

Advanced analytic learning....

....centered on the truth

The green fields Model

AOAI

Ed. 2

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The green fields Model

The analysis of analysis subject matter is very broad in scope. With the many combinations of parameters of interest, in order to gain traction for discussion, the Greenfields model provides a number of simplifying representations, allowing depth of study and yet coverage of the broader concerns. The taxonomy of the greenFields Model is as set out below.

- 1. The Players and the three Programs
 - 1. The Individual
 - 2. The System
 - 3. The Meta System
- 2. Eight modules
- 3. Five Sections
- 4. Assignment of Subject matter
- 5. Special Considerations for Program 3
 - 1. Introduction To Program 3
 - 2. Are There Conspiracies?
 - 3. Engineering Public Opinion
 - 4. Critical Thinking
 - 5. Hypothesis Testing
 - 6. Physics
 - 7. Who Believes What?
 - 8. Elegance and Simplicity
 - 9. Bayes' Theorem
 - 10. The Behavioural Analytic Protocols
 - 11. Protection of Protocol
 - 12. Applying The greenFields Model

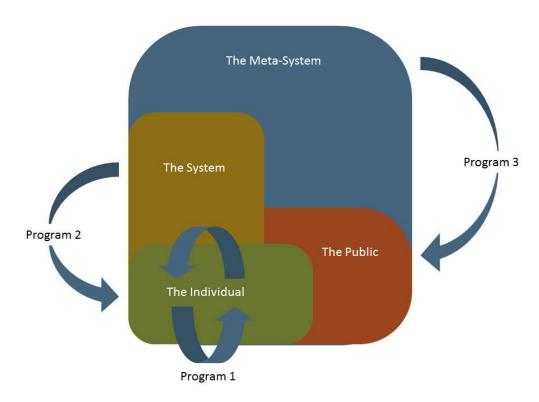
1. The Players and the three Programs

The greenFields Model taxonomy reduced analyses to three programs, each with an introductory context and each with eight modules of familiar practice. The Analysis of Analysis is initiated from first principles and is expanded to encompass analytic questions of key significance today. To build this context, three parties are proposed as the key participants in our view of analyses: "The Individual", "The System" and the "Meta System".



Continuum Fracture Points

The three program perspectives are the individual, the system and the meta system.



1.1 The Individual

This perspective considers the "individual" analyst conducting analyses, confronting cognitive issues in implementation of scientific methodology. In this perspective, one could say integrity in analysis is internally determinate – just the analyst and the procedures. The focus is on the pluralism created by adherence to tactical procedure and the individual behaviours that determine integrity in these analyses.

1.2 The System

This perspective considers the professional analyst working for or representing a corporate group or "system" which has larger objectives for the analysis beyond pure integrity in method. Here, the analyst is to balance needs of the profession with needs



of the system. The focus is on the pluralism created by ethical responsibility to the profession and ethical responsibility to the system.

1.3 The Meta System

This perspective considers the world authorities providing society with analyses that further objectives of those authorities. In this perspective, "The meta system", the analysis of analysis provides a basis for determine fact vs. fiction in analytic representations that are influencing world decisions. The focus in on the pluralism created by the various interests within the meta system and society's propensity for interest and ability to separate fact from fiction.

2. Eight modules

The analyses are established based on the "reasoning", the "certainty", the "rationality", the "dependency" and the "entity" as follows:

Reasoning

Reasoning means: whether the analysis is deductive, inductive or abductive. Terminology here includes:

- Deductive Reasoning means: "Specific examples are derived from general propositions" (Wikipedia),
- Inductive Reasoning means: "a kind of reasoning that constructs or revaluates general propositions that are derived from specific examples" (Wikipedia).
- Strong Induction means: depending on higher inductive reasoning,
- Weak Induction means: depending on lower inductive reasoning,
- Abductive Reasoning: "is a form of logical inference that goes from observation to a
 hypothesis that accounts for the reliable data (observation) and seeks to explain
 relevant evidence" (Wikipedia),
- Strong Abduction means: depending on higher abductive reasoning,
- Weak Abduction means: depending on lower abductive reasoning.



Conjecture

Conjecture in analysis is considered as either "verifiable" or "rationalized".

Rationality

Rationality in analysis is considered as either "empiric", "quasi-empiric" or "normative".

Dependency

Dependency in analysis considers whether the subject of study is separate from, or joined with, the analysis.

Entity

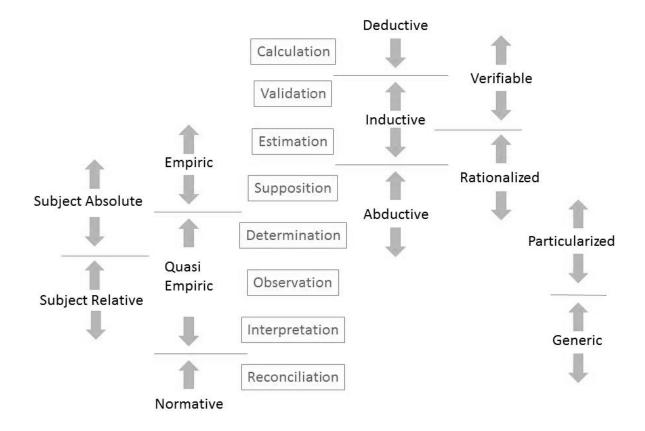
Entity in analysis considers whether the analysis pertains to a particularized subject or is generic in nature.

The foregoing distinctions define the eight archetypes that underpin each of the eight modules as illustrated in the following graphic.



Reasoning	Certainty	Rationality	Dependency	Entity	Example	Archetype	Module
Deductive	Verifiable	Empiric	Separate	Particularized	Accounting	Calculation	M1-ACA
Inductive	Verifiable	Empiric	Separate	Particularized	Science	Validation	M2-AVA
Inductive	Rationalized	Empiric	Separate	Particularized	Statistics	Estimation	M3-AEA
Abductive	Rationalized	Empiric	Separate	Particularized	Engineering	Supposition	M4-ASA
Abductive	Rationalized	Quasi-empiric	Separate	Particularized	Law	Determination	M5-ADA
Abductive	Rationalized	Quasi-empiric	Joined	Particularized	Medicine	Observation	M6-AOA
Abductive	Rationalized	Quasi-empiric	Joined	Generic	Journalism	Interpretation	M7-AIA
Abductive	Rationalized	Normative	Joined	Generic	Facilitation	Reconciliation	M8-ARA





In summary, the Modules are:

The modules of the greenFields model are defined by the combinations of the above parameters as detailed below.

M1: ACA -the Analytic Calculation Archetype.

ACA is a deductive, verifiable, empiric, several, particularized archetype. The ACA is an analytic archetype that establishes truth in a hypothesis through "deductive reasoning."

M2: AVA -the Analytic Validation Archetype.

AVA is an inductive, verifiable, empiric, several, particularized archetype. The AVA is an analytic archetype that establishes truth in a hypothesis through verifiable "inductive reasoning."



M3: AEA -the Analytic Estimation Archetype.

AEA is an inductive, rationalized, empiric, several, particularized archetype. The AEA is an analytic archetype that establishes truth in a hypothesis through certainty that is approximate.

M4: ASA -the Analytic Supposition Archetype.

ASA is an abductive, rationalized, empiric, several, particularized archetype. The ASA is an analytic archetype that establishes truth in a hypothesis through abductive reasoning.

M5: ADA - the Analytic Determination Archetype.

ADA is an abductive, rationalized, quasi-empiric, several, particularized archetype. The ADA is an analytic archetype that establishes truth in a hypothesis through the rationality of partial empiricism.

M6: AOA -the Analytic Observation Archetype.

AOA is an abductive, rationalized, quasi-empiric, joined, particularized archetype. The AOA is an analytic archetype that establishes truth in a hypothesis that has a subject-relative dependency.

M7: AIA -the Analytic Interpretation Archetype.

AIA is an abductive, rationalized, quasi-empiric, joined, generic archetype. The AIA is an analytic archetype that establishes truth in a hypothesis that is a group-based entity.

M8: ARA -the Analytic Reconciliation Archetype.

The ARA is an analytic archetype that establishes truth in a hypothesis that is normative. ARA is an abductive, rationalized, normative, separate, generic archetype.



3. Five Sections

Five Sections in Each Module

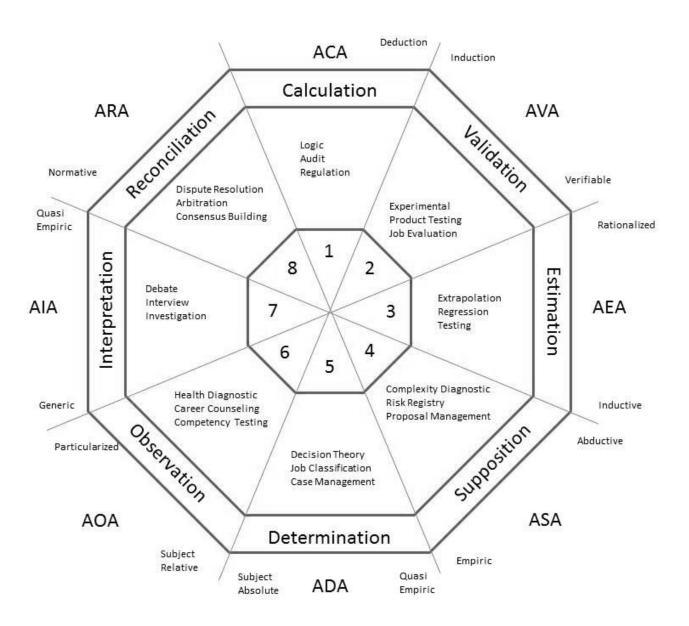
Within each of the Modules there are five sections: S1: The Approach to Analysis, S2: The Human Factors, S3: Analysis of Analysis, S4: Case Studies, and S5: References.

