

# Primitive Societies

## Introduction

5 In this section a primitive social structure will be used to see how the same Aperiomics principles apply as in Nature. This is easier to see by showing relationships between humans and animals and plants, and then showing how these relationships evolved to humans and humans, and in later chapters I will show humans interacting with systems such as companies, governmental structures, machines, software, etc.

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In the chapter on Nature it was shown how animals and plants interact according to the twelve color codes. So it is possible to build on this by inserting humans in various color codes and show how they fit into a natural ecosystem. To understand all these terms it is better to read the Nature chapter first.

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## The Roy Group

In the Red color code as described, animals are typically grazers like sheep, deer, etc. So here people would be gatherers much like in the hunters and gatherers model.

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Typically then they feed on Violet parts of plants such as flowers, fruit, leaves, seeds, grain, etc. Normally they would be nomadic in this color code like grazing animals rather than growing their own food in one place. If they did then they would be in the Blue color code.

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As with animals they tend to move as a herd though we tend to call humans a tribe. As a bottom feeder in the Roy system they are Prey to all. So they would have Orange Yellow and Yellow Predators and tribes, even Orange ones as a threat. One example would be in early Africa where primitive Red tribes would be threatened by Yellow lions and Orange Yellow wild dogs or Hyenas, but also by Yellow and Orange Yellow tribes of people who might live mainly by robbing other tribes.

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Assuming at this point the Red tribes have little technology then they would usually run away from Orange Yellow Predators and tribes, such as up a tree, or watch out for them from a distance like Red animals would. Orange Yellow Predators would exert an evolutionary pressure on such a tribe and under attack Red would need the same kind of coordination that a herd of Gazelle or deer might. For example if they were attacked by a pack of Orange Yellow wild dogs then their watching out for danger as well as each other would mean when danger threatened one would run away, this would alert the others to scatter and usually reform the herd later. So there is the same tendency for Red tribe members to be similar to each other as with animals, so one can rely on the other

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members. This implies a conformity pressure like with Red animals such as sheep, and to believe each other or messages about threats is not accepted quickly enough.

5 With Red animals this causes some deviant members to be pushed to the outer parts of the tribes as semi outcasts, fringe dwellers, to be on lookout, being stronger to defend against Yellow Predators, etc. The evolutionary pressure then is for the inner sanctum of the tribe to be purified and those more deviant to the normal center to move to the fringe. This then is a communal or primitive communistic lifestyle where paranoia and suspicion protects them against Orange Yellow animals and people. Red and Blue are highly competitive and have little allegiance to deviants, when danger threatens they need to be not weighed down by loyalty to others.

15 In Red Orange the fringe people are found, but also this fringe tries to persuade the red center to join them. Red has a go it alone philosophy and Red Orange believes in team work to be safer, so these two opposing philosophies are always trying to dominate each other. Because Red believes in acting as a loose group of loners they can seize on an excuse to exile or even kill unwanted offspring, they believe they have the individual right to decide this while Red Orange believes this should be a group decision. Red Orange as a group of misfits finds protection in working as a team and tries to enlist red people in this philosophy.

25 As with Red animals some of their children will be more conformist, more conventional and so be moved back into the main Red center leaving the Red Orange team. Other offspring from the Red center will be deviant in some way and moved out to the Red Orange fringe, so there is a constant movement in both directions of people between Red and Red Orange, and between the survival strategy of being loners or team players.

30 Such deviance in Red might be of many types, and refers to abnormal in the sense of a normal curve rather than something necessarily wrong with them. For example if someone is stronger, smarter, dumber, lazier, than the normal average then they might be urged into the Red Orange fringe. Stronger people than the average might move to the Red Orange fringe to help defend the Red center, evolving as a defensive army. People with unconventional ideas such as sects, inventors, those with mental illness, etc might also be moved to the fringe.

35 The center is usually of people who conform to each other so it can move in a coordinated fashion, so the Red center has a kind of orthodox belief and heretics to this tend to move to Red Orange. This was seen in the evolution of Red Communism where it was sometimes more important to believe in the same things than to be right, as the Red Orange fringe would protect them, also with Christianity and Islam where deviants to the accepted doctrine were sometimes killed. Red dissidents to this orthodoxy would be expelled to the Red Orange fringe to work, defend the Red center, etc. So this Red

Orange fringe evolves as a ring of unconventional members around the Red center and sometimes a place for innovation, dissent, etc. It is more important that all be in agreement in Red as it is this conformity that ensures their survival and evolution, for example there can be a competition to rise in the Red Communist Party and by denouncing others as deviationists then they can rise higher in it.

Red can also contain people who are in the Blue color code, and so there can be a struggle in the tribe between Red and Blue. Blue is like Red except they want to settle down in one place instead of being nomadic, Blue believes in Green Blue private property and Red believes in Green public property. For example a Red tribe might be nomadic but some people in the tribe want to settle in one place and start farming, or have a fenced ranch instead of grazing on public lands.

The Red Orange fringe might also contain people like Blue Indigo, who interact with Red Orange and try and get them to negotiate with Yellow predators instead of fighting them because they see them as potential Violet talented allies. So Red Orange for example might be a warlike fringe protecting Red, and some of their members might be Blue Indigo and regard Yellow raiding tribes as potentially Violet tribes to partner with in business and trade. So there can be a mix of Red and Red Orange, Blue and Blue Indigo each trying to convince the other and adapt according to what the rest of the Roy or Biv systems are doing.

As with Red Orange animals a change in circumstances might make some fringe dwellers more able to survive and so they might move into the Red center and become the new model to conform to, and the old Red conformists move to the fringe as deviants to this new order. This happened in the Red Russian Communist Party where different factions developed like Schisms<sup>i</sup> in Red early Catholicism, they then competed for supremacy and pushing the others to the fringe, sometimes exiled or executed<sup>ii</sup>. So the fringe can also contain old discredited ideas that former Red people want to resurrect, this happens in science where a theory can become orthodox and those who don't accept it are denied funding and ostracised. This happened in the Soviet Union under Stalin where modern genetic theories were pushed to the fringe by those who needed to conform to Lysenko's ideas<sup>iii</sup>. Red ideas might be espoused at meetings of the Red center, with the Red Orange fringe of other ideas not allowed to participate.

This will later evolve into orthodoxy<sup>iv</sup> in science and religion, and Red Orange as heretics, dissidents, cranks, believers in alternate theories, etc. We will see later that science develops a Red Orange fringe around its Red center, and also a Blue Indigo fringe around Blue as well.

The Red Orange fringe then represents the defensive ring around the Red tribe, just as stronger animals on the edge of a herd do. If Yellow predators such as human raiders,

slavers, pirates, violent criminals, gangs, etc attack this fringe then Red Orange defends the Red center as much of their family is in there. They give warnings to the Red center to escape, and they defend and attack the Yellow Predators and tribes. The mix of Red Orange people allows for more innovation in defense, to try and make revolutionary defenses such as improving spears, traps, new medicines for injuries, etc.

The Yellow lions and human Predators attack this Red Orange fringe, as the Red center is warned, defended and is harder to get to. This evolves into warlike behavior in modern society, where vulnerable Red countries have their Red Orange armies defend themselves against Yellow countries and their Orange Yellow spies.

The weaker of those in the Red Orange fringe are eaten or otherwise beaten by the Yellow Predators and tribes, and this creates an evolutionary pressure to make them stronger and more effective in their defense. Eventually this pressure will usually make them strong enough to survive most of the time against the Yellow Predators, or Orange Yellow raiding parties. So if the Red Orange fringe evolves as a defensive army, the stronger of them survive and have families selected by evolution to be better soldiers. If Red forces some dissidents into the Red Orange fringe then this is a conscripted army. If they go voluntarily then this is a professional army, and often they evolve into many generations of soldiers as Red Orange.

