Center for Systems Research [1]
Working Papers [2]

System and Significance
Experience and Action

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Outline S&S 6

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I. THE INDIVIDUAL AS A SYSTEM OF INTENTIONS

A. The Strategy of Theory Construction

1. The Fundamental Abstractions

a) Organism and Actor

b) Environment and Situation

c) Behavior and Action

d) Experience and Regulation

(1) Men, Animals and Machines

(a) Domestication: tameability and trainability (is “docility” both?)

e) The Physiological System

f) The Psychological Field

g) The System of Actions

2. The Fundamental Problem

a) The Concept of Action

b) The Management of Action

c) The Cybernetic Explanation of Action

d) The Phenomenological Construction of Actor

e) The Phenomenological Construction of Action Space

B. A Synopsis of the Theory of Intention

1. The Format of the Theory

a) The Three Special Theories

(1) Theory of Orientation

(a) The Management of Uncertainty

(2) Theory of Motivation

(a) The Management of Tension

(3) Theory of Decision

(a) The Management of Risk

(4) Interrelation of the Three Special Theories

b) The General Theory of Action

(1) The Management of In-Authenticity

c) The Environment of Action

d) Action Space

2. Conceptual Congruence of Individual and Collective Systems

3. The Ecological Field

4. The Collective System

a) Sectors

b) Macro-Units

5. Some Implications of the Theory

a) The Development of Action

b) Disorders of Action

c) Contingent Epistemology

d) Contingent Axiology

C. The Special Theory of Orientation

1. An Appreciation of Current Theories of Orientation

a) An Appreciation of Current Theories of Epistemic Orientation

(1) The Nervous System

(2) Experimental Epistemology

(3) Ethology

(4) Sociobiology

(5) Comparative Psychology of Perception and Cognition

(6) Psychological Theories of Human Perception and Cognition

(7) Epistemology

(8) Modal Logic

(9) Semantics

b) An Appreciation of Current Theories of Telic Orientation

(1) Axiology, Ethics and Aesthetics

(2) Teleology

(3) Deontic Logic

(4) Economic Theory of Value

(5) Psychological Theories of Valuation

c) An Appreciation of Current Sociological and Social Psychological Theory of Orientation

(1) Sociobiology

(2) Social Psychology

(3) Sociological Theory of Action

(4) Sociology of Knowledge

d) An Appreciation of Information Theory

e) An Appreciation of Modem Linguistics

2. The Fundamental Abstraction

a) A Preliminary Definition of Orientation

b) Orientation as Process and as Operator

3. The Phenomenological Analysis of Experience

a) Experience as Operand

(1) Definition of Action World as Transform

b) Organism as Actor

(1) Environment as Action Space

4. The Fundamental Problem
   a) Ignorance and Knowledge
   b) Uncertainty and Structure
   c) Transformation of Experience into a Definition of Action World
5. Systems of Orientation
   a) Transforms of Experience under Generative Operators
   b) Transforms of Experience under Selective Operators
   c) Simple Systems of Orientation
   d) Combined Systems of Orientation
6. Systems of Discourse
   a) Phenomenological Properties
   b) Analytic Properties
   c) Statements
   d) Available Statements
7. Epistemic Systems of Discourse
   a) General Structure
8. Simple Epistemic Systems
   a) The Accounting System
   b) The Conceptual System
   c) The Symbolic System
9. Combined Epistemic Systems
   a) The Methodological System
   b) The Theoretical System
   c) The Representational System
10. Telic Systems of Discourse
   a) General Structure
      (1) Definition of World
      (2) Definition of Situation
      (3) Definition of Actor
      (4) A Telic World Graph

b) Complementary Operators
(1) Subjectifying Operators
(a) Emphasizing Operator
(b) Annihilating Operator
(2) Objectifying Operators
(a) Polarizing Operator
(b) Neutralizing Operator
11. Simple Telic Systems
a) The Aesthetic System
b) The Moral System
c) The Axiological System
12. Combined Telic Systems
a) The Pragmatic System
b) The Ethical System
c) The Expressive System
13. The Principle of Management of Uncertainty
14. Dimensions of Validity
a) Gradients of Uncertainty
b) Levels of Uncertainty
c) The Operation of Judgment
d) Accepted Statements
(1) Utterances
(a) The Status of Rejected Statements
e) The Definition of Action World
15. Epistemic Systems of Validation
a) Epistemic Dimensions of Validity
b) Epistemic Gradients of Uncertainty
c) Epistemic Levels of Uncertainty
(1) Sufficiency
(2) Efficiency
(3) Objectivity