- 1. The Approach to Analysis this approach varies by Program. Program 1 provides the generally accepted a tactical methodology. Program 2 provides the generally accepted ethical framework. Program 3, being a subject area less well explored publicly, suggests a moral framework.
- 2. The Human Factors the Human factors vary by Program. Program 1 considers the analyst and the individual within. Program 2 considers the human system the corporate environment. Program 3 considers the world order architects.
- 3. Analysis of Analysis address the approach to measurement. Program 1 being a tactical audit, Program 2 being a broader balanced score card framework, and Program 3 dealing with modeling and assessment of the probability of gaming.
- 4. Case Studies provide examples of real life scenarios where integrity in analysis has been an issue.
- 5. References provide recommended further study material.

4. Assignment of Subject matter

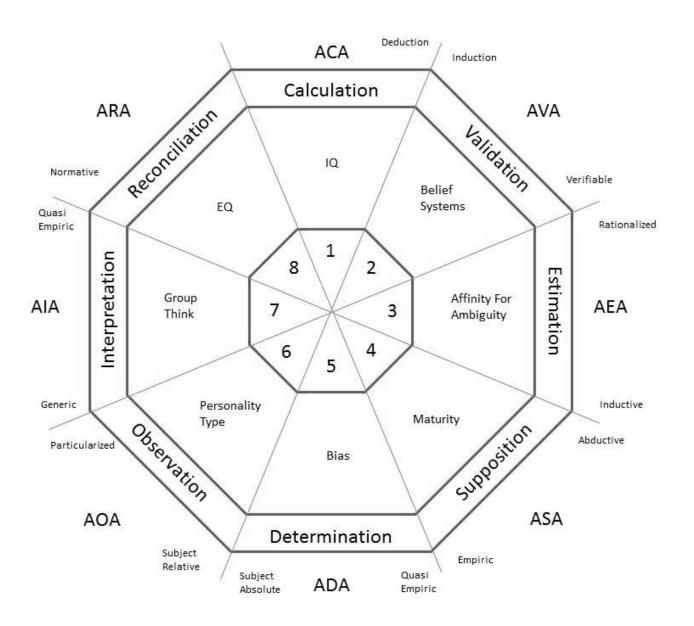


Program 1: Analytic Disciplines



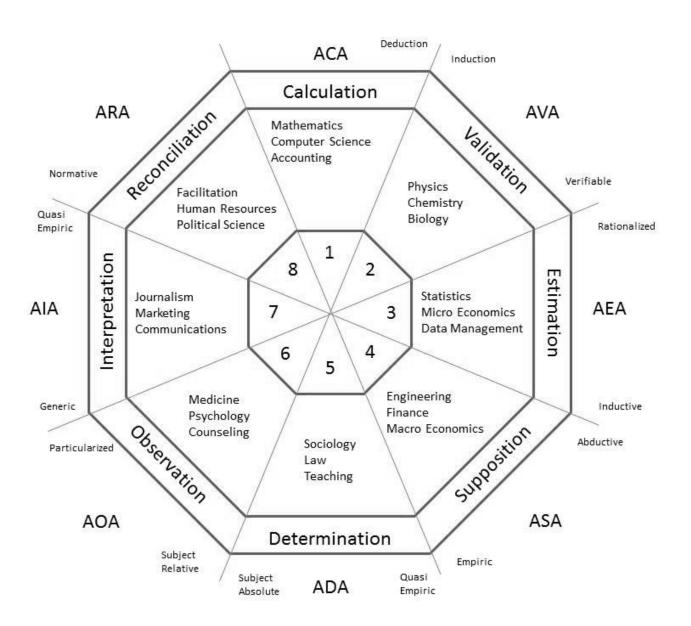


Program 1: Assignment of Human Factors



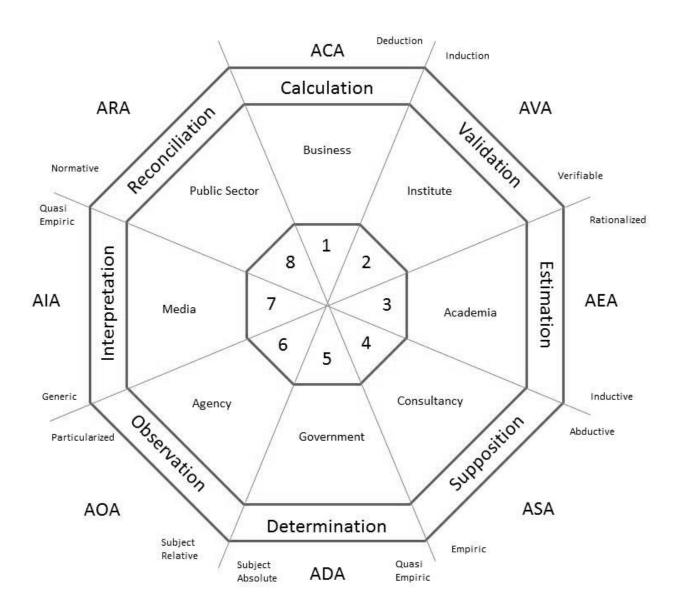


Program 2: Analytic Disciplines



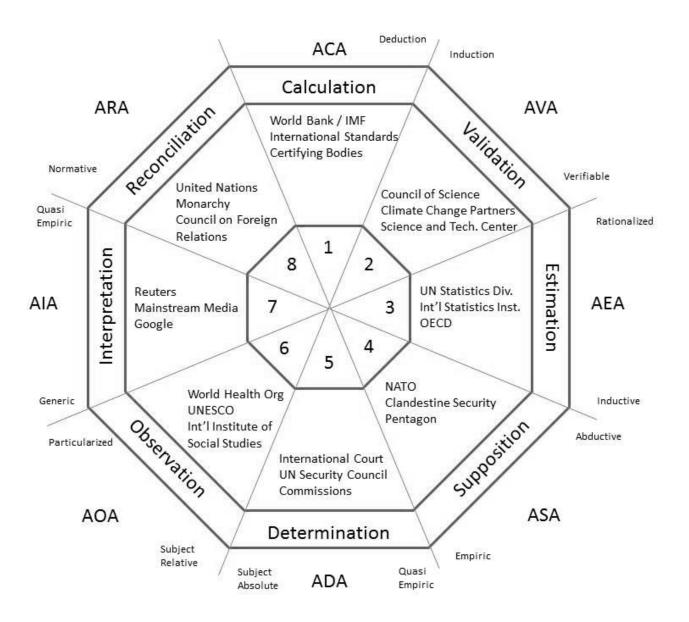


Program 2: Assignment of Human Factors



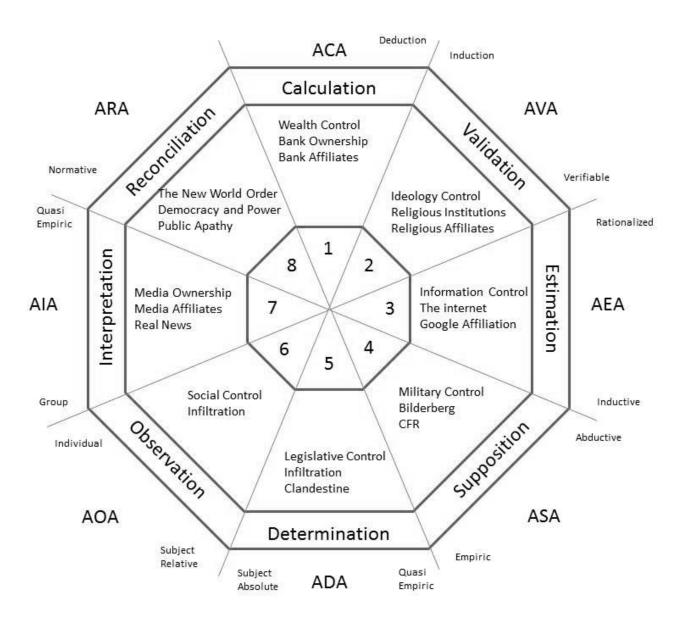


Program 3: Analytic Disciplines





Program 3: Assignment of Human Factors





5. Special Considerations for Program 3

Whilst Program's 1 and 2 are largely based on norms-in-practice - a "well trodden path" for society, Program 3 is a "mindscaping" that is less well established. Hence, expanded discussion is provided herein on how science-based analysis can be brought to bear in separating fact from fiction in the analytics relating to major conspiracy theories.

5.1 Introduction To Program 3

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"

- Thomas Jefferson

Vigilance is a patriotic duty where one is fortunate enough to live in a democracy. It thus follows that keeping an open mind to the notion of conspiracy theories.

The various renditions of the truth surrounding world shaping events leads to intensive debate and often little in the way of conclusive agreement. Program 3 provides an analytic framework for assessing what are commonly referred to as "conspiracy theories."

5.2 Are There Conspiracies?

We know from our history that the forging of the international map has been through the clash between power structures competing for pre-eminence.

The conspiratorial thinking considers the world events as "a grand chess board" (ref. Zibigniew Brzezinski). Mr. Brzezinski has been a major architect for the New World Order and US foreign policy for many decades.

Without attributing fact to any of this, the top 15 conspiracies indicated by Liberty Voice (http://guardianlv.com/2014/03/the-worlds-top-15-conspiracy-theories-of-all-time/) are:

- 1. Jesus and Mary Magdalene,
- 2. The JFK assassination,
- 3. 9/11,
- 4. Roswell,
- 5. The Moon landing,
- 6. The New World Order,
- 7. The death of Princess Diana.
- 8. The AIDS virus,



- 9. The Shroud of Turin,
- 10. The Holocaust,
- 11. Global Warming,
- 12. Digital television and subliminal advertising,
- 13. Vaccination and autism.
- 14. Who really wrote the plays of Shakespeare?,
- 15. Life on Mars and the Annunaki.

