and in many cases celebrated. A highly unstable society if it does not have a strong rule of law. So unstable that I suspect no individual-oriented culture can survive without rights which are both given to individuals and protected by the whole. Excels at entrepreneurship and confronting changing times. Terrible at surviving stability since it's very nature is the stir things up. And thus, in the good times, will find its people at odds with one another in a manner far more passionately than warranted.
 - Tribal-oriented - the end result of an individualistic oriented culture without a strong rule of law. Since individuals cannot compete against groups, individuals

with common interests and relations, will band together against the other groups foreign to them. This is the worst version of cultural strategy that succeeds only in dangerous times when faced with existential threats. It's good at survival only at the smallest scales due to the corruption commonly associated with its adoption. Even if a strong legal system is implemented, expect it to serve the interests of those in power.

- Takeaway: given the modernity of the current world and the advantages afforded by "productive amalgamation" not all cultures are equal. Individual-oriented cultures tend to outperform group-oriented cultures in a world dominated by high paced advancements in technology and logistics. The advantage of the individual-oriented culture is the hopefully harmonious mix of chaos and stability it affords. That said, in the long run, it's possible that group-oriented cultures can outlast the individual-oriented culture to eventually arrive at either a more stable time or by incorporating norms of group sponsored entrepreneurialism. Skeptical of said outcome, but aware of the possibility.
- Additional takeaway, Individual-oriented cultures fail if they allow themselves to forgo the rule of law that provided them with rights in the first place. Because without the rights to be an individual, groups will form to consolidate power and win using a tribal-oriented approach
- 3 norms essential to civilization
 - forgiveness of debts - both monetary and social
 - rule of law - if the law does not apply to all equally, then it only applies to the ruler's enemies
 - hospitality - an unusual early practice which facilitates the adoption of "passive-aggressive" game theory which is far superior to both passive and aggressive when used in a game where memory and sharing memories is played AKA the real world
- Bicameral decision-making
 - The human mind processes qualitative information using a system similar to set-up, complication, resolution
 - The set-up could be what's observed or what's assumed to be appropriate in the situation
 - The complication is the individuals own motivations, or perhaps just a passing thought of what not conforming would mean
 - The resolution then is what action is taken. To conform or to rebel.
 - In ActFoE, a commonly unexplained 3rd factor will be the culture of the individual.
 - In other words, one can often infer the culture of a person, by the action they take.
 - A thug will see a vulnerable person and predate upon them because their tribal-oriented culture says "anything for us, the law for them"
 - A good samaritan will see a person being victimized and intervene because they either wish to preserve the rule of law, or because they know they won't feel right about it later if they do nothing.

- We can't necessarily know what culture the good samaritan ascribes to, but it's most likely not tribal-oriented if the victim, assailant and territory are unknown to the good samaritan