16. Telic Systems of Validation
    a) Telic Dimensions of Validity
    b) Telic Gradients of Uncertainty
    c) Telic Levels of Uncertainty
        (1) Anxiety
        (2) Guilt
        (3) Shame
17. Review of the Special Theory of Orientation
18. Contingent Epistemology and Axiology
    a) A Relativistic Point of View
    b) A Postmodern Point of View
19. Development of Orientation
20. Disorders of Orientation
21. The Relation of Orientation, Motivation and Decision Theories
    a) As Sources of Boundary Conditions

D. The Special Theory of Motivation

1. An Appreciation of the Relevant Theories

a) The Relativistic Theory of Matter

b) The Classical Theory of Elasticity

(1) *Über die Irritabilität ...?* [3]

c) Biological Thermodynamics

(1) Bertalanffy

(2) Karl Trincher

(3) Prigogine

d) Synergetics

(1) Haken

e) Biological Hydraulics

(1) Freud

(2) Frankfurter Schule

(a) Wolfgang Friedrich Gutman

f) Current Theories of Motivation

(1) Physiological Theories

(a) Freud's Theory

(b) Academic Psychological Theories

(2) Micro-Economic Theory

2. The Fundamental Abstraction

a) Organism, Environment and Exchange

b) Ecological Field and Forces

3. Spectral Set of Ecological Forces

a) Forces, Transactions and Dimensions of Action

(1) Space

(2) The Polarizing Operator

(3) Loads

(4) Ecological Surface of Organism

(5) Transactional Planes of Organism

(6) Transactional Planes and Definitions of Actor

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[3] Engramm (Engramme) R. Semon 1859-1918.

4. The Fundamental Problem
    a) Interdependence of Loads and Deformations
    b) Direction of Load
        (1) Normal and Abnormal Loads
            (a) Orientation of Actor
5. Strainful Situations
6. Distribution of Strain and Stress
    a) Heterogeneity
    b) Anisotropy
7. Relation of Strain and Stress
    a) Modulus
    b) Rigidity
    c) Elasticity
        (1) Jung's Angel
    d) Hyper-Rigidity
    e) Hyper-Elasticity
    f) Hyper-Plasticity
    g) Dichogeneity
        (1) Amplification
        (2) Control
8. The Principle of Management of Tension
9. The Structure of the Motivation System
    a) The Primary System of Motivation
        (1) Combined Systems of Orientation
    b) The Secondary System of Motivation
        (1) Simple Systems of Orientation
    c) Relation of the Primary and Secondary Systems
        (1) Entropy
            (a) Demons and Angels
10. Gradients of Tension
    a) The Problem of Ambivalence
11. Levels of Tension
    a) The Problem of Masochism

12. The Relation of Motivation and Orientation Theories
    a) The Polarizing Operator
        (1) Gradients of Uncertainty and Gradients of Tension
        (2) Levels of Uncertainty and Levels of Tension
13. Disorders of Motivation
14. Development of Motivation
15. Motivation Theory and the Theory of Collective Systems
    a) Loads and Transactions
    b) Sectors
    c) Actor as a Phenomenological Prism

E. The Special Theory of Decision

1. An Appreciation of Classical Decision Theory

a) Classical Formulation of the Decision Process

(1) Set of Relevant Outcomes

(2) Space of Alternative Actions

(3) Probability | Desirability of Outcomes

(4) Utility of Outcomes

(5) Rationality as Operations p|d and pXd

(6) Variants based on Subjective or Objective Estimates of the Desirability and Probability of Outcomes

b) Basic Types of Decision

(1) Certainty

(2) Risk

(3) Uncertainty

c) Classical Assumptions and Phenomenological Postulates

d) Demarcation of Orientation, Motivation and Decision

2. The Fundamental Abstraction

a) Desirability, Likelihood, Utility, Action

(1) Basis of Estimates: Boundary Conditions of the Decision Process

(2) Risk

(a) Epistemic Risk

(b) Telic Risk

3. The Principle of Management of Risk

a) The Problem of Rationality

(1) Identification and Alienation

b) The Problem of Autonomy

(1) Autonomy as Slavery

(a) Situational Independence

(i) Authenticity?

(ii) Geworfenheit?

(iii) *Das* Mann?