Such an evolutionary path might have been followed as humans descended from apes. As the apes evolved and began to move on the ground rather than in trees there was a tendency to meet other tribes, form larger groups or tribes, and to intermarry with other groups. On becoming more vulnerable on the ground to Yellow and Orange Yellow Predators such as the version at that time of lions and hyenas, the defeat of weaker Red Orange fringe apes evolved the Red Orange fringe so the stronger apes in time successfully defended their weaker Red relatives.

Eventually they may have been able to survive against Predators like this more and more without escaping by running or climbing trees. In the same way a Red tribe of humans might evolve by having a strong enough defensive Red Orange fringe to survive against Yellow and Orange Yellow attacking tribes or animals without running away or hiding.

### Three Red Orange Red Types

The evolutionary pressure on Red and Red Orange apes and humans would have had 3 outcomes as in the Nature chapter, tending to create 3 different types.

#### Type One

The first type as with animals is those who fail to develop an effective Red Orange defensive fringe, and so are attacked successfully by Orange Yellow Predators. Orange Yellow is also evolved for speed and stealth so usually Red cannot outrun them easily, and so Red also needs to be vigilant and somewhat paranoid. This then would reinforce the action of Orange Yellow Predators to confine Red animals such as Chimpanzees to trees, making it harder for them to evolve out of living in trees, etc. So in flocks of birds, schools of fish for example there is a skittish behavior even when there is little or no danger, to be ready to flee instantly from danger from Orange Yellow. If this Orange Yellow pressure lessened then the Red animals like chimpanzees might eventually regrow a Red Orange fringe and attempt to descend from the trees again. For example stronger and unusual, even mutant chimps might be deviant offspring in the Red center, and these are moved to the Red Orange fringe. If these are more successful against Orange Yellow Predators such as wild dogs then the stronger Red Orange apes might intermarry and recreate a more permanent strong Red Orange fringe like the aforesaid evolving army. Also a lessening of attacks from the Yellow Predators would allow more of these fringe Red Orange chimps and humans to survive as they began to defeat the Orange Yellow and Yellow Predators.

So those unable to develop a strong enough Red Orange fringe would have their stronger apes and humans eaten or defeated, and this would have kept them as Red, like the Chimpanzee that flees Predators. Such a Red tribe as humans would fail to have a strong enough defensive Red Orange fringe and so would evolve a personality, tradition, etc to retreat, hide, scatter when attacked, be paranoid against persecution, etc. For example some tribes in the Amazon rainforest might be like this, retreating into the forest from Yellow raiding parties from modern civilizations. Their defenses would be ineffective against modern weapons such as guns, and so their Red Orange fringe would be usually beaten.

In the same way Red people or apes might develop a Red Orange fringe of animals to help protect them. For example they might domesticate Red Orange dogs as defenses against Orange Yellow wild dogs, wolves, hyenas, and so on. As the Red Orange fringe learns to protect their Red center they can then also evolve a relationship with Red animals and so a Red Orange fringe of humans might start to also protect and shepherd Red animals such as deer, sheep, goats, etc from Orange Yellow Predators.

They might also keep larger livestock such as Red Orange Buffalo because they would assist in chasing off Orange Yellow Predators to protect their own young. So this gives an evolutionary pressure on some animals to be domesticated as a Red livestock and as a Red Orange fringe defender. Those less suitable for this role might be eaten or released, so their genes become purified as conforming to an ideal as in Red or breeding for strength as in Red Orange. For example in sheep or cattle a high quality is sought but also for them to be very similar to each other.

Other animals might be used as Red to warn about Predators. For example some Red animals might be used as lookouts as they might call out in fear when Predators are nearby.

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### Type Two

The second type would be those apes or humans that formed a stable Red center and Red Orange defensive fringe. If these survived then evolutionary pressures from the Yellow Predators would strengthen Red Orange and Orange Yellow Predators would strengthen Red. This then would evolve in apes and humans more altruism in helping the Red weak, warning others in the tribe, Red Orange sacrificing themselves for Red in defense, etc.

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15 The apes or humans that developed this Red Red Orange mix would have evolved from this Yellow Orange Yellow Predator interaction the flexibility to fight and also to flee according to circumstances. Like an arms race the attacks from Yellow tribes would inspire them to improve their tactics, weapons, strategies, etc in Red Orange based on strength and the attacks from Orange Yellow tribes would evolve Red abilities to detect  
20 spies, thieves, deception, misinformation, etc.

The more average tribe then has this fringe acting like a shepherd or policeman of the Red center against attackers, which later can evolve into a legal and policing system. For example a Red Red Orange tribe might have some of its own members acting as  
25 Orange Yellow thieves and Yellow violent criminals, and so Red Orange sometimes would have to weed them out like a shepherd or policeman.

### Type Three

30 In the third group some apes would have been able to defend against Predators in their Red Orange fringe but not to protect their Red centers and so the selection pressure would have made the species evolve into a Red Orange only kind. Here then the weaker offspring and sicker apes or humans that were Red would be more quickly beaten or killed and so the Red center would collapse. One example would be gorillas which are  
35 strong enough to defend themselves as Red Orange but not to defend weaker Red relatives from such as Orange Yellow hyenas and dogs. So such a human tribe might become strong and warlike, but defensive and less able to be secretive and deceptive like the predators attacking them. This is because the genes that enable them to run away and hide successfully get eliminated as these tactics don't work in this type. The  
40 sick and weaker members of the tribe might be unable to be cared for as Red Orange might be often at war with Yellow tribes. In another example a Red Red Orange tribe might have their Red Orange fringe as soldiers and usually rescues injured ones for

5 medical treatment. In Red Orange only tribes though they would be more constantly at war and so might not be able to care for and protect their wounded and sick, this is also like a herd of Buffaloes that cannot afford to protect weaker members of the herd that get targeted by Yellow predators like wolves, often sacrificing them to let the others get away safely.

10 If the Yellow raiding pressures later lessened such as with those Predators declining in numbers or losing the war then this pressure would be reversed and then the Red Orange ape or human might again evolve a Red center. For example their young, weak, sick, old, etc would survive more and those would intermarry to form a Red center of animals weaker and stealthier than the Red Orange fringe. This also tends to form a Red government where the herd starts to be directed in more secretive and deceptive ways rather than relying on strength and numbers.

15 So this pressure from Predators can account for the three types of apes and humans, and tend to evolve different species, races, tribes, and eventually nations. This creation of different types can define not only the physical characteristics of the ape and eventually the human, but also of their personalities, intelligence and instinct for flight or flight, and how they care for other tribal members. A Red Red Orange tribe can then evolves  
20 as a society with three different kinds of laws and traditions.

Also there can be several Red and Red Orange tribes interacting with each other. For example two Red tribes might be relatively friendly as they are not Predators of each other. A Red Orange tribe might form an association with a Red tribe, where they  
25 subsequently intermarry, where the Red Orange tribe allies with the Red tribe and protects them in exchange for food and the Red tribe helps them with their ability to hide and be deceptive in attacks from other tribes, etc.

30 Next is the Orange color code. As explained earlier these can be explained as a mix of human and animal, animals only as in the Nature chapter, or human versus human tribes.

35 The Orange animal and human tribe, or a mix of the two, is typically part Predator and part Prey. One might have a partially domesticated dog, coyote, wolf, that can turn on you as Orange Yellow or help defend you as Red Orange. With members of the Orange tribe, some might act like Red Orange and defend the Red tribe against Yellow raiders, and others might act more like Orange Yellow and attack the weak in the Red tribe.

40 So members of the tribe can start acting like police, judges, in that they decide whether to defend someone or attack them. Since this is a balance between Predator and Prey it gives a system of justice. An Orange tribe might sometimes ally with Orange Yellow and sometimes with Red Orange according to what it gets from them. In exchange they

moderate the hot war of Red Orange versus Yellow and the Cold War of Red versus Orange Yellow.

5 For example the Yellow tribe as warlike Predators attacks the Red and Red Orange tribes and steals some of their women, food, livestock, horses, take slaves, etc. The Orange members or an Orange tribe allies with Red Orange and fights against this like a Red Orange shepherd.