5.3 Engineering Public Opinion

The assertion in conspiracy theories is that there is a difference between the official narrative, the "cover story", and a backing reality. With this, the official story is thought to be part of the conspiracy, a narrative designed to engineer public opinion to favour an ulterior motive to those developing the official narrative. As part of the conspiracy theory is the allegation that the evidentiary record is susceptible to tampering and thus does not provide a sufficient basis for proving or disproving the theory.

The various hypotheses, the official story, the various conspiracy theories all appear to be well thought through by respected analysts and yet they often lead to differing conclusions.

In viewing geopolitics, the mainstream media tends to focus on the countries' leaders, their personalities, as it to suggest that these people have control over the domestic and foreign policy of their nation. Together, through viewing editorial columns, interviews, talk shows, the notion that the character of the recognized leader bears out on foreign policy is reinforced in our minds.

If, in your analysis of geopolitics, you find yourself debating the character of the leadership, then you likely adhere to the first protocol and thereby, as a matter of adherence to societal orthodoxy, you won't look beyond and thereby will not see beyond.

If this hypothesis is correct, then we and our mainstream media are on the right path.

There are many analysts that are recognized as being world renowned experts that simply live in the first protocol and reinforce their beliefs through intensive analysis of world events viewed only through the lens of the first protocol. Debate reduces to good



guy – bad guy simplicity. Controversial world-shaping events are viewed as random acts.

If however, as those who subscribe to higher protocols suggest, there is a systemic external determinacy to countries' domestic and foreign policy, the main stream media would be, not only off base, but distracting analytic thinking away from the true causation.

Further to the point held by the higher protocol-ers, the mainstream media is shaped by a number of influences. It must cater to the need of the general public for reasonable simplicity, it must remain within allocated time segments, it must pander to the business interests of its ownership and their commercial interests, it must maintain a tone of allegiance and patriotism etc. These non-analytic constraints on discussion pose a series of filters on reality. Unfettered by these filters, freedom of analysis on the internet (rightly or wrongly) provides a more open diversity of alternative realities for the analyst to consider.

For those limiting their perspective to the first protocol, they must rationalize how the major power wielding organizations on the plant never appear on the news – as if to consider them as either non-existent or of no consequence. Terminology suggested herein for Program 3 is largely off limits in mainstream debate.

World governance has always been a "forging" process by competing elements – democracy vs. hegemony by others. What makes us think the forging has finished?

Those advocating a systemic causation by these powerful groups hold the burden of proof according to the principles of Occam's razor.

In an attempt to establish common analysis, AOAI suggests the following:

- stick to analytics and don't unnaturally curb debate based on belief systems,
- don't believe everything you hear,
- consider the perspectives of others the merits and detractors to their position before discounting that perspective,
- don't feel compelled to reduce your thinking to a single version of truth assess the range of possibilities based on probability,
- when invoking an analysis of geopolitics, declare which protocol you are using, For example, the mainstream media perspective operates within, and is limited to, Protocol 1,



reflect back through history to consider the role conspiracy has played in the
evolution of societal governance to where it is today and the significance of current
events to thus unfolding plan.

Sound analytic practice suggests erring on the side of open thinking and broad considerations. Sound analytics does entail subscribing to them. Sound analytics does entail not being afraid to look.

5.4 Critical Thinking

"Critical thinking is that mode of thinking - about any subject, content, or problem - in which the thinker improves the quality of his or her thinking by skillfully taking charge of the structures inherent in thinking and imposing intellectual standards upon them."

- The Critical Thinking Community

5.5 Hypothesis Testing

In Statistical parlance, the official narrative is a "null hypothesis: - a statistical hypothesis to be tested and accepted or rejected in favor of an alternative; specifically: the hypothesis that an observed difference (as between the means of two samples) is due to chance alone and not due to a systematic cause" (ref. Webster's).

A conspiracy theory is the alternative hypothesis, asserting a greater systemic pattern of cause and effect in world events

"Procedure for deciding if a null hypothesis should be accepted or rejected in favor of an alternate hypothesis. A statistic is computed from a survey or test result and is analyzed to determine if it falls within a preset acceptance region. If it does, the null hypothesis is accepted otherwise rejected." (ref – Business Dictionary.com)

- 1. Formulate the null hypothesis (results are pure chance)
- 2. Formula the alternative hypothesis (results are systematic)
- 3. Identify the test statistic used to assess
- 4. Compute the P-Value
- 5. Compare the accepted significance (alpha) value to the P-Value.



5.6 Physics

Review the official narrative in regard to science – i.e. establish whether the official hypothesis is consistent with science or contrary to science.

"Once you eliminate the impossible, whatever remains, no matter how improbable, must be the truth."

- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Obviously a theory that is not consistent with science leaves you with the prospect of reinventing science to suit the hypothesis or leaving science where it is and looking past the hypothesis. Put simply, a theory that violates science cannot then invoke science as the rationale for its conclusions. For example, the official narrative in 9/11 demolition of Building 7 or the JFK assassination magic bullet theory both violate the basic principles of physics.

5.7 Who Believes What?

"Scientists announced today they have discovered a cure for apathy. However, they claim no one has shown the slightest interest in it."

- George Carlin

By and large society appears to advocate the official story. This is a protocol to which the mainstream media adheres. Here, conspiracy is dismissed as either not existing or not relevant to world affairs.

Evidence is "all the means by which any alleged matter of fact, the truth of which is submitted to investigation, is established or disproved". (ref. Blacks Law Dictionary). In this context, the means of analysis are truncated based on belief, contrary to science.

Direct evidence is the proof and testimony that directly go to an issue at hand. (ref. Black's Law Dictionary). Hence, Protocol 1 limits inquiry to the direct evidence and does not appear to extend the analysis to circumstantial considerations.



For the alternative media, where there is no adherence to the mainstream media's protocol, there is the prospect that the analyst may connect the dots to form a contrary narrative that is not the truth and again various perspectives in this more open thinking advance differing conclusions.

Given the conspiracy theorists' assertions that the direct evidentiary record may have been compromised as part of the conspiracy, attempting to refute this point requires analyses based on indirect or circumstantial evidence.

Circumstantial is "evidence which inferentially proves the principal fact by establishing a condition of surrounding and limiting circumstances, whose existence is a premise from which the existence of the principal fact may be concluded by necessary laws of reasoning." (ref. Black's Law Dictionary).

As a matter of basic logic, one cannot use Protocol 1 arguments to prove or disprove perspectives beyond that protocol.

It is suggested that the behaviour of alternative media is also limited in its behavioural protocols depending on how large a conspiracy they advocate. Thus alternative media is available in a variety of perspectives based on the limitations of Protocols 2 through 4.

Similarly, arguments of a lower protocol cannot be used to disprove arguments of a higher protocol.

5.8 Elegance and Simplicity

"Occam's Razor, also called law of economy or law of parsimony, principle stated by the Scholastic philosopher William of Ockham (1285–1347/49) that pluralitas non est ponenda sine necessitate, "plurality should not be posited without necessity." The principle gives precedence to simplicity: of two competing theories that full cover the situation, the simpler explanation of an entity is to be preferred. The principle is also expressed as "Entities are not to be multiplied beyond necessity."" (ref. Encyclopedia Britannica)



5.9 Bayes' Theorem

Bayes' theorem is an important when considering whether it is reasonable to assume events that appear to coordinate in achieving a patterned outcome are random or the product of a systemic causation.

Bayes' theorem is "a theorem about conditional probabilities: the probability that an event A occurs given that another event B has already occurred is equal to the probability that the event B occurs given that A has already occurred multiplied by the probability of occurrence of event A and divided by the probability of occurrence of event B" (ref – Merriam Webster).

For example, the notion promoted in the Main-stream Media that the JFK assassination was by a lone gunman named Oswald and the RFK assassination was by a lone gunman named Sir Han Sir Han, while both contribute to ensuring the Kennedy's are not in power.

As further events are added to a pattern that support the hypothesis that external powers are conspiring to ensure Kennedy's are not in the White House, reasonable in the conjecture that these are random acts diminishes exponentially. Though applying Bayesian logic here does not prove the point, it provided a fair guide for the question, is it reasonable to pursue the conspiracy theory? As a further example on the Kennedy theme, there is conjecture by some that Chappaquiddick the death of John Kennedy Junior are potentially further acts accepted by the mainstream media as being random that contribute to a pattern supporting the conspiratorial hypothesis. This does not prove conspiracy but it would appear to be analytically prudent to raise the question and test the hypothesis.

5.10 The Behavioural Analytic Protocols

Protocol refers to the self-imposed limits of societal inquiry. The tendency for members of society to draw boundaries around inquiry – to artificially set a ceiling based on comfort and feelings of faith, allegiance or respect. For those setting the boundaries, this is a patriotic duty where others thinking outside this box are shunned as heretics or "conspiracy theorists". "System justification theory (SJT) is a scientific theory within



social psychology that proposes people have a motivation to defend and bolster the status quo, that is, to see it as good, legitimate, and desirable.

According to system justification theory, people not only want to hold favorable attitudes about themselves (ego-justification) and their own groups (group-justification), but they also want to hold favorable attitudes about the overarching social order (system-justification). A consequence of this tendency is that existing social, economic, and political arrangements tend to be preferred, and alternatives to the status quo are disparaged.

Satisfies three distinct human needs:

- 1. Epistemic: needs for consistency, certainty, and meaning.
- 2. Existential: needs to manage threat and distress.
- 3. Relational: needs to coordinate social relationships and achieve shared reality with others."

(ref - e-Study Guide for: Social Psychology by Saul Kassin),

"Groupthink occurs when individuals in a group fail to express their doubts about the group's dynamic, direction or decisions because of a desire to maintain consensus or conformity. Thus the group may be on a headlong rush to error or disaster and no-one speaks up because they don't want to rock the boat."