4. Idiocratic Decision Process
    a) Desirability
    b) Probability
    c) Utility
    d) Resoluteness
5. Xenocratic Decision Process
    a) Phenomenal Basis
        (1) Frames of Reference; Reference Groups
        (2) Emotional Contagion; Panic and Stampede
        (3) Dice and Omens
    b) Potency
    c) Credibility
    d) Command
    e) Compliance
        (1) Loyalty
            (a) Coalition
                (i) Prisoner's Dilemma
        (2) Discipline
            (a) Contract
                (i) The Extra-Contractual Element of Contract
        (3) Coercion
            (a) Physical
                (i) Threat is not physical coercion
            (b) Mental
                (i) Structuring of the sanction space
                (ii) Threat of withholding grace (protection)
        (4) Charisma
            (a) Mystery
        (5) United and Divided Front
            (a) Jung's First Law of Decision: Xenocratic
            (b) Jung's Second Law of Decision: Idiocratic

6. Types of Decision Processes
    a) Normative *vs.* Pragmatic
    b) Extremizing *vs*. Optimizing
    c) Idiocratic *vs*. Xenocratic
    d) Identified *vs*. Alienated
        (1) Resoluteness and Discipline (Loyalty)
            (a) 0 - Sum Games
            (b) Satisficing Games
            (c) Cooperative Games
        (2) Insanity and Rebellion (Dissent, Negativism)
            (a) Paradoxical Games
7. Types of Estimates
    a) Objective and Subjective
        (1) Conditional
        (2) Transitional: Micro and Macro
        (3) Transformational: Micro and Macro
        (4) Reflexive
8. Gradients and Levels of Risk
    a) Primacy of the Xenocratic Process
    b) Primacy of Conditional Estimates
9. The Relation of Decision, Orientation and Motivation Theories
    a) The Emphasizing Operator
        (1) Gradients of Uncertainty and Gradients of Risk
        (2) Levels of Uncertainty and Levels of Risk
    b) The Polarizing Operator
        (1) Gradients of Tension and Gradients of Risk
        (2) Levels of Tension and Levels of Risk

10. Motivation and Orientation as Boundary Conditions for the Decision Process
    a) Limits on Tolerable Uncertainty
    b) Limits on Tolerable Tension
    c) Limits on Available Outcomes
    d) Limits on Available Conditions, Transitions etc
    e) Limits on Available Ordering of Preferences
11. Disorders of Decision
    a) Constrictive Boundary Conditions
    b) Interdependence of Estimates
    c) Instability of Type of Decision Process
12. The Development of the Decision Process
    a) The "Unholy Alliance"
    b) The "Divided Front"
13. Decision Theory and the Theory of Collective Systems
    a) Decision and Persuasion
    b) Idiocratic Alienation, Psychopathology and Socialization
    c) Xenocratic Alienation, Deviance and Social Control
    d) The Theory of Games [4][5]
        (1) Idiocratic Games
        (2) Xenocratic Games
            (a) Loyalty
                (i) Prisoner's Dilemma
                (ii) Repeated Games
            (b) Discipline
                (i) Strategy of Conflict
    e) Social Control
    f) Markets
        (1) Idiocratic Markets
        (2) Xenocratic Markets

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5 (Include, 0 sum, cooperative and paradoxical!)

F. Interplay of the Three Special Theories

1. Similarities of the Three Theories

a) Structure of the Special Theories

(1) The Structure of Action Space

(2) The Structure of Actor

(3) The Structure of Situations

2. Static Formulation

a) Setting Boundary Conditions for Each Other

b) Extrema

c) Limits

3. Kinetic Formulation

a) Force Fields in Action Space

b) Constraints on the Trajectory of Action

4. Dynamic Formulation

a) The Vital Imbalance

(1) Conceptual Independence of the Systems of Orientation, Motivation and Decision

(2) The Dynamic Antagonism of the Processes of Orientation, Motivation and Decision

b) Systemic Limits

c) The Slopes of Action: The Resultants of the Gradients of Uncertainty, Tension and Decision

d) The Planes of Action: The Resultants of the Levels of Uncertainty, Tension and Decision