10 The Orange Yellow tribe might attempt to steal from the Red tribe by stealth, and their Red Orange fringe tries to protect them. The Orange tribe or members might also steal from Red like Orange Yellow and Orange might regard this as part of their payment for protecting the Red and Red Orange tribe, this is how shepherds evolve eating some of the animals they protect and police being paid in taxes by the people they look after. Sometimes this taxing of the herd or the population might be more than they would lose  
15 from being attacked or robbed without protection, for example tribes without police do not get wiped out and red prey like Gazelles survive against predators by breeding faster than they are eaten.

20 Red Orange is a fringe that evolves from Red and so has little choice but to defend them. Orange can also do this but only in exchange for acting like Orange Yellow sometimes, and thus being paid in corruption for being a shepherd or policeman. So an Orange policeman might protect against violent crime but steal from crime scenes, shake down Red people for money and favors, etc. A human might be Orange in that he shepherds Red sheep, but he also acts as Orange Yellow and eats some of his Red flock,  
25 they don't realize he is doing this because he does it deceptively like a fox so as not to scare them. Often in a society then Orange police are corrupt and steal as well as do their job of protecting the weak.

30 Orange police as tribal members then evolve to allow Orange Yellow petty theft against Red to some degree, and act as Red Orange to fight more violent crime by Yellow. Often Orange Yellow become partially domesticated criminals and snitches, grasses, informants, etc for Orange and receive either food or are allowed to attack Red sometimes in exchange for helping to defend against Yellow or to tell Orange what it is doing.

35 For example an Orange shepherd might have domesticated Red Orange and Orange Yellow dogs and feeds them from the Red flock in exchange for them helping him to guard and move it. They might also sometimes kill Yellow predators like wolves and lions and feed those to the dogs.

40 Just as Red Orange guides the movements of a herd to keep the strongest between the attacking predators and the injured or younger animals, the domestication of animals

such as dogs evolves a Red Orange sheepdog to herd them. In the same way an Orange policeman domesticates some Orange Yellow thieves and allows them to operate, even accepts bribes in exchange for information about Yellow criminals and tribes. Also he domesticates Red Orange tribe members who would normally act like vigilantes as a strong backup if Yellow attacks and so Red Orange becomes a partner or ally to Orange. Police act as Red Orange by patrolling areas where Red people are weakest to keep criminals at bay.

Red Orange gets information passed from Orange Yellow on its enemy Yellow and in turn lets Orange Yellow sometimes attack Red. Orange also helps Red Orange to defend against Yellow and so Yellow survives partially because of how much help Orange gives Red Orange and so owes Orange favors. So for example some violent Yellow tribes like the Mafia might not attack Orange police because Orange can help or hold back vigilantes like Red Orange gangs. This acts as a domesticating influence on Yellow and also dampens oscillations of Yellow and Red Orange fighting wars with each other. So Yellow is afraid of a backlash of a Red Orange Orange alliance if it attacks Orange.

The Orange tribe then thrives or declines according to how well it performs this balancing act. If it favors Orange Yellow too much then Red Orange tends to object and Red wants to not be involved, in this case Red people trust the police much less. If it favors Red Orange too much then Orange Yellow objects and Yellow has no incentive to cooperate. If Orange becomes too strong then like a police state Yellow and Red both suffer as the Orange Yellow part of Orange corruptly attacks Red and the Red Orange part of Orange is too strong for Yellow.

Eventually then Red and Yellow mount counterattacks and the Orange tribe or system can weaken. For example Red people feel persecuted and hide their wealth and goods more from Orange and Orange Yellow police thieves. Yellow can become like gangs of criminals attacking the Orange state, tribe, etc itself rather than Red Orange since it no longer has an incentive to go easy on Orange. So Orange then develops two enemies in Red and Yellow and usually declines. An Orange state might be like one held together by a strongman or dictator. Often people might support the lessening of Yellow violent crime and accept the Orange Yellow like police corruption for a time, and allow the rise of Orange, and then protest its excesses, and so the power of Orange can oscillate.

If Orange becomes too weak then the war between Red Orange and Yellow can reignite, and escalate until one is defeated or destroyed. Also the cold war between Red and Orange Yellow can grow more unstable or one wins, and the whole Roy system goes into violent oscillations and chaos, perhaps to the point of a failed state or society. The situation would be like Anarchy where the Orange police disappear in a society and

many people either commit violent Yellow crimes, flee as Red refugees, have gangs of Orange Yellow thieves, and Red Orange vigilantes.

5 Orange also has elements in it that act as Indigo in the Biv system. So instead of attack and defense as their job in upholding the law, Indigo sees some of this as the movements of the marketplace and their role as coordinating rather than blocking. So with drugs and prostitution for example some of the Orange police might see these as victimless crimes to some degree and regard them as Biv industries, and might coordinate these by allowing some dealers to operate, turning a blind eye to brothels, etc.

10 This can also combine with the dealings with Red Orange and Orange Yellow. For example Orange is seen as the ally of Red Orange against violent crime but Indigo elements in Orange would see Blue Indigo elements in Red Orange who want to trade with Yellow and perhaps convert them into Violet businessmen. So for example Orange might have gang wars of Red Orange versus Yellow over drugs, but Indigo might allow some Blue Indigo in Red Orange to deal with Violet in Yellow if they cannot afford to stop this war. Thus the war between Red Orange and Yellow can also have aspects of business. For example drugs in South America might be seen as more like a Biv business while in the US they are seen as a Roy war on drugs.

15 In the same way Orange has Orange Yellow aspects and thus also can have Indigo Violet members who see themselves not just as corrupt police who steal but as salespeople and businessmen who make sharp business with the Blue elements in Red. So for example Orange might contain police who rob, kidnap for extortion, etc but also some who sell drugs on the side to Blue members of Red. So much of police corruption can come from the interaction between the Orange and Indigo color codes.

20 In any issue or controversy people typically take a position according to the characteristics of their color code. Thus Orange acts as a decider, moderator, police, judge, jury, etc in crafting rules, laws, etc that all parties will abide by. Indigo tends to get the opposing parties to do business together, make deals, coordinate trade between them, etc. Orange aims for security and Indigo for peace. So some kinds of industries are not tolerated in Roy, but in Biv they might be regulated and allowed to some degree.

25 For example at times Orange has handled Alcohol use in Prohibition and at other times it has been regulated as a Biv industry. In Roy business itself between Red Red Orange and Yellow Orange Yellow is seen as wrong, to the extremes as seen in Communism and Fascism fighting each other. In Biv business can be more important at the expense of Roy.

### Three Orange Types

Orange then according to conditions might be like a pendulum and swing towards more like Red Orange or Orange Yellow, or an even balance between the two. Orange evolves according to the strength and numbers of the Roy color codes to be either swing  
5 toward Red Orange helping to defend the Red weak and attacking the Yellow criminals, or to Orange Yellow exploiting the weak and protecting Yellow organized crime.

### Type One

10 For example in the first type a primitive Red Red Orange society might develop laws to punish Yellow violence and Orange Yellow thieves because Red Orange would be the dominant protectors like a kind of shepherd. Such a state would be like a Communist dictatorship where Orange Yellow and Yellow policies would not be permitted but Orange Yellow and yellow tribes are tried to be converted to Red and Orange Yellow  
15 Communism. The Orange police here would have a bias towards Red and Red Orange people, others would be considered guilty until proven innocent as used to happen in the Soviet Union. An Orange shepherd if he found a Yellow Wolf or Orange Yellow Fox in his herd would assume they were up to no good, rather than giving them the benefit of the doubt.