(ref. Rational Wiki)

The alleged source of the conspiracy varies with analyses conducted. However, it is suggested they can be grouped into four general categories of speculation.

Protocol 1 asserts that officials are free thinking and exercise their conscience in conducting themselves. Here, the official narrative is deemed to be correct. Faith precludes scientific inquiry beyond this horizon.

Protocol 2 asserts a conspiracy by "big business" entities that have unduly infiltrated official office and have implemented the official narrative as a cover to engineer public opinion.



Protocol 3 asserts a higher level conspiracy by elite families and world bankers that have implemented the official narrative as a cover to engineer public opinion. Faith precludes scientific inquiry beyond the "big business" perspective.

Protocol 4 asserts the highest level conspiracy, by the international guilds – major religious organizations and their affiliated secret societies that are implementing the New World Order and have implemented the official narrative as a cover to engineer public opinion.

5.11 Protection of Protocol

These categories of perspective are protected by the analyst as they are heavily vested in the belief system – as if to suggest alternative perspectives are an affront to their belief system and are therefore too disturbing. Here, analysts will be inclined to protect their perspective whether or not it is analytically sound. The very term "conspiracy theorist" is often used as a weapon of ridicule, suggesting the advocate of a conspiracy hypothesis, merely by thinking outside the box, is not of sound mind, is unpatriotic, is breaking with the group's tradition and is thereby heretical.

Without declaring such a theory as valid or not, Program 3 provides an analytic framework for assessing whether review of direct evidence is warranted beyond the limits of the official narrative.

5.12 Application of The greenFields Model

For Program 3, the greenFields model follows the procedure:

- 1. Select a theory for analysis,
- 2. Review the official narrative in regard to science i.e. establish whether the official hypothesis is consistent with science or contrary to science.
- 3. Identify four hypotheses that align with the protocols observed by society.
- 4. Identify "the powers that be", the alleged perpetrators for each of the three conspiratorial Protocols and identify what they have at stake in the action,
- 5. Identify patterns of benefit:
 - 1. Across the disciplines of the modules of Program 3, and
 - 2. Through history,
- 6. Review elegance and simplicity (Occam's Razor),



7. Apply the principles of Bayes' theorem to assess the probability that a consistent pattern of benefit (cui bono) would apply to the same alleged proponent as a matter of random variation - to note, this is a qualitative assessment, not quantitative - the intent is to provide a framework to guide discussions, not to render a definitive answer.

Where there is a high Bayesian correlation, society has a reasonable science-based expectation for inquiry further into direct evidence to seek substantiation for the official story.

Where there is low Bayesian correlation, the burden of proof is left with the theorist.

6. About Learning

Through expanded input from interested analytic practitioners, it is hoped that the material herein can be improved and adapted toward establishing an Institute – "The Analysis of Analysis Institute". As such, this website is merely a door opener to the subject matter.

Program 1 provides students and analytic practitioners with the cross section of procedural due diligence that has been honed through time for the various analytic disciplines. It provides a forum for cross pollinating amongst the eight modules selected coupled with the natural human tendencies in analysis – i.e. behaviours innate to humans that may contribute to less-than-objective analytics.

Program 2 provides an awareness that corporate objectives, by nature, may conflict with the fundamental of ethical standards. The very reason ethics is established through professional institutions is in recognition of this natural behaviour. Students and analytic professionals can review the broad cross section of professional codes and various system environments that are common place in society and that may contribute to less than professional analytics.



Program 3 provides an awareness of competing theories on international affairs, once that focuses attention on scientific inquiry over the current limitations of behavioural expectations (protocols). Students and interested members of society can review the breadth of the eight modules to discern patterns in power structure advancement, benefit accumulation (e.g. wealth) and interests that compete with the democracy we feel we have.

The learning objectives are as set out in the table below.

The greenFields Model

Intro to Program 1	Intro to Program 2	Intro to Program 3
Learning Objective:	Learning Objective:	Learning Objective:
At the completion of P1 participants will be able to identify generally accepted procedures for integrity in analysis and will gain sensitivity to the personal behaviours that challenge this objectivity.	At the completion of P2 participants will be able to identify the ethics of integrity in analysis and will gain sensitivity to the corporate pressures that challenge this integrity.	At the completion of P3 participants will be able to identify sources of globally-based analyses that are part of a larger agenda.
Baseline Reference -Truth -Meaning -Rationality -Objectivity	Baseline Reference -Duty to Profession -The Professional Analyst -Duty to Society -Duty to Stakeholders	Baseline Reference -Global Power Brokers -Principles of Operation -Societal acceptance
Pluralism:	Pluralism:	Pluralism:
Objective Analysis and The Individual Within	Ethical Analysis and System Thinking	Moral Analysis and Meta-system Gaming

A certification program could be considered – certification to Program 1, 2 or 3. Successful candidates would be granted the status (for example) "Analytic Professional".





The green fields Model

Taxonomy

Program 1: The Individual and the Human Within

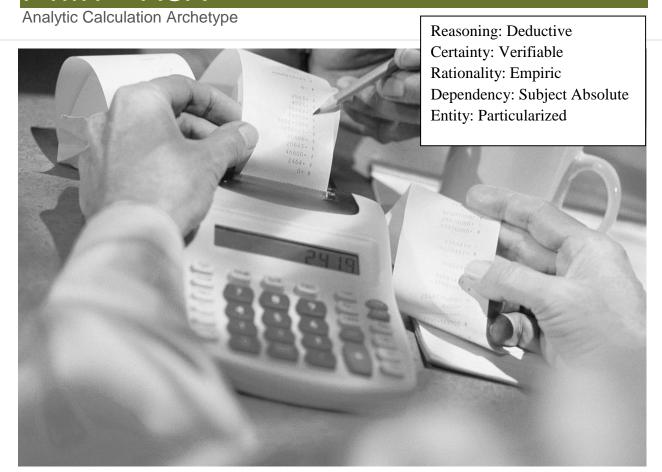
This first program in the three part series deals with the personal mindset of the analyst, striving to achieve objectivity while confronting the foibles of natural competing interests.

The second program will deal with the professional analyst, striving to achieve ethical analysis while confronting competing behaviours that are natural to the corporate environment. The third program will deal with the societal outlook on world affairs, striving to achieve a greater understanding by considering behaviours that are natural to major world power structures.

- Module 1: ACA the Analytic Calculation Archetype
- Module 2: AVA the Analytic Validation Archetype
- Module 3: AEA the Analytic Estimation Archetype
- Module 4: ASA the Analytic Supposition Archetype
- Module 5: ADA the Analytic Determination Archetype
- Module 6: AOA the Analytic Observation Archetype
- Module 7: AIA the Analytic Interpretation Archetype
- Module 8: ARA the Analytic Reconciliation Archetype



P1M1 – ACA



	Section	Objective Calculation & The Individual
S 1	Method	Fundamentals of Logic Objective Audit Procedure Production Regulation Technique
S2	Human Factors	The Intelligence Quotient (IQ) Rationality The Non Sequitur Fallacy
S 3	Analysis of Analysis	The Tactical Audit
S4	Case Studies	 President Wilson, Edward Mendel House & Jekyll Island VHS and Beta Max The Edsel

S5

References

- 4. Windows Vista
- 5. Challenger Launch
- 6. Love and Accounting
- 7. Conspiracy Theory and con bias
- 8. The Rockefeller Institute
- 9. Rothschild's Banking
- 10. City of London

Objective Analysis

Constructing a Logical Argument:

http://www.virtualschool.edu/mon/SocialConstruction/Logic.html

Logic In Argumentative Writing:

https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/owlprint/659/

Bayesian Logic:

http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/Bayesian-logic

Human Side - IQ

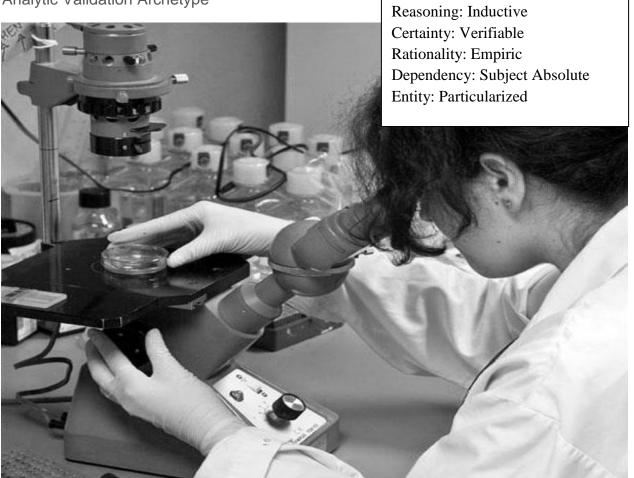
History of Intelligence Testing

http://psychology.about.com/od/psychologicaltesting/a/int-history.htm



P1M2 - AVA

Analytic Validation Archetype



	Section	Objective Validation & The Individual
S1	Method	Objective Experimental Procedure Objective Product Testing Procedure Objective Job Evaluation Procedure
S2	Human Factors	Belief Systems Religion and Ideology Faith vs. Science Dogma
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Tactical Audit

S4 Case Studies

References

S5

- 1. Piltdown Man Hoax
- 2. Time Travel
- 3. String Theory
- 4. The Foer Effect
- 5. Spiritual Truth
- 6. Life After Death
- 7. Shrodinger's Cat
- 8. Jan Henrick Schon, Bell
- 9. The Sokal Affair
- 10. Carbon Dating and Creationism