5. A Geometric Representation of Actor and Action Space

a) The Actor

(1) The Action Space

(2) The Action Field

(3) The System of Action

G. The General Theory of Intention

1. The Fundamental Abstraction

a) A Dynamic Conception of Action

(1) A Relativistic Conception of Action

(2) The Telic World Graph Revisited

(a) The World Swath

(i) In relation to uncertainty

(ii) In relation to risk

(iii) In relation to tension

2. The Fundamental Problem

a) The State of the Organism and the Definition of the Actor

b) The State of the World and the Definition of the Situation

c) The Constraints on the Trajectory of Action

(1) Comte

(2) Objective and Subjective Constraints

(3) Certainty, Uncertainty and Indefiniteness

(a) Ignorance and (Self-) Deception

(i) Maya

(ii) Freud

(b) The Wisdom of Unknowing

(i) Aristotle

3. The Principle of Management of In-Authenticity

4. The General Principle and the Special Principles

a) Authenticity and Uncertainty

b) Authenticity and Tension

c) Authenticity and Risk

5. The World Swath of Authenticity

6. Contingency of Normative Doctrines of Orientation, Motivation, and Decision

7. The Development of Action

8. Disorders of Action

a) The Concept of Disorder in Cybernetic Phenomenology

(1) The Trapping Phenomenon

(2) The Runaway System

b) Disorders of Orientation

c) Disorders of Motivation

d) Disorders of Decision

e) Alienation

(1) Insanity and Rebellion (Dissent, Negativism)

II. THE GROUP AS A SYSTEM OF INTERACTIONS

III. THE COLLECTIVE AS A SYSTEM OF TRANSACTIONS

A. An Appreciation of Theories of Aggregate Behavior

1. The Kinetic Theory of Gasses and Thermodynamics
    - a) Propensity
2. Ecology
3. Demography
4. Population Genetics
5. Ethology
    - a) Sociobiology
6. Linguistics
7. Macro-Economics
    - a) Propensities
    - b) Markets
    - c) The Invisible Hand
    - d) Arrow‘s Impossibility Theorem
8. Grand Sociology
    - a) Simmel
    - b) Durkheim
        - (1) Social Facts
        - (2) Individual States as Boundary Conditions
    - c) Pareto
    - d) Marx
        - (1) Sectors
        - (2) Transformations
        - (3) Genetic Form
    - e) Weber
        - (1) Transformations
        - (2) Causal and Semantic Nexus
        - (3) Individual Action
        - (4) Interaction
        - (5) Ideal Types
        - (6) Comparative Form
        - (7) Genetic Form