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### Type Two

More likely though is an Orange centrist policy. If Yellow and Orange Yellow take too much out of an economy then Red and Red Orange are either stirred into open war or  
25 are so depleted that Yellow and Orange Yellow kill the goose that lays the golden egg, starving or going bankrupt later themselves. It is in their own interest for policing to be more Orange than just Orange Yellow. If Red Orange are too strong in policing then eventually Yellow and Orange Yellow are forced into war to eat or otherwise survive, or are impoverished and as in Red Communism the economy becomes lazy and  
30 inefficient. This is like where Red animals like Gazelles and Red Orange animals like Buffaloes without Predators devolve because weaker animals are no longer killed. So allowing Yellow and Orange Yellow some crime or business in exchange for keeping the peace, and Red and Red Orange some protection and consumer rights makes for a balance.

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### Type Three

A primitive Yellow Orange Yellow society would have their police as more like Orange Yellow, thieves who corruptly steal from the Red weak with the backing of their  
40 Yellow allies as the government or organized crime. Such a state might be like a Fascist dictatorship, a failed state where Warlords run territories, or where Organized Crime is

strong in some areas. Red people would be weak and unable to hide themselves or their money and their Red Orange fringe incapable of protecting them, as occurred to the Jews in Nazi Germany. For a time then the Yellow Orange Yellow society steals from the Red people and if they do this too much then the Roy society collapses for lack of Green resources or they need to find more Prey elsewhere.

As apes evolved into humans they eventually intermarried more and so a society might contain all the Roy color codes in it even if they try and persecute or exile some color codes. For example a Red family might occasionally have a Yellow child who becomes a violent criminal in their society or perhaps an Orange Yellow child who becomes a petty thief, an Orange Yellow wolf in Red sheep's clothing, they can be exiled such as in the Soviet Union to a Gulag but variations in genes cause them to be born occasionally. So the Orange policing evolves laws in tribes as they merge together, eventually to form towns. The subject of this chapter however is primitive societies, later we will see more complex ones.

If a Yellow family has a Red child then this might be exploited, tricked, etc by Orange Yellow family members and the community and so the Orange police protect them to some degree and make child abuse illegal. If they have a Red Orange child then it might get into fights with Yellow bullies and again Orange might protect them to some degree.

So as human tribes intermarry and form larger communities the forces that formed the twelve color codes start to blend them together again, but there are also the same forces at work producing new color code members even in the same family, tribe, town, etc. So Orange forms laws to regulate the balance between the colors so all can survive according to the characteristics of their color code and not dominate others to the point of destabilizing the system. Orange then polices while Indigo coordinates or regulates.

So even if a Red tribe with a Red Orange fringe does not intermarry with Yellow and Orange Yellow tribes they will still sometimes produce variations in their offspring and produce Yellow and Orange Yellow members of their tribes because the temptation of taking advantage of these people as Prey will become too great, and eventually Orange members will need to dispense justice. In the same way Red Red Orange Communistic societies develop Yellow and Orange Yellow criminals and Biv capitalists they must regularly indoctrinate, trick into revealing themselves with sting operations and undercover agents, imprison, expel, etc.

Orange Yellow tribes are like thieves, swindlers, knaves, cheats, etc and try and steal food, Red livestock, cheat people, etc by avoiding the Red Orange fringe guards of Red. If they are too successful then Red is depleted and they might starve later, so evolution tends to make Red clever enough and hard to catch or find so Orange Yellow manages

to just survive. If Red is too good at avoiding them then selection makes only the best of Orange Yellow survive and so they evolve more trickery to restore the balance. Red then evolves like a consumer who becomes better at spotting Orange Yellow conmen and scams.

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Orange Yellow can also contain Indigo Violet who wants to do business with Red instead of just tricking them, and also to convert them into Blue as trading partners. So Orange Yellow and Indigo Violet can have factions who battle for control of the Group. For example Orange Yellow is usually trying to steal from and con the nomadic Red, but there are also factions where Indigo Violet in Orange Yellow wants to do business and help Red to become Blue and to settle down instead of being nomadic.

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The Yellow tribe tends to fight the Red Orange part of the Red tribe, so this is the basis of a hot war. An example might be Yellow violent criminals trying to rob Red people and Red Orange vigilantes and gangs battling with them. If Yellow is too successful then Red Orange is beaten or killed and then Red is too stealthy for them to catch or they might flee to another area, and so their own source of pillage is gone and they starve or become poorer than they might have been if they restrained their attacks.

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They might also attack Blue Indigo instead of Red Orange. For example in Biv there would be fortified banks and businesses with Red Orange security guards which Yellow outlaws try to rob.

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So if they evolve too strongly they sow the seeds of their own decline. If they are too weak then Red Orange becomes soft as fewer weaker soldiers and members get killed and so they devolve, then a stronger Yellow later might beat them more easily. A Red Orange army in peacetime might enlist soldiers who would not survive for long in wartime so the overall quality of the army goes down, then it might not be ready if attacked by a Yellow enemy later. Yellow also has some members which think like

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Violet and want to make business with Red Orange instead of fighting them, so Yellow can be like a Fascist<sup>v</sup> or Authoritarian State<sup>vi</sup> with Violet business allies. Violet can be trying to do business with Blue Indigo militant unions while Yellow Fascists might want to destroy the Blue Indigo unions, seeing them as Red Orange Prey. In Nazi Germany there were Violet companies who had Blue workers, and some Blue Indigo unions, these unions were disbanded and merged into a state run union. The Yellow Nazis later killed and imprisoned some of the Blue Indigo unionists as Red Orange Communist sympathizers, and used Red people as slave labor or robbed them for their money.

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Yellow and Orange Yellow can also develop relationships with animals. Yellow can have Yellow dogs which find Prey such as for example dogs that hunt for rabbits. They might have Orange Yellow cats that hunt for Red mice and Red Orange rats. Orange

Yellow can have strong animals to help them attack. For example an Orange Yellow tribe might unleash Predators like Yellow wolves or cougars, riding Elephants, Orange Yellow dogs or hyenas onto a Red Red Orange encampment. They might domesticate wolves and dogs, and take some of the animals the dogs kill. This is equivalent to  
5 Yellow animals having an Orange Yellow fringe and taking part of their catch.

Yellow humans when attacking Red Orange might use horses, but weighed down with armor to fight Red Orange and so cannot catch Red easily. Orange Yellow might use faster unarmored horses to catch Red, and so the two might evolve to using horses for  
10 transportation, one a faster and weaker Red Orange Yellow battle and the other a slower and stronger Yellow Red Orange battle. So animals can be domesticated in Roy but also evolved to use in war.

In another example a Red Orange group might have Red cattle and horses they graze on open range Green land, and Orange Yellow tries to sneak in and steal them, while  
15 Yellow would battle and try to kill Red Orange before taking them. The Orange Yellow cattle rustlers might take some cattle and have to give some of them to Yellow stronger criminals like a form of tribute and protection if the owners come looking for revenge. So here Orange Yellow acts as a fringe of Yellow giving tribute and using Yellow for  
20 extra strength if they cannot get past the Red Orange guards. Organized crime as Yellow might have Orange Yellow petty thieves and if Orange Yellow find a target that has too strong a Red Orange defense then Yellow might cooperate with Orange Yellow and split the proceeds. This becomes similar to Orange Yellow hyenas attacking Red Orange Buffalo unsuccessfully and needing Yellow Lions to take part of the kill and get  
25 some of the scraps rather than nothing. It might have started by Hyenas attacking the Red Orange herd looking for Red weaker and young Buffaloes, and then the Yellow Predators joined in.

### Three Yellow Orange Yellow Types

30 Yellow and Orange Yellow can also evolve into three types like Red and Red Orange, as animals and also apes evolving into humans.

#### Type One

35 In the first type a raiding party of Yellow apes might evolve into humans that feed off slower Buffalo, elephants, hippos, and defensive Red Orange tribes etc using their strength rather than guile to kill them. They would also tend to look after members of their Yellow tribe that were too weak to help catch large Red Orange Prey and so these  
40 have time to recover from injury or disease. Orange Yellow here is weak but highly

competitive and could turn on Yellow at times, they could be the fringe of the Yellow tribe who are less trustworthy but weak enough to usually ignore.