Objective Analysis

Scientific Method:

http://physics.ucr.edu/~wudka/Physics7/Notes_www/node6.html

Six Steps of the Scientific Method:

http://go.hrw.com/resources/go_sc/hst/HZ1PE735.PDF

The Experimental Method:

https://www.colby.edu/biology/BI17x/expt_method.html

Human Side - Belief Systems

What are Belief Systems:

http://www.vub.ac.be/CLEA/FOS/cfp/what-are-belief-systems.pdf



P1M3 – AEA



	Section	Objective Estimation & The Individual
S1	Method	Objective Extrapolation Procedure Objective Regression Analysis Objective Testing Procedure
S2	Human Factors	Affinity for Ambiguity Sufficiency Accuracy Objectivity of the Terms of Reference
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Tactical Audit
S4	Case Studies	 Casinos and Return on Investment Let's Make a Deal



S5

References

- 3. Madoff Ponzi Scheme
- 4. Lottery Numbers 123
- 5. Bicycle Helmets are bad
- 6. Ben Johnson Doping
- 7. Which Hospital
- 8. Perform. Meas. Image
- 9. Car Stats best in class
- 10. The Product Survey

Objective Analysis

Fundamentals of Probability, Statistics, Experiments and Data:

https://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/Fundamentals of Probability, Statistics, Experiments and Data

An Introduction to Regression Analysis:

http://www.law.uchicago.edu/files/files/20.Sykes .Regression.pdf

Forecasting Methods and Statistics:

http://johngalt.com/galt_university/learning-resources/forecasting-methods-statistics/

Human Side - Affinity for Ambiguity

Tolerating Ambiguity

http://knowinnovation.com/2013/04/tolerating-ambiguity/



P1M4 - ASA

Analytic Supposition Archetype



Section

Objective Estimation & The Individual

S1 Method

Complexity Diagnostic Procedure: Risk Registry Objective Proposal Management



S2	Human Factors	Maturity Curve Dynamic Baseline Model Learning Curve Short Term vs. Long Term responsibility Band Wagon Effect Undue Simplification
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Tactical Audit
S4	Case Studies	 The Chunnel Montreal Olympics 76 The Quebec Bridge F35 Apollo and the JFK dream PEI Link The Walmart Formula The Chip The Kurske Pipelines and First Nations
S5	References	Objective Analysis Dynamic Baseline Model: http://www.pmi.org/learning/dynamic-baseline-model-pm-1998 A Five Step Risk Management Model: http://www.jiscinfonet.ac.uk/infokits/risk-management/five-step-model/ Proposal Management Process: http://www.slideshare.net/anandsubramaniam/proposal-management-process-2755455 Human Side - Maturity Kerzner PM Maturity Assessment: http://www.iil.com/kpm3/



P1M5 - ADA

Analytic Determination Archetype



	Section	Objective Determination & The Individual
S1	Method	Decision Theory Job Classification Procedure Case Management Procedure
S2	Human Factors	Bias Pressure to Conform Vested Interest
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Tactical Audit

Case Studies

References

S4

S5

- 1. Marilyn Monroe
- 2. OJ Simpson
- 3. Judge Appointments
- 4. Princess Diana
- 5. Hugo Chavez
- 6. Tim Bowers, Barry Jennings
- 7. Maher Arar
- 8. Roselli, Nicoletti and Giancana
- 9. Rubi and Oswald
- 10. Monsanto Litigations

Objective Analysis

Decision Theory: A Brief Introduction:

http://people.kth.se/~soh/decisiontheory.pdf

Methods of Pairwise Comparison:

https://www.math.ku.edu/~jmartin/courses/math105-F11/Lectures/chapter1-part4.pdf

Tools for Decision Analysis:

http://home.ubalt.edu/ntsbarsh/business-stat/opre/partIX.htm

Human Side - Bias

Avoiding Psychological Bias:

https://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/avoiding-psychological-bias.htm



P1M6 — AOA Analytic Observation Archetype



	Section	Objective Observation & The Individual
S1	Method	Health Diagnostic Procedure Career Counselling Procedure Competency Testing
S2	Human Factors	Personality Types Empathy
S 3	Analysis of Analysis	Tactical Audit
S4	Case Studies	 Cigarettes are good Don't hesitate, medicate Flu Shot? Food Labeling Thalidomide



S5

References

- 6. H1N1
- 7. Stem Cell Research
- 8. Olympic Drug Testing
- 9. Legalization of Marijuana
- 10. Definition what is a cold

Objective Analysis

The Process of Diagnosis:

http://medicine.ucsf.edu/education/resed/articles/jama6 the process.pdf

Medical Procedures:

http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/bhcv2/bhcarticles.nsf/pages/Medical_procedures?open

Diagnosis:

http://www.britannica.com/topic/diagnosis

<u>Human Side - Personality Type</u>

Personality Type Explained:

http://www.humanmetrics.com/personality/type



P1M7 - AIA

Analytic Interpretation Archetype



	Section	Objective Interpretation & The Individual
S 1	Method	Objective Debate Procedure Objective Interview Technique Objective Investigation Procedure
S2	Human Factors	Group Think Forms of Power
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Tactical Audit

- 1. Printing Press
- 2. The Internet
- 3. Volume & Sound bites
- 4. Bohr & Einstein
- 5. Abortion
- 6. Euthanasia debate
- 7. Kennedy Nixon debate
- 8. Control of the Internet
- 9. Same Sex Marriage
- 10. Pravda and the Mainstream Media

Objective Analysis

Guidelines for Conducting a Debate:

http://www2.maxwell.syr.edu/plegal/crit3/a5.html

Rules of Debate:

 $\underline{http://www.parl.gc.ca/About/House/compendium/web-content/c_d_rulesdebate-e.htm}$

<u>Human Side - Group Think</u> What is Group Think?

http://www.psysr.org/about/pubs_resources/groupthink%20overview.htm

References

S5



P1M8 - ARA

Analytic Reconciliation Archetype



	Section	Objective Reconciliation & The Individual
S1	Method	Objective Dispute Resolution Procedure Arbitration Procedure Consensus Building Procedure
S2	Human Factors	The Emotional Quotient (EQ)
S 3	Analysis of Analysis	Tactical Audit
S4	Case Studies	 Jones Town The Davidian Complex Hari Krishna



S5

References

- 4. Pearl Harbour
- 5. Westborough Baptist Church
- 6. Senate Scandal
- 7. No Fly List and Political Dissent
- 8. The Glass Ceiling
- 9. Mayor Juliani
- 10. Election Machines 2000

Objective Analysis

Dispute Resolution Procedure:

http://www.goarch.org/archdiocese/documents/pdf/disputeresolution.pdf

The Role of the Facilitator:

 $\underline{http://www.virginia.edu/processsimplification/resources/Facilitator.pdf}$

Mediation and Arbitration:

http://www.fresnomediator.com/The Process.html

Human Side - EQ

What is Emotional Intelligence:

 $\underline{http://psychcentral.com/lib/what-is-emotional-intelligence-eq/}$





Terminology

A

Accuracy

Addition Rule

Ad Hominem

Ad Misericardum

Ad populum

Ad Verecundias

Advocacy

Aesthetics

Alternative Hypothesis

Alternative Justification

Altruism

Analytic Hierarchy Process

Analytic Logic

Analogical Reasoning

Apathy

A-priori

Arbitration

Assertion

Attribute

Audit

Audit Trail

A Priori

В

Background

Balance of Probability

Balanced Score Card

Baseline Control

Bayes' Theorem

Belief Systems

Bench Marking

Benevolence

Beyond Any Doubt

Beyond Reasonable Doubt

Bias

Binding Arbitration

Bona Fides

Bounded Rationality

Brain Storming



Build To Budget

\mathbf{C}

CAAP

Calculation

Candid

Cartesian

Categorical Data

Causal Relationships

Causation

Central Limit Theorem

Certainty

Change Control

Change Control Board

Chaos Theory

Chi Squared Goodness of Fit

Chi Squared Test of Association

Chi Squared

Homogeneity

Circular Argument

Circumvention

Classical Project Management

Classify

Closed System

Closure Anxiety

Cluster Sampling

Coefficient of Variation

Coevolution

Cognitive Bias

Cognitive Dissonance

Coherence Theory

Collateral Interest

Comparative Advantage

Complacency

Complexity Theory

Complicity

Consensus Theory

Conditional Argument

Conditional Probability

Condusionary Evidence

Confidence Interval

Confidence Limits

Consequentialism

Constructivism

Consultation



Contention

Contingency Budget

Contingency Theory

Continuous Risk Management

Contradiction

Correlation Coefficient

Correspondence Theory

Cost Benefit Analysis

Credible

Criterion

Critical Path

Critical Thinking

Cross Examination

D

Decision Theory

Decision Tree

Deductive Reasoning

Defensible

Delphi Method

Dependent Variable

Detailed Complexity

Determinism

Discrete Data

Disinformation

Dispersion

Disputes Resolution

Due Diligence

E

Ego

Empathy

Empiricism

Empirical Truth

Epistemology

Epicureanism

Equity

Estimate

Ethicality

Ethos

Euler Diagram

Evade

Evaluation

Evidence



Existentialism
Experience
Extension
Extrapolation
Extra topicality

F

Fallacy
Facilitation
Falsifiability
Feasible
Flip / Turnaround
Foreground
Fraud
Frequency Table
Fuzzy Logic

G

Gamblers Fallacy
Gap Analysis
Generic Argument
Geometric Distribution
Greenfields Model
Group Think
Guilt by Association

Η

Hasty Generalization Hedonism Heuristics Hierarchical Model Histogram Hoyle's Fallacy Hypothesis Hypothesis Test

Ι

Idealism Ideology IIA Impartiality



Independent Events
Independent Samples
Independent Variable
Inductive Reasoning
Inference
Inherency
Innate
Investigation
Investigative Patterns
Inquiry
Interpolation