f) Parsons

(1) Individual Action Theory

(2) Collectivities

(3) System Imperatives

(4) Social Control

(5) The Problem of Order

(6) Genetic Form

g) Sorokin

(1) Cultural Dynamics

(a) Epidemiology

(i) Zimmermann

(b) Systemic Limits

(i) Instead of Dialectic

(c) Cycles

(i) Could be Fluctuations

B. The Strategy of Theory Construction

1. Conceptual Complementarity of Individual and Collective System

2. Interaction

a) A Model Based on the Special Theory of Decision

(1) Games

(2) Strategic Games

(3) Reflexive Games

(4) Limitations of Interaction Theories

(a) Sociometry

(i) Graph Theory

(ii) Block Aggregation

3. Aggregation

a) Pseudo-Aggregates

(1) Groups

(2) Collectivities

(3) Groups of Collectivities

b) Proper Aggregates

(1) Populations

(2) Collectives

c) Indefinite and Insufficient Assemblies

(1) Fuzzy Sets

(2) Blurring

(3) Hazy Manifolds

d) Plena

C. Conceptualization of the Collective System

1. The Fundamental Abstractions

a) Aggregate of Organisms

(1) Determined by Genes

(2) Social Element

(a) Indivisible by Social Reactions

(i) Multiple Personalities

(b) Social Reactions

(i) Define Social Field

(a) Actors

(ii) Define Social Forces

(a) Interactions

(i) Acts

(ii) Bosons

(b) Aggregate of Actors

(3) Determined by Memes

(4) Cultural Element

(a) Indivisible by Semantic Reactions

(b) Semantic Reactions

(i) Define Cultural Field

(a) Symbols

(ii) Define Cultural Forces

(a) Communication

(i) Herms

(ii) Fermions

(iii) Language

b) Ecological Field

c) Collective System

2. System Formulation

a) Action Space

b) Action Field

c) Collective System

3. The Phenomenological Basis of the Conceptualization

4. Transactions

5. The Sectors of the Collective System
   a) Simple Sectors
      (1) Economy
      (2) Social Organization
      (3) Ideology
   b) Combined Sectors
      (1) Technology
      (2) Institutions
      (3) Social Structure
6. The Actor as a Micro-Unit
   a) Simple Micro-Units
      (1) Consumer
      (2) Role
      (3) Sva-Dharma (Condition)
   b) Combined Micro-Units
      (1) Producer
      (2) Office
      (3) Status
7. The Structure of Sectors
8. Possible Formats for the Analysis of the Different Sectors
   a) Sectors as Fields
9. Macro-Units: Their Boundaries and Structure
   a) Simple Macro-Units
      (1) Markets
      (2) Organizations
      (3) Sects
   b) Combined Macro-Units
      (1) Ejective Channels
      (2) Corporations (Bureaucracies)
      (3) Communities
   c) The Boundaries of Macro-Units
   d) The Structure of Macro-Units

D. The Fundamental Problem

1. The Mutual Determination of Sectors
2. Transformations
3. Equilibrium Conditions

E. Toward a Theory of Behavior of Collectives

1. Deterministic Explanation
   a) Why not Functional Explanation now?
2. Genetic-Comparative Explanation
3. Comparative Analysis of Collective Systems
   a) Typologies of Sector States
   b) Reformulation of some Classical Propositions
4. The Development of Collectives
5. Bio-Cultural Dynamics
   a) Genetic Code
      (1) Darwinian Programming
         (a) Evolution
         (b) Breeding
         (c) Cloning
   b) Intelligence
      (1) Schematizing
         (a) Learning I: Direct Programming
      (2) Problem Solving
         (a) Learning II: Indirect Programming
   c) Didactic Code
      (1) Lamarckian Programming
         (a) Direct: Bioengineering
      (2) Epigenetics
         (a) The study of heritable changes in gene function that occur without a change in the DNA sequence.
         (b) Indirect: Environmental Influences

6. Explanation
    a) Integration (Boundary Maintenance)
    b) Pattern Maintenance
7. Pseudo-Functional (Functionalist, Teleological) Explanation
    a) Goal Attainment
    b) Adaptation
8. Information Dynamics
    a) In Closed Systems
    b) In Open Systems
    c) In Self-Organizing Systems
    d) In Indefinite and Insufficient Assemblies

IV. THE PLENUM AS A SYSTEM OF TRANSFORMATIONS

V. THE SITUATED INDIVIDUAL AS A SYSTEM OF ACTIONS

VI. ADDITIONS

1. Husserl
   - a) No Experience of Object or Subject
     - (1) Maya
     - (2) Anatta
   - b) Eidetic Reduction
     - (1) Intentionality of Experience
       - (a) The Noetic Pole of Experience
       - (b) The Noematic Pole of Experience
2. The Boundary of the Actor = Locus of Experience
   - a) Internal: Hull
     - (1) Situs of Experience of Self [6]
     - (2) Anima [7]
     - (3) Psychological Intentions
   - b) External: Shell
     - (1) Situs of Experience of the Oikos [8]
     - (2) Persona [9]
     - (3) Ecological Intentions
       - (a) Social [10] Intentions
       - (b) Other-"Worldly" Intentions
3. Conceptualization and analysis of the boundary
   - a) Boundary
     - (1) Surface
     - (2) Subject to loads and deformations
       - (a) External = strain
       - (b) Internal = stress
     - (3) Phenomenal description (like in gasses)
       - (a) Description of deformation = Experience
       - (b) Redistribution of forces = Action (impact outside boundary)
     - (4) Classical theory of matter and elasticity

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6 One's physiology!
7 C. G. Jung.
8 Implications for the distinction between the Ecological and Physiological System!
9 C. G. Jung.
10 Implications for distinctions Ecological ↔ Social!

(5) Calculus of variations, optimal form

(a) Planes of the surface (for normal loads)

(i) Three components of deformation

(a) Uncertainty, risk, tension

(ii) Three components of experience

(a) Orientation, decision, motivation

b) Shell

(1) Relativistic mechanics

(a) Theory of matter

(i) Matter-energy tensor F

(2) Gage theory

(3) Epidemiology

(4) Sociology (incl. linguistics & economics)

c) Hull

(1) Quantum mechanics

(a) Theory of the observer

(i) Collapse of the observer

(a) Hamiltonian operators

(2) Quantum dynamics

(3) Kinetic theory of gasses

(4) Psychology (incl. brain, hormonal physiology and possibly immunology)