### Type Two

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In the second type a Yellow ape pack with an Orange Yellow fringe would attack Red Orange animals and also try to trap and catch smaller faster Red animals and so would have more flexibility for food. Since Yellow and Orange Yellow each catch some food they would tend to share it, but a sick Yellow ape would have less chance of surviving here because like in a pack of hyenas another member might attack them while they are weak. The balance of Yellow and Orange Yellow also creates a form of caring and cooperation between them which is limited. As they evolved into humans this forms a kind of Fascist society where the strong are glorified but the weak and injured might be killed as with the Nazis.

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### Type Three

In the third type those apes not strong enough to kill large Red Orange animals would die off and their faster deviant offspring would be able to run faster and be more deceptive and stealthy to catch Red animals and hence be smaller and lighter, this might be like Chimpanzees. Their slower and stronger Yellow relatives might starve as they cannot catch food this way and Orange Yellow might not share much of their catches with them because they are highly competitive not cooperative, and so the apes evolve into Orange Yellow humans. As they evolve from the interactions with other color codes they become humans with a similar Orange Yellow social system and food supply. They might fight Red tribes and win by stealth and cunning in a kind of cold war that evolves eventually into what we see today as spying, espionage, etc.

20

In Roy then people tend to evolve two kinds of society, Red Red Orange Communism and Yellow Orange Yellow Fascism, which either fight in a Yellow-Red Orange hot war, or a Red-Orange Yellow cold war. According to the strength of Orange members and tribes these wars are controlled or they oscillate into the instability of the Roy system. A good example, though beyond the scope of primitive societies was World War 2. The Yellow Fascist Germans and some Orange Yellow allies attacked Red Russia with their Red Orange military fringe. As the war progressed the Russians built a strong enough Red Orange fringe to repel the attack and then with no Orange stabilization they retaliated and destroyed the Yellow and Orange Yellow invaders, which then became a cold war between other Orange Yellow nations and Red Communist nations for decades. Orange then in this case would have been the League of Nations, too weak to stabilize the Roy system, later the United Nations took over this role.

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## The Green Blue Green Group

5 The interactions in the Roy group occur in open or public land as Green. So as in the Nature chapter the amount of Green resources available influences how the Roy colors interact.

10 Green Blue or Green Blue is like plants in the Nature chapter and here represents private property, so the boundary between Green as public property and Green Blue as private is like a fence. Some tribes regard a particular area of land as their own Green Blue property and want to fence it off or otherwise claim it, while others might consider private lands as a Green territory and want to tear down fences. The resources of Green Blue determine how the Biv groups interact, just as Green determines how Roy groups interact because Biv economics only works with private property.

15 There is a battle between Green and Green Blue like between public and private property in society. For example Green open range lands might be used for grazing Red livestock by Red Orange cowboys against Orange Yellow cattle thieves and Yellow robbers, but they all battle against the taking of this Green public land into private Green Blue farms and ranches because then they all lose. So Roy and Biv each take  
20 land and other resources at the expense of the other.

25 A good example was how the American Indians as a Yellow Orange Yellow group of tribes lived in a Roy environment feeding on Red Orange Buffalo and Red deer, and the white Biv settlers started making the land Green Blue or private and the Green open range became smaller and eventually was made into small reservations. As the Green Blue white man's land expanded the Indians were squeezed with less Green resources and so the war over keeping the land Green or public property intensified.

30 Yellow and Blue then can also battle each other, like the Yellow Indians and the Blue farmer and settlers. Yellow sees Blue as a kind of Red and wants to convert it to Prey, like attacking the settlers as they were traveling. Blue sees Yellow as a Predator which should be expelled from Green Blue private property, but also as potentially Violet talented workers and management. So once the Blue settlers fenced off their land they attempted to drive Yellow off it or convert them to Biv settlers, and Yellow to dismantle  
35 the fences and fortifications and prey on them since nomadic Red people don't build fences. Sometimes they made peace and Yellow tribes became part of Biv society, other times Biv settlers might have joined Roy tribes if their crops failed. For example Yellow Indians might have joined Biv societies as artists, and Blue settlers might have been captured in the wars as Red slaves or run away when their fortifications were  
40 breached.

If Yellow wins this fight too much then Green grows, Green Blue suffers, and the society like with the Indians before European colonization remains predominantly Roy. This would then evolve into warring tribes as described in the Roy section. Also the fight against private property kept Red Communism and also Yellow Fascism as Roy systems. So in a primitive society there are two elements of Red and Yellow, both against Green Blue private property but that also fight each other.

If Blue wins too much against Yellow then Green Blue grows, Green declines and a society has little public property which it needs. So a society without public roads, airspace, parks, etc makes it much harder for people to move around in. In this case Roy people don't fit in well and can become squatters in parks and empty homes. Red might become homeless and transients, defending themselves with Red Orange members and gangs against Yellow thugs and Orange Yellow thieves with Orange police patrolling in the middle.

Biv responds by trying to get Roy people off Green Blue private property but in this case there is not enough Green public land or facilities and not enough Roy public housing or shelters. In some cases a Red indigenous race in a Biv society might reside in many Green parks in a Biv city. A Biv society if it does not have enough Green resources will still continue to develop Roy people because some people will naturally think and act a Roy, and so will always have homeless Red people. The best society has an optimum balance of the two.

Yellow and Blue can also try to cooperate though. If Red becomes too numerous then Violet assets, like leaves, fruit, seeds, flowers, etc are depleted and Blue suffers, for example the blue roots of a tree are stressed when the Violet leaves of a tree are overeaten. So Yellow does Blue a favor by keeping Red tribes and animals in check by preventing overgrazing of Biv plants. For example a Blue farm might have pests like goats, rodents, birds, etc as Red animals that try to get their Violet crops, so Blue might introduce Yellow Predator animals such as hawks and wolves into the food chain to reduce the Red Prey. If Red people such as gatherers and nomads try to take the farm's Violet food like fruit and grain then the Blue farm might negotiate with a Yellow tribe to attack the Red one and drive it away, Yellow organized crime might develop a protection racket with Blue to keep Red numbers low.

Yellow or the Violet members in there can also do business with Blue. For example Yellow and Orange Yellow might steal from Red and Red Orange tribes and people, and then sell these goods to Blue. So Blue here might be like a pawn shop or Green Blue fence, in the sense there is a fence between when the goods were public property in Roy and when they become private property in Biv. They are then taken by Blue to Blue Indigo who sells them in the Indigo market for other Indigo Violet and Violet goods, etc. Roy can then be a kind of underground economy where criminal proceeds

are brought into the Biv system, often goods stolen by Red find their way to Yellow and back to Blue completing the cycle. This is also like Red animals eat Violet leaves which are formed by minerals brought up from the Blue roots and transformed by the sun's energy into more complex organic compounds. Other animals eat the Red ones and are eaten in turn up the food chain, this is like the energy stored in the tissues of animals being taken by eating them, and then that animal in turn is eaten for its energy and building blocks all the way up to Yellow animals at the top of the food chain. Then when Yellow dies these minerals which came from Violet leaves return to the soil in their carcass and the Blue roots take them back and transport them to Violet again, completing the cycle. In Roy and Biv minerals move upward along with greater energy to form more complex organic compounds, then are passed from Roy to Biv or vice versa. Violet goods such as jewelry belonging to rich people can be stolen by Red thieves, and eventually might go through Roy to the Yellow mafia who might fence it back into the Biv economy by selling it to a Blue pawnshop, then it could be sold to Violet people again.

A watering hole is another place where Green and Green Blue in Nature battle each other. Biv trees might attempt to grow near the water, and too many trees would make it difficult for animals to drink, so some Red animals might eat their Violet leaves to make room and other their Blue roots such as Elephants knocking down Acacia trees in Africa.

With people the situation is similar for such as an oasis, river, lake, beach, etc. Some Biv groups might want to convert it to Green Blue, fence it in and not keep public property for grazing or parkland, so this can lead to fighting between Roy and Biv groups over whether the water is to be Green or Green Blue. In more advanced societies the struggle continues with public lands such as parks, streets, beaches, etc and private property trying to take them over, or more parks being formed, more roads, companies nationalized, government owned industries and utilities formed, etc.