L

Law of Total Probability Least Squares Legitimate Logic Logical Fallacy Logistic

M

Management Management Controllership Management Reserve Budget Marketing Materialism Mean Meaning Median Mediation Meta Metaphysics Meta System Methods Rationality Mode Model Moderator Moral Philosophy Moral Psychology Motive Multiplication Rule Mutually Exclusive



N

Necessary

News

Nihilism

Non Sequitur

Normal Distribution

Normative

Normative Truth

Null Hypothesis

0

Objective Inquiry

Objectives Rationality

Objective Truth

Observation

On Balance

Ontology

Organizational Behaviour

Outcomes

Overconfidence

Over Targeting

P

Pairwise Comparison

Paradox

Parameter

Parametric

Parsimony

Personality Types (Myers Briggs)

Phenomena

Phenomenology

Philosophy

Physics

Plausible

Pluralism

Posit

Positivism

Posteriori

Post hoc

Practical

Pragmatism

Precision

Prediction



Pre-emptive Argument

Premise

Prima Facie

Principles

Process Orientation

Probable

Probability

Probabilistic Reasoning

Probity

Procedure

Proponent

Proposition

Prospect Theory

Protocol

Prudence

Pseudo

Q

Qualitative Data
Quantitative Data

R

Random Sampling

Range

Rationale

Rationalism

Rationality

Realism

Reasoning

Deductive

Inductive

Rebuttal

Reductionism

Refutation

Regression

Reinforcing loop

Relativism

Relational

Replication

Resolution

Risk

Risk Aversion

Risk Avoidance

Risk Management Practice



Risk Mitigation Risk Registry Risk Response Risk Retention Risk Transfer Rules Based

S

Sample

Sand Bagging Satisficing Strategy Scatter Plot Science Scientific Method Self-Actualization Sensing Sensitivity Analysis Sincere Social Contract Squirreling Standard Deviation Standard of Proof Static Framework Statistics Stoicism Strategic Strong Induction Structuralism Subjective Truth Subterfuge Sufficient **SWOT** Analysis Syllogism Synthetic Logic System

Т

Tactic
Tactical
Tactical Projects
Tautology
Theocracy
Theory X
Theory Y



Traditional Thinking
Transparency
Truism
Truth
Type I Error
Type II Error

U

Uniform Distribution Utopianism Utilitarianism Utility

V

Values Variance Verification Virtuosity

W

Weak Induction





The green fields Model

Taxonomy

Program 2: The Profession and the Corporation

"The motivations for applied research and development activities are usually explicit; the goal is to solve a particular problem or to make practical a particular product or service. Much of this work is done (and funded) by businesses with a clear duty to their owners to maximize profits."

- Lawrence Hunter

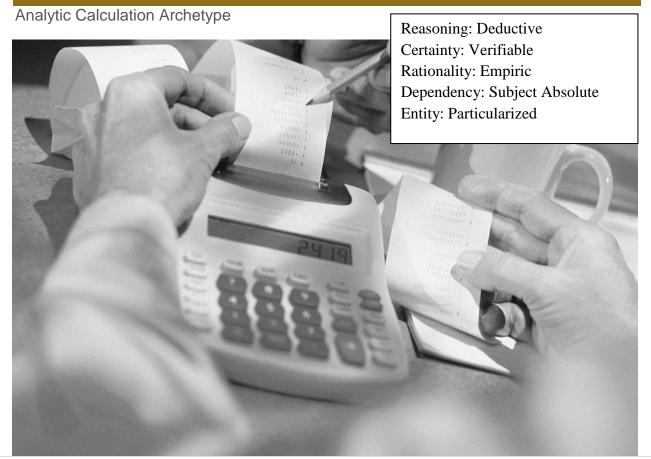
This second program in the three part series deals with the professional analyst, striving to achieve ethical analysis while confronting competing behaviours that are natural to the corporate environment. It is an extension to the first program which considered the personal mindset of the analyst.

The third program will deal with the societal outlook on world affairs, striving to achieve a greater understanding by considering behaviours that are natural to major world power structures.

- Module 1: ACA
- the Analytic Calculation Archetype
- Module 2: AVA
- the Analytic Validation Archetype
- Module 3: AEA
- the Analytic Estimation Archetype
- Module 4: ASA
- the Analytic Supposition Archetype
- Module 5: ADA
- the Analytic Determination Archetype
- Module 6: AOA
- the Analytic Observation Archetype
- Module 7: AIA
- the Analytic Observation Archetype
 the Analytic Interpretation Archetype
- Module 8: ARA
- the Analytic Reconciliation Archetype



P2M1 - ACA



	Section	Ethical Calculation & The System
S1	Strategy	Ethics in Mathematics Ethics in Computer Science Ethics in Accounting
S2	System Factors	Business Objectives Business Mission and Vision Obligations to Stakeholders
S 3	Analysis of Analysis	Balanced Score Card
S4	Case Studies	1. Pinto 2. Titanic 3. 1929 Crash



S5

References

- 4. Printing Greenbacks
- 5. Enron
- 6. Motorola Peak Revenue
- 7. Lehman Brothers
- 8. 2008 Banker Bailout
- 9. Prescott Bush and Hitler
- 10. War and the Petrodollar

Ethical Analysis

Administrator Code of Conduct:

http://www.markit.com/Content/Documents/Products/Regulations/MKT_Admin_Code_of_Conduct.pdf

Association of Computing Machinery:

https://www.acm.org/about/code-of-ethics

American Mathematical Society: http://www.ams.org/about-us/governance/policy-statements/sec-ethics <u>Human Side – Business</u>

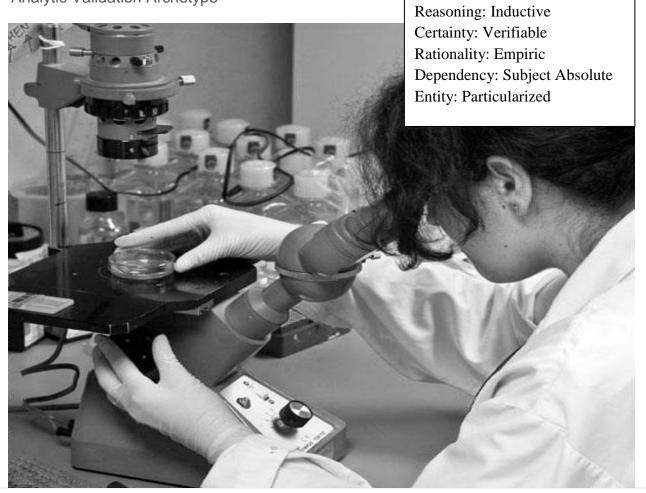
Aims and Objectives of a Business:

http://beta.tutor2u.net/business/reference/aims-and-objectives-of-a-business



P2M2 - AVA

Analytic Validation Archetype



	Section	Ethical Validation & The System
S1	Strategy	Ethics in Physics Ethics in Chemistry Ethics in Biology
S2	System Factors	Objectives of an institute Institute Mission and Vision Obligations to Stakeholders
S 3	Analysis of Analysis	Balanced Score Card

Case Studies

References

S4

S5

- 1. Stem Cell Research
- 2. Galileo & The Heretics
- 3. The Magic Bullet
- 4. Fission & Fusion
- 5. IPCC Research Fraud
- 6. NIST & Building 7
- 7. Energy Equations 9/11
- 8. Darsee & Bruening
- 9. The Big Bang
- 10. Forty Days and Forty Nights

Ethical Analysis

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences:

https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/whatis/

American Geophysical Union:

http://ethics.agu.org/files/2013/03/Scientific-Integrity-and-Professional-Ethics.pdf

UNESCO:

http://www.unesco.org/most/ethical.htm

<u>Human Side – Institute</u>

NIST – the Mysterious Collapse of WTC Seven:

http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-mysterious-collapse-of-wtc-seven/15201



P2M3 - AEA



	Section	Ethical Estimation & The System
S1	Strategy	Ethics in Statistics Ethics in Micro Economics Ethics in Data Management
S2	System Factors	Objectives of Academia Academia Mission and Vision Obligations to Stakeholders
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Balanced Score Card

Case Studies

S5 References

S4

- 1. Climate Gate
- 2. Election 2000 Machines
- 3. Subprime Mortgage
- 4. Unemployment Stats
- 5. Economic Forecast Stats
- 6. Indexing Cost of Living
- 7. Patriot Missile Statistics
- 8. Making a Hockey Stick
- 9. Hiroshima, Nagasaki
- 10. Political Poling

Ethical Analysis

Central Bureau of Statistics:

http://www.cbs.gov.il/code-ethic.pdf

American Statistical Association:

 $\underline{http://www.med.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/ctsi2/ASAEthicalGuidelines for Statistical Practice.pdf}$

The International Statistics Institute:

http://www.isi-web.org/special-topics/professional-ethics

<u>Human Side – Academia</u>

An Aspiring Scientist's Frustration with Modern Day Academia: A Resignation:

 $\underline{\text{http://crypto.junod.info/2013/09/09/an-aspiring-scientists-frustration-with-modern-day-academia-a-resignation/}$



P2M4 - ASA

Analytic Supposition Archetype



	Section	Ethical Supposition & The System
S1	Strategy	Ethics in Engineering Ethics in Finance Ethics in Macro Economics
S2	System Factors	Objectives of a Consultancy Mission and Vision Obligations to Stakeholders
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Balanced Score Card

S4 Case Studies

References

S5

- 1. Challenger Disaster
- 2. Militant Outsourcing
- 3. Why IT Projects Fail
- 4. Scrapping the Avro Arrow
- 5. The Quebec Bridge
- 6. Tacoma Narrows Bridge
- 7. IMF vs. BOT
- 8. The Sinking Airport
- 9. Apollo 8
- 10. Building Fire Standards

Ethical Analysis

Professional Engineers Ontario:

http://peo.on.ca/index.php?ci_id=1815&la_id=1

International Symposium on Ethics in Engineering, Science and Technology:

http://sites.ieee.org/ethics-conference/

International Federation of Consulting Engineers:

http://fidic.org/about-fidic/fidic-policies/fidic-code-ethics

<u>Human Side – Consultancy</u>

The Seven Basic Problems of Traditional Consulting:

http://www.di-squad.com/toolshed/six problems of traditional consulting.html



P2M5 - ADA

Analytic Determination Archetype



	Section	Ethical Determination & The System
S1	Strategy	Ethics in Sociology Ethics in Law Ethics in Teaching
S2	System Factors	Objectives of Government Mission and Vision Obligation to Stakeholders
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Balanced Score Card

Case Studies

References

S4

S5

- 1. Watergate
- 2. Enron
- 3. Benghazi
- 4. April Gollop
- 5. RFK Assassination Inquiry
- 6. JFK Junior Crash
- 7. Roe vs. Wade
- 8. Legalized Torture
- 9. Rendition
- 10. Guan To Nomo

Ethical Analysis

The Canadian Bar Association:

www.cba.org/CBA/activities/pdf/codeofconduct.pdf

Legal Information Institute

https://www.law.cornell.edu/ethics/ny/code/NY_CODE.HTM

American Society of International Law:

http://www.asil.org/blogs/ethical-issues-international-law-practice

Human Side

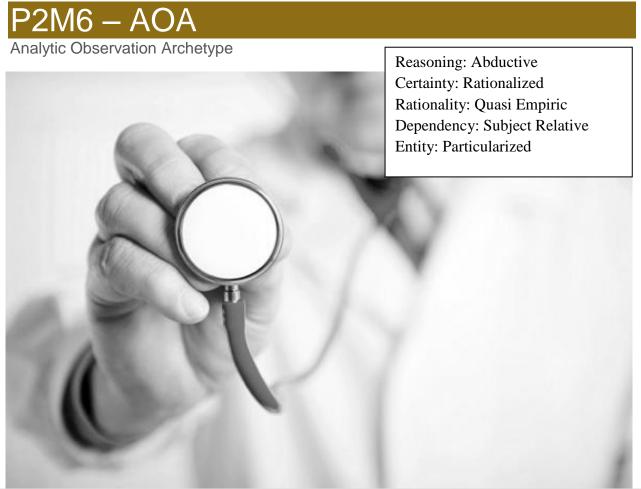
When Laws Become too Complex:

 $\underline{https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/when-laws-become-too-complex/when-laws-become-too-complex} \\$

Why is our Current Process for Creating Laws Defective?

 $\underline{http://www.qualityoflaws.com/legislative-process-details/problem-definition.aspx}$





	Section	Ethical Observation & The System
S1	Strategy	Ethics in Medicine Ethics in Psychology Ethics in Counseling
S2	System Factors	Objectives of an Agency Agency Mission and Vision Obligation to Stakeholders
S 3	Analysis of Analysis	Balanced Score Card

S4 Case Studies

- 1. AIDs & Monkeys
- 2. Immunization Testing
- 3. Depression
- 4. Alzheimer's
- 5. Medicare Coverage
- 6. Fertility Support
- 7. Obama Care
- 8. Doctor Assisted Suicide
- 9. Fluoride Levels
- 10. Natural Medicine

Ethical Analysis

Canadian Medical Association:

http://policybase.cma.ca/dbtw-wpd/PolicyPDF/PD04-06.pdf

American Medical Association:

S5 References

http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/physician-resources/medical-ethics/code-medical-ethics/principles-medical-ethics.page

British Medical Association:

http://bma.org.uk/ethics

Human Side - Government



P2M7 - AIA

Analytic Interpretation Archetype



	Section	Ethical Interpretation & The System
S1	Strategy	Ethics in Journalism Ethics in Marketing Ethics in Communications
S2	System Factors	Objectives of the Media Media Mission and Vision Obligations to Stakeholders
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Balanced Score Card



- 1. Incubator Babies
- 2. Popular Mechanics and 9/11
- 3. National Geographic's and 9/11
- 4. Kennedy 50th Ann. Special
- 5. Watergate Press
- 6. The Missing Words
- 7. Council on Foreign Relations
- 8. Jane Stanwick
- 9. House Select Committee vs. the Press
- 10. Your History Book

Ethical Analysis

Society of professional Journalists:

http://www.spj.org/ethicscode.asp

Canadian Association of Journalists:

http://www.caj.ca/ethics-guidelines/

Media Entertainment & Arts Alliance:

 $\underline{http://www.alliance.org.au/code-of-ethics.html}$

Human Side - Media

Control of the Media:

http://www.businessinsider.com/these-6-corporations-control-90-of-the-media-in-america-2012-6

References

S5



P2M8 - ARA

Analytic Reconciliation Archetype



	Section	Ethical Reconciliation & The System
S1	Strategy	Ethics in Facilitation Ethics in Human Resource Management Ethics in Political Science
S2	System Factors	Objectives of the Public Sector Public Sector Mission and Vision Obligation to Stakeholders
S 3	Analysis of Analysis	Strategic Balanced Score Card

- 1. Anthrax Attacks
- 2. Bush, Bush & Bush
- 3. John Lennon
- 4. Nelson Mandela
- 5. Presidents & Secret Societies
- 6. Green Hilton Agreement
- 7. Regan Deregulation
- 8. Managing for the Public vs. Managing the Public
- 9. John Foster Dulles
- 10. Muammar Gadhafi

Ethical Analysis

International Association of Facilitators:

https://www.iaf-world.org/site/professional/iaf-code-of-ethics

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat:

http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=25049

Human Side - Public Sector

Improving Public Sector Efficiency: Challenges and Opportunities

http://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/43412680.pdf

Skills and Skills Shortages:

http://www.workplaceskills.ca/ uploads/media/4mytczsgx.pdf

References

S5





Terminology

A

Ability to Correct Ability to Predict Accuracy of Estimate Apathy

\mathbf{C}

Celestine Prophecy
Circular Argument
Co-evolutionary
Complexity
Complexity Level
Complexity Matching
Confidence Interval
Conflict of Interest
Conjecture
Constructive Simplification
Continuous Risk Management
Credibility
Critical Success Factors

D

Deferred Awareness
Deferred Disclosure
Detailed Complexity
Determinacy
-External
-Internal
Dynamic Baseline Model
Dynamic Complexity

E

Earned Value Ethics -Applied



- -Evolutionary
- -Machine

Meta

- -Military
- -Normative
- -Public Service
- -Relational

Evolutionary

F

Fair Systems
Fairness
Feasible
Fitness for Purpose
Forthright Disclosure

G

Gating Governance Group Think

Н

Hedging Honest Broker

Ι

Impact Analysis Institutionalism Integrity Interception

L

Line Environment Loyalty

M

Marquis of Queensbury Rules Matching



Management Reserve Mismatching Misrepresentation Mission Statement Moral Compass Moral Philosophy Moral Psychology

N

Network Projects

0

Objectives Rationality Open System Over targeting

P

Plausible Deniability

Power

Coercive

Reward

Legitimate

Referent

Expert

Precision of Estimate

Prima Fascia

Principles Rationality

Project Champion

Project Charter

Protocol

Prudence

Pull Projects

Push Projects

Q

Quantum

R



Reductionism Reverse Fit

S

Strategic Projects Strategy Systems Systems Development Methodology

Τ

Tactical Projects Taylorism Transparency

U

Ulterior Motive Uncertainty Under Targeting Undue Influence



The green fields Model

Taxonomy

Program 3: Society and World Order

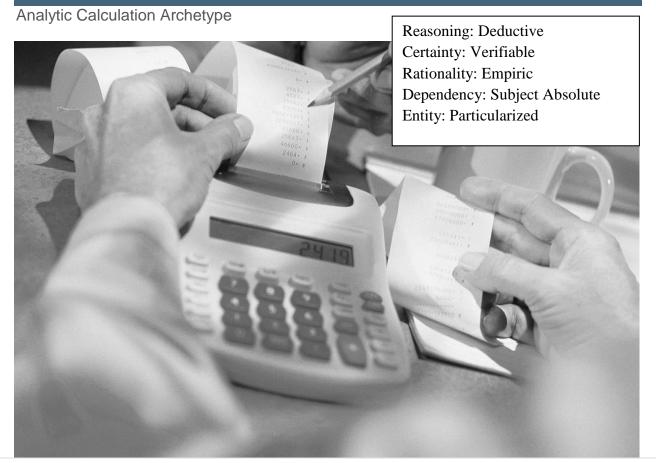
This third program in the three part series will deal with the societal outlook on world affairs, striving to achieve a greater understanding by considering behaviours that are natural to major world power structures. The analytic framework of the greenFields model recommends a scientific basis for assessing probability of truth or untruth in the official story vs. conspiracy debate.

It is an extension to the first program which considered the personal mindset of the analyst and the second program that deals with the professional analyst, striving to achieve ethical analysis while confronting competing behaviours that are natural to the corporate environment.