There might be Green public resources such as toilets, water fountains, public trash cans, parks, abandoned buildings for squatting, etc that Roy uses to try and live in a Biv society. If these are removed then Roy groups can battle for their reinstatement or demand more of them by voting or knocking down fences. Other Green public facilities might be public housing, public transport, public meetings to complain about and make laws, public libraries, etc. If there are enough Green resources then Roy can function in Biv society. Usually if a society has a ratio of Green to Green Blue resources different from the ratio of Roy to Biv members then trouble can ensue.

40 **The Biv Group**

The main difference between Roy and Biv with humans as with animals is that Roy color codes fight or ally with each other while Biv color codes compete or cooperate with each other. Also if there is a Roy group it usually interacts with a corresponding Biv group as each complements the other in the way it operates. People, like animals and plants, also tend to evolve and mutate, have deviant offspring, so a Roy society will have some children who want to make or move to a Biv society and vice versa. So Red Communist societies find that not only do Yellow and Orange Yellow people keep appearing in their ranks, despite their Red Orange guards, but that some people want to either leave and be in a Biv capitalist society, or try and turn Roy society into Biv. Blue working class people might find some offspring have Violet talents, but also some might want to live in a Red Communist society, have more public ownership such as nationalized industry and parklands, become Yellow criminals, etc.

For example Red workers in Communism might sometimes want to work as Blue workers for a private Green Blue company rather than a Green public one. In Yellow Fascism we shall see that some might prefer to be managers of Violet businesses or captains of Green Blue industry rather than Yellow captains of Green military dictatorships. So people and animals in Roy tend to move to their correct color code, and this often means a Roy person might want to move to their corresponding Biv position or vice versa.

Also if a society has varying amounts of wealth in different locations then part of a Biv society might turn into a Roy one where the wealth is scarce, and Roy areas can turn to Biv if they are wealthy. So a Yellow military man might become a Violet businessman which is why in Biv there is a military industrial complex<sup>vii</sup> as people leave the military for higher pay, a meld of Yellow Orange Yellow and Violet Indigo Violet. Just as Green tries to grow by taking Green Blue land, so too does Roy grow by converting Biv people into their corresponding color code and vice versa, for example Red Communist and Yellow Fascist societies tried to take over Biv free countries in World War Two. So for any society or ecosystem the color codes tend to reassert themselves until there are all the twelve interacting with each other. These aspects will be discussed in later chapters; the focus here is to show how the color codes manifest in Primitive Societies and later in more advanced ones.

A Blue tribe uses Green Blue land in such as mining, farming, a ranch where animals are kept in one place instead of grazed on an open range, etc. So because they are next to the Green Blue color code they also maintain the fence between it and Green public land as well as gather its resources. The Blue tribe is similar to the Red tribe, though instead of wandering and gathering they stay in one place. Like the Red tribe this also breeds conformity, in that similar workers compete with each other and create specialized groups for some tasks in different levels in Biv.

As the Roy and Biv systems vie for resources, Blue attempts to convert Red people to Blue and vice versa, Red homeless people, Communist workers, people who work for nationalized or state industries are pressured to work in the Biv system. Also Roy attempts to convert Blue workers to Red Communism by infiltrating the system, trying to nationalize businesses, break up Empires to take over countries separately, etc. Blue usually has a Blue Indigo union which helps them to conform and act as a herd or tribe, protecting them from exploitation the way Red Orange protects Red from attack. Red attempts to convince them that Blue Indigo should be Red Orange and defend the workers rather than negotiate with Violet management who are seen as Yellow Predators only.

Losers in Blue's competitive nature are sent to Blue Indigo, which is like the fringe of Red Orange. So there is a specialization as in Red and Red Orange, but here Blue works Green Blue for resources and Blue Indigo works on those raw materials, aggregates them into larger stores or products and negotiates their sale or barter, often forming a Cartel or union. So instead of Red Orange defending the produce of Red, here Blue Indigo negotiates its sale or barter with Violet. Violet and Blue Indigo can battle like unions and big companies and each tries to win with its economic power based on strength not deception. So Violet tries to break a union with replacement Blue workers or strikebreakers, and Blue Indigo sometimes tries to break a Violet company by denying Blue supplies in a strike or negotiating with Indigo Violet companies who compete with each other rather than forming a monopoly or Cartel like Violet. The objective though is to make a deal, not war which is the Red Orange Yellow objective.

Roy and Biv also compete to convert Red Orange into Blue Indigo and vice versa. In Biv, Blue Indigo might work to take products to market and do business with Indigo Violet and Violet as we shall see. In Roy they attempt to convert Blue Indigo to not give produce to Indigo Violet and Violet because they are the enemy Orange Yellow and Yellow and should not be dealt with. They attempt to disrupt the Indigo market and portray it as an unjust system compared to Orange laws and Red Orange shepherding of Red. In Roy they portray Red Orange as defenders of Communism battling Fascism or Authoritarianism. Instead of this Biv want Red Orange to convert to Blue Indigo and do business with Orange Yellow and Yellow, converting them into Indigo Violet and Violet with the prospect of cooperation and peace rather than war and security.

Blue Indigo then contains losers from Blue like Red Orange has losers from Red, the offspring of Blue Indigo might be Blue and compete sufficiently well to return to that worker group. Also sometimes Blue has marginally competitive offspring who work less harmoniously with other Blue workers and so join Blue Indigo, or even other color codes.

Blue then like Red is more conformist and decisions are made more by individuals looking out for themselves rather than in Red Orange voting like a herd. Like the herd gets strength from acting as one, Blue gets bargaining power by competing and trying to do better than other Blue people, but because they are not team players they are weak and might agree too quickly to a bad deal, the equivalent of Red animals being caught by Orange Yellow Predators like foxes. Blue sometimes needs the defensive strength of Blue Indigo to form a union because Violet is strong like Yellow Predators and Blue people often need to team up in Blue Indigo to not get a bad deal by a divide and conquer strategy.

10

The losers in Blue then can be similar to those from Red, those more suited to business dealing than mining or farming, those that are slower and less agile for work, etc, those with non-orthodox opinions that allow other Blue people to get a competitive edge by ostracizing them, etc. For example with a limited number of Green Blue resources such as minerals or farmland Blue people are looking for an excuse to remove part of the competition, accusing them of being a deviant in some way such as sexual or religious can allow them to take over their property. So the Blue color code like Red tends to select mates that are conformist in beliefs, religion, etc and push those not conforming to the Blue Indigo fringe. Red uses Red Orange for protection and a place for Red offspring to return to Red from, that are good enough to survive without needing a herd. Blue uses Blue Indigo for protection in business when it needs to stand together as a team, and also for Blue offspring to return from if they become strong enough to compete without being part of a team.

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In science just as Red is in Roy, Blue can be an orthodox world view formed from mining Green Blue knowledge. Here knowledge is considered property to be mined or cultivated and scientists consider their field or area of study their monopoly like a miner makes a claim. Intellectual property arises from considering knowledge private property versus Red open source and public domain knowledge. Blue Indigo can also include those with alternate theories that conform less to the Blue Orthodoxy because they lose in the highly competitive scientific fields but fare better in the fringe of science where scientists cooperate with and help each other more, and as with Red one of these Blue Indigo theories might become the new Blue Orthodoxy at some point. This is like a Blue offspring or idea being uncompetitive and being banished to the fringe, if it gets strong enough to stand on its own then it might return and form a new field of research, like a new Blue farmer or take over another one that has been made uncompetitive by the new discoveries.

40

### Three Blue Indigo Blue Types

Depending on the business situations, Blue and Blue Indigo can split into 3 types of society, like the three types of Red and Red Orange.

## Type One

5 In the first type, Blue stays as simple farmers and miners and has no good enough Blue  
Indigo union fringe to negotiate well for them. In this case there is a negotiation with  
Indigo Violet usually based on deception and they might not get a good deal because  
Indigo Violet agents can always go to another Blue farmer and ask for a further  
discount. Orange Yellow also tries to do business with them, appearing as Indigo Violet  
10 but only wanting to trick and con them, breaking down the Green Blue private property  
into Green public property by stealing from them. So though they are Blue, Orange  
Yellow treats them as Red prey.

15 They might have another tribe, family, etc who fulfills the Blue Indigo role for them,  
i.e. takes their produce to market and acts as a team to do more complicated work that  
cannot be easily done by individuals, for example a factory to mill grain into flour or  
smelting coal and iron ore into steel. So Blue Indigo can be like a cooperative for  
several different Blue groups and combines their different produce into a new product,  
attempts to unionize them and represent them like a Cartel<sup>viii</sup> to get a better deal and  
20 make more money for all. In this type however Blue people prefer to work alone and  
secretively, for example like a lone gold miner when no one knows where he finds gold,  
or a farmer who won't work with other farmers to grow less and raise their prices by  
working together. They are by nature suspicious of others and tend to be deceptive in  
bargaining for business, which doesn't work well in a cooperative.

25 This can be like the first Red Red Orange type, where Red animals or people had no  
Red Orange fringe and so survived by running from Orange Yellow rather than standing  
together like a herd. Here Blue might have no Blue Indigo fringe and so gets less for  
their produce from Indigo Violet but there is still business done with them instead of  
Orange Yellow theft. Indigo Violet might want to deal directly with Blue and cut Blue  
30 Indigo unions out of the business just as Orange Yellow wanted to get at Red and  
bypass Red Orange, or the Blue Indigo workers wither away from lack of employment  
because there are few Violet businesses wanting to make large scale deals just as the  
Red Orange part of the herd withered away if not challenged enough by Yellow. Small  
secretive and deceptive deals between Indigo Violet Agents and Blue workers might  
35 work well for both and so a Blue Indigo union might just make the Indigo Violet agent  
find another Blue farmer or miner to do business with. This is the problem with Blue  
Indigo unions in an economy, if not enough people are in the union then it can fall apart  
because Indigo Violet employers prefer non-unionized labor.

40 For example Blue workers might work directly for an Indigo Violet mining business  
who takes the Green Blue produce directly from them, and so the Blue workers don't  
need a Blue Indigo union working to get them a better deal. If Indigo Violet weakens

then Blue might evolve its own Blue Indigo fringe and so get better prices, do better packing of its resources, form a Cartel, take their raw materials to the Indigo market themselves, etc.

5

## Type Two

In the second type there is a good balance between the Blue workers and the Blue Indigo union people who sometimes package the produce, take the produce to market, negotiate its sale or barter, etc while Blue workers also do some deals with Indigo Violet dealers and so both Blue and Blue Indigo thrive more. They are more adaptable to do business with both Violet and Indigo Violet as they have the raw materials at a competitive price and a cooperative business for large scale orders. The second type of Red Red Orange was attacked and evolved by both Orange Yellow and Yellow predators and here Blue does sharp business with Indigo Violet and Blue Indigo does business based on strength with Violet. So while Red and Orange Yellow battled in Roy, in Biv Blue and Indigo Violet negotiate with each other.

Blue is inherently weak like Red because they must work and farm and represent a target, so they have a negotiation with Indigo Violet like with Red with Orange Yellow based on deception, trickery, bluff, misinformation, misdirection, etc. So Blue versus Indigo Violet represents one kind of business where each side tries to trick the other but ultimately makes a deal, Blue Indigo versus Violet represents the side of business where each side tries to force the other to make a better deal by being able to hold out for long enough with reserves of money and by being able to tie up alternative sources of produce so there is none cheaper elsewhere.

Blue also suffers when Orange Yellow poses as Indigo Violet, and is only trying to cheat Blue not do business with them, by trying to negotiate in good faith with Orange Yellow they might get stolen from. Also though Blue can try and convince Orange Yellow to convert and become a partner as Indigo Violet. Blue Indigo suffers when Violet turns into Yellow and attacks them like Predators on a Red Orange herd, one example is strike breakers forcing them to bargain separately as Blue or robbing the Blue Indigo warehouses.

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## Type Three

In the third type Blue makes no deals with Indigo Violet and relies on Blue Indigo union protection. This is like the third type in Red Red Orange where Red Orange loses its Red center from attacks by Orange Yellow Predators and so became strong and defensive like Gorillas or Buffalo, and battles with Yellow Predators like Lions. Blue Indigo unions try and do business with Violet and might for example try and find new industries to unionize and join them, so they can squeeze more money out of Violet.

Because they act like a Cartel they can make more money from Indigo Violet agents who don't have the resources or clout to compel a better deal, nor can they outwait the deep pockets of the Blue Indigo team. If the negotiations with Indigo Violet improve later they might form a more permanent alliance with Blue or they might go into  
5 business themselves as a Blue Blue Indigo partnership.

Blue Indigo also suffers from Yellow posing as Violet and tries to stop Violet changing into Yellow by moderating its business demands. So when Blue Indigo tries to negotiate in collective bargaining with Violet, Violet can change to Yellow and decide to try and  
10 destroy Blue Indigo unions as if they were Red Orange, painting them as like Red Orange communists. Also Yellow might try to break the power of the Blue Indigo unions, because they see them as Red Orange in Nature and their natural enemy. Blue Indigo might try and convert Yellow into Violet by trying to persuade them that it is better to try and do business together rather than fight, they can often withstand these  
15 attacks from Violet and Yellow because there are no weaker Blue workers who might capitulate or become scabs against Blue Indigo unionists.

### Indigo

20 Indigo is the marketplace in Biv and is where Blue Indigo takes the produce from Blue to sell or barter. Like Orange it acts like a policeman or judge, but here it is more the judgment of the market and supply and demand rather than the judgment of law and right and wrong. The role of Indigo is the Coordinator of those wishing to trade and cooperate in Biv, while Orange is the judge, moderator, expert, etc in Roy.

25 Like Orange, Indigo's role strengthens on how well it does this balancing act, if Blue Indigo does too well, then Indigo Violet becomes impoverished because they don't cooperate with each other, like the OPEC Cartel the market does less well because later there are fewer Indigo Violet buyers and sellers, and then later Blue Indigo has less  
30 market for its goods. For example in the Great Recession OPEC made more money off a speculative bubble in prices but the damage to the Biv world economy caused their own investments to plummet in value. If Indigo Violet does too well such as by breaking the power of the unions and making Blue workers bargain separately then large scale produce is found less in the Indigo market and it suffers over time from this  
35 lack of Blue Indigo purchasing power as it takes two sides to make a deal. For example as unionism memberships drop around the Western world workers get paid less and so can afford to pay less to Violet manufacturers, they can overproduce goods and not be able to sell them. If they cooperated more with workers and allowed a fairer percentage of the profits then they could afford to buy more goods and overproduction would less  
40 of a problem. So just like Red has an evolutionary pressure to improve by being attacked by Orange Yellow, Blue has a market pressure to improve by having Indigo Violet as a buyer. Just like Red Orange was kept strong by the attacks of Yellow, as we

will see Blue Indigo is kept strong by trade with Violet. The Indigo market must avoid being bypassed by secret deals done between Blue versus Indigo Violet and large scale deals like union contracts between Blue Indigo versus Violet, they need to find a balance between cooperative and competitive strategies between buyers and sellers.

- 5 This is like Orange police being weakened and bypassed by Yellow versus Red Orange gang wars and Orange Yellow versus Red thievery and fraud.

### Three Types of Indigo

- 10 The balance of the Indigo market then is like Orange, and can be split into 3 types.