- Module 1: ACA the Analytic Calculation Archetype
- Module 2: AVA the Analytic Validation Archetype
- Module 3: AEA the Analytic Estimation Archetype
- Module 4: ASA the Analytic Supposition Archetype
- Module 5: ADA the Analytic Determination Archetype
- Module 6: AOA the Analytic Observation Archetype
- Module 7: AIA the Analytic Interpretation Archetype
- Module 8: ARA the Analytic Reconciliation Archetype



P3M1 - ACA



	Section	Moral Calculation & The Meta-System
S1	Principles	Morality in World Bank / International Monetary Fund Morality in International Standards Morality in International Certification
S2	Meta-System Factors	Wealth Control Apparatus Bank Ownership Bank Affiliates
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Protocols Probability of Gaming
S4	Case Studies	 Federal Reserve Bank of London & the Vatican 2008 Banker Bailout

S5

References

- 4. 1929
- 5. IRS Funding
- 6. Quantitative Easing & Tapering
- 7. Haliburton, Carlisle
- 8. Leviathan Oil Fields
- 9. The yuan and the IMF
- 10. The Amero

Moral Analysis

International Monetary Fund:

https://www.imf.org/external/about/ourwork.htm

The World Bank:

http://www.worldbank.org/en/about

<u>Human Side – Wealth</u>

Waterloo to Wall Street and Everything In Between:

http://www.rense.com/general81/3juu.htm

Secrets of the Federal Reserve:

http://www.whale.to/b/m ch 1.html

Treaty of 1213:

http://www.truthcontrol.com/articles/treaty-1213-beginning-lie

Privatization of the City of London:

 $\underline{https://jhaines6.wordpress.com/2011/06/02/how-the-city-of-london-controls-world-power/approx.com/2011/06/02/how-the-city-of-london-controls-world-power/approx.com/2011/06/02/how-the-city-of-london-controls-world-power/approx.com/2011/06/02/how-the-city-of-london-controls-world-power/approx.com/2011/06/02/how-the-city-of-london-controls-world-power/approx.com/2011/06/02/how-the-city-of-london-controls-world-power/approx.com/2011/06/02/how-the-city-of-london-controls-world-power/approx.com/2011/06/02/how-the-city-of-london-controls-world-power/approx.com/approx.co$



P3M2 - AVA

Analytic Validation Archetype



	Section	Moral Validation & The Meta-System
S 1	Principles	Morality in The Council of Science Morality in Climate Change Partners Morality in Science and Technology Center
S2	Meta-System	Ideology Control Religious Institutions



	Factors	Religious Affiliates
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Protocols Probability of Gaming
S4	Case Studies	 Hitchens & Hitchens Bohr and Einstein String Theory Epperson vs. Arkansas HAARP Science Al Gore's The Inconvenient Truth H1N1 AIDS Agenda 21 Apollo Program
S5	References	Moral Analysis UNESCO: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/about-us/how-we-work/mission/ Human Side Climate Gate: Union of Concerned Scientists: http://www.ucsusa.org/global_warming/solutions/fight-misinformation/debunking-misinformation-stolen-education/sto

climategate.html#.Vf3iYPIVhBc

Expert Explains the Flu Vaccine Deception and the Swine Flu Hoax:

Expert Explains the Flu Vaccine Deception and the Swine Flu Hoax:

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the-swine-flu-hoax.aspx



P3M3 – AEA



	Section	Moral Estimation & The Meta System
S1	Principles	Morality in the UN Statistics Division Morality in the International Statistics Institute Morality in the OECD
S2	Meta-System Factors	Information Control The Internet Google Affiliation
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Protocols Probability of Gaming



- 1. Subprime Mortgages
- 2. Oil Deposits & Prices
- 3. FEMA & The US Dollar
- 4. Controlled Opposition
- 5. Surveillance Data
- 6. Vote Splitting
- 7. Market Volatility and the International Reserve
- 8. Casualties and Losses
- 9. Scud Missiles
- 10. Offense numbers

Moral Analysis

OECD 50th anniversary Vision Statement:

http://www.oecd.org/mcm/48064973.pdf

<u>Human Side – information Control</u>

Seeing the Internet as an Information Weapon:

http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=130052701

Government Control of the Internet:

http://www.slaw.ca/2013/01/16/government-control-of-the-internet/

S4 Case Studies

References

S5



P3M4 - ASA

Analytic Supposition Archetype



	Section	Moral Supposition & The Meta System
S1	Principles	Morality in NATO Morality in Clandestine Security Morality in the Pentagon
S2	Meta-System Factors	Military Control Apparatus The Bilderberg Group The Council on Foreign Relations



S3	Analysis of Analysis	Protocols Probability of Gaming
S4	Case Studies	 WW1 and 2 PNAC, Patriot Act & 9/11 Gulf of Tokin & Vietnam Africa Recalibration Dissolution of the Soviet Union Vietnam Syria Pipelines The Temple Mount Funding in Africa F-35
S5	References	Moral Analysis NATO Operations and Missions: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52060.htm Human Side — Shadow Government The Petrodollar Wars: The Iraq Petrodollar Connection: http://ftmdaily.com/preparing-for-the-collapse-of-the-petrodollar-system-part-3/ Project for the New American Century: http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/pdf/RebuildingAmericasDefenses.pdf Gwynne Dyer-2003 Year-Ender: http://gwynnedyer.com/2003/2003-year-ender/



P3M5 - ADA

Analytic Determination Archetype



	Section	Moral Determination & The Meta System	
S1	Principles	Morality in the International Court Morality in the UN Security Council Morality in Investigative Commissions	
S2	Meta-System Factors	Legislative Control Apparatus: Infiltration Clandestine operations	



S3	Analysis of Analysis	Protocols Probability of Gaming
S4	Case Studies	 Nuremburg Trials The Warren Commission & House Select Committee The 9/11 Commission The Toronto Hearings The Roberts Commission Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis Iran Contra Benghazi C20 Toronto
S5	References	Moral Analysis UN Security Council: http://www.un.org/en/sc/ Human Side Architects and Engineers for 9/11 Truth: http://www.ae911truth.org/ The Warren Commission —a Brilliant Deception: http://assassinationofjfk.net/the-warren-commission-a-brilliant-deception/



P3M6 – AOA



	Section	Moral Observation & The Meta System
S1	Principles	Morality in the World Health Organization Morality in UNESCO Morality in the International Institute of Social Studies
S2	Meta-System Factors	Social Control Apparatus Infiltration
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Protocols Probability of Gaming
S4	Case Studies	 The Inconvenient Truth GMO's Agenda 21



S5

References

- 4. Carbon Tax
- 5. H1N1
- 6. Doctors Without Borders
- 7. Genetically Modified Foods
- 8. Obama Care
- 9. UN No Fly Restrictions
- 10. Quarantine Powers and Authorities

Moral Analysis

UNESCO:

http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SHS/pdf/Soc_Sci_Code.pdf

Human Side

Leaning between conspiracy and hegemony: OECD, UNESCO, and the tower of PISA:

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P3M7 - AIA

Analytic Interpretation Archetype



	Section	Moral Interpretation & The Meta-System
S1	Principles	Morality in Reuters Morality in the Mainstream Media Morality in Google
S2	Meta-System Factors	Mainstream Media ownership Mainstream Media affiliates The Real News Network
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Protocols

Case Studies

References

S4

S5

Probability of Gaming

- 1. Media Ownership
- 2. Alternative Media Phenomenon
- 3. Benghazi
- 4. James Files Interview
- 5. Syria Chemical Weapons
- 6. Bibo and C51
- 7. Editorial Licence
- 8. Chechnya
- 9. Axis of Evil
- 10. Putin

Moral Analysis

Thomson Reuters:

http://thomsonreuters.com/en/about-us.html

Human Side

Corbett Report:

https://www.corbettreport.com/

The Real News Network:

http://therealnews.com/t2/?gclid=CPOyx4-UhMgCFQ-IaQodiBoEjA



P3M8 - ARA Analytic Reconciliation Archetype



	Section	Moral Reconciliation & The Meta-System
S1	Principles	Morality in the United Nations Morality in the Monarchy Morality in the Council on Foreign Relations
S2	Meta-System Factors	The New World Order Democracy and Power Public Apathy
S3	Analysis of Analysis	Protocols Probability of Gaming

S4 Case Studies

References

S5

- 1. The Club of Rome
- 2. Operation Northwoods
- 3. Gulf of Tonkin
- 4. USS Liberty
- 5. NWO
- 6. European Union
- 7. American Union
- 8. African Union
- 9. Council on Foreign Relations
- 10. Barry Soetoro

Moral Analysis

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/

The Council on Foreign Relations:

http://www.cfr.org/about/mission.html

Human Side – Shadow Government

History of the United Nations:

http://www.bilderberg.org/roundtable/emhist.html

Three World Wars:

 $\underline{http://www.threeworldwars.com/new-world-order.htm}$

The Empire of the City:

https://nicklasarthur.wordpress.com/2013/08/08/the-empire-of-the-city/





Terminology

A

Action Reaction Solution Affiliation Allegiance Autocracy

В

Backing Story
Balfour Declaration
Bank of England (History of)
Bank Of International Settlements (History of)
Bating
Bayes' Theorem
Bilderberg Group (History of)

\mathbf{C}

Catholic Church (History of)
Chatham House (History of)
Clandestine
Club of Rome (History of)
Committee of Three Hundred (History of)
Constitution
Co-opting
Council on Foreign Relations (History of)
Cover Story
Covert
Critical Thinking
Cui Bono

D

Democracy Dogma



E

Equilibrium
Empire of the City (History of)

F

Fair System
False Flag
Federal Reserve (History of)
Free Trade (History of)

G

Gaming System
Globalization
Economic
Political
Cultural
Ecological
Ideological

Η

Heresy

Ι

Illuminati (History of)
Infiltration
Instigation
Interception
International Monetary Fund (History of)

J

Jesuits (History of)

L

League of Nations (History) Liberty



M

Machiavelli Masons (History of) Media Ownership Miranda Rights

N

Narrative News Story New World Order (history of)

O

Occam 's razor Oligarchy Orthodoxy

P

Patterning Petro Dollar Political Philosophy Posse Comitatus Propaganda

Q

Quantum

R

Rhetoric

S

Scam Separation of Power Subterfuge Surrogate

Τ



Theocracy
Treaty of 1213
Trend
Trilateral Commission (History of)

U

Ulterior Motive United Nations (history of)

V

Values
Values Rationality
Vatican City (History of)

W

(History of) listory of)