#### Type One

- 15 A Biv society might be a Blue Indigo market where unions of the Blue suppliers are strong and the Indigo market mainly misses out on these deals because they are negotiated in large amounts separately, for example OPEC selling to large oil countries and only a small amount of oil being traded outside this. A similar situation can happen in currency markets where fixed exchange rates such as in Bretton Woods<sup>ix</sup> were negotiated and defended for a long time, there was little opportunity for finding a better deal in these currencies but some other exchange rates still floated so these could be negotiated in the Indigo Market.
- 20

#### Type Two

- 25 As with Orange, the best market for Indigo is generally a balance between these interactions, Blue Indigo versus Violet and Blue versus Indigo Violet. Indigo must also deal with Roy color codes posing as Biv. For example they might be trying to manage a Blue Indigo versus Violet negotiation but it turns into a Red Orange versus Yellow fight to destroy each other which should be managed by the Orange police instead of the Indigo market. They might try and manage a Blue versus Indigo Violet negotiation
- 30 which turns into Red versus Orange Yellow, and Orange Yellow is just trying to steal Red's property. So they also try to convert these back to Biv negotiations instead of Roy battles.

- 35 Also the Indigo market members might see where Orange Yellow is trying to trick Blue and warn Blue or try to convert Orange Yellow to Indigo Violet or call the Orange police. They might also see Red trying to trick Indigo Violet by posing as Blue when they really want to nationalize an Indigo Violet industry, for example Red Communists trying to bankrupt a Western Biv economy to turn it Communist. They might see
- 40 Yellow is posing as Violet and so they warn Blue Indigo and persuade Yellow to negotiate as Violet or bring in the Orange police. They might also see Red Orange

posing as Blue Indigo but like a union having no intention to do business but to destroy Violet like a Communist strategy. So Indigo has Orange members and tries to make business transactions lawful, but also it tries to stabilize the market and prevent violent oscillations as the Orange police do in Roy.

5

Blue and Violet can work against this strong Indigo market by Blue trying to do secret deals outside the market and Violet industries making long term deals with Blue Indigo cooperatives and unions, the Indigo market can wax and wane in strength from this and also oscillate between Types One and Three. If it weakens too much then Blue does better at the expense of Indigo Violet and Violet breaks up the Blue Indigo unions. For example weak Blue Indigo unions for the workers in film studios allow talented Violet actors to make much more money and eventually have to strike to stop them getting too much. Blue miners and farmers become more secretive and deceptive in the Black Market which cannot be traded openly in the Indigo market, which weakens it.

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### Type Three

An Indigo Violet market might be where Violet talents produce goods that command a higher price and Blue producers like farmers, miners, etc get little money for their goods because of cut throat competition between them. An example would be Computer industries that charge a high price for chips made from cheap material from Blue like Silicon and Copper. So the market in this case is more deceptive, using bluff, trying to set Blue suppliers against each other to lower the prices, etc. Many of these deals also bypass the Indigo market because Indigo Violet agents go directly to the Blue producers and try to beat each other to the best deals, only the deals no one wants end up getting to the market. This is like a Flea Market or Swap Meet where Indigo Violet dealers target the Blue people who came to the market to sell their individual possessions, they offer them low prices and get the best stock and then resell it in the market later. The Blue people are left with the stock the dealers don't want and so when most people turn up at the market later the best stock is at a higher price with the dealers and the worst stock is left for them to look at with the Blue sellers.

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In another example some third world countries might get little money for their oil, minerals, coffee, etc from the deceptive negotiations of Indigo Violet. Also Blue Indigo unions can make deals with Indigo Violet to allow this to happen to Blue workers elsewhere and in return get good wages for themselves instead of passing money down to Blue, for example Blue Indigo gets more value for their money by allowing Indigo Violet to make oil and coffee cheaper, this is like a herd of Red Orange Buffalo not defending Red Gazelles from attack. Indigo Violet in return pays off Blue Indigo by not interfering with their high wages instead of looking after their talented Violet workers they represent, Blue Indigo workers think this kind of competition benefits them. Over time though the overseas cheap wages can lead to outsourcing of more jobs of Blue

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Indigo so their union strength is reduced, Indigo Violet agents get the upper hand because they increase the number of their competitive deals in third world countries with low unionization. An economy like this might have temporarily high wages in Blue Indigo hurting Violet industries like car makers, steel, etc while Indigo Violet makes big money from importing cheap goods from the Third World, over time the Violet industries get paid off by using Indigo Violet as unions crumble and they outsource more factories and labor to other countries. This is like Red Prey like Gazelles being more targeted by Predators, Re Orange hers like Buffalo see this as a reprieve but when the Gazelles are decimated the full force of the Predators turn on the Red Orange herds.

Orange try to convert Indigo to their viewpoint that more Indigo business deals should be criminalized such as short selling and insider trading, so there is a turf war between Orange police and Experts and Indigo coordinators and businessmen like the moving fence between Green and Green Blue. Orange tries to convince Indigo that it is wrong to try and coordinate in Biv, that Yellow and Orange Yellow will always try and take advantage of Red and Red Orange, and that the Indigo market needs to be run by more laws and be regulated. Indigo tries to persuade the Orange police that the market will eventually correct itself and buyers will eventually boycott sellers who do not trade fairly.

The injustices of the marketplace are kinds of criminal acts according to Orange, and can include violence and monopolies of Violet business and Blue Indigo Unions leading to Antitrust<sup>x</sup> and Union restrictions on when they can strike. Blue producers can be unfairly paid and the Orange police see this as false and deceptive business practices like Orange Yellow fraud, Blue workers in the Black Market are seen as illegal and a crack down on them is urged. When an Indigo Violet salesman does a good deal with Blue, to Orange it can be like Orange Yellow attacking Red and is a crime. If Blue Indigo does business with Violet it is like a union battling with the capitalists, and trying to negotiate is futile, instead it is a war that can only be fought violently as Karl Marx believed.

Indigo on the other hand tries to convert Orange to its viewpoint. Often the Orange law is trying to regulate Blue Indigo unions versus Violet management in collective bargaining rather than let them negotiate between themselves. Where Orange police try and stop Orange Yellow from stealing from Red, Indigo tries to see it as the market in action and both Indigo Violet and Blue can benefit from sharp business in a double win. Where Orange sometimes allows Orange Yellow to attack Red to pay them off for information about Yellow, Indigo sees this as Indigo Violet agents preferring to look after themselves in doing direct deals with Blue suppliers rather than looking after their Violet clients and this competition brings prices down. So while in Roy each color code

is evolved by being attacked, in Biv they are evolved or improved by doing business with each other.

5 Orange sees the battle of Red Orange versus Yellow as a violent war between Yellow criminals and Red Orange defenders, for example gang warfare over drugs in America or Mafia wars over territory that needs to be stopped. Indigo tries to persuade Orange that Violet versus Blue Indigo is a kind of market force but it also tries to bring these negotiations into the Indigo market like the Orange police try to control these wars. Sometimes this needs to be allowed in Biv as well, that the Blue Indigo union demands  
10 negotiated with Violet management need to be fought out like a heated negotiation and strikes and strike breaking are the Biv version of gang wars. Orange tries to reduce Orange yellow versus Red crime, Indigo also tries to reduce these deals as their secretive nature makes them chaotic and dangerous for the stability of the economy as was shown in the Great Recession<sup>xi</sup>. Derivatives<sup>xii</sup> are a good example, by bringing  
15 them into Indigo Exchanges they become open to some degree such as Blue Indigo large businesses hedging with Indigo Violet agents on Wall Street.

### Three Violet Indigo Violet Types

20 Indigo Violet is the next color code, which is the corresponding group to Orange Yellow. So while Orange Yellow survived by being a knave, a liar, a thief, etc, Indigo Violet survives by being a sharp businessman and competing strongly against other Indigo Violet agents. They can represent Violet who survives by forming a cooperative like Blue Indigo does.

25

They are similar to Orange Yellow and so Orange Yellow tries to convert Indigo Violet to a Roy philosophy and vice versa. Orange Yellow sees the Roy system as best where it survives by tricking and stealing from Red, by being a knave, while Red survives by outsmarting them such as by camouflage, hiding and running away at the first sign of  
30 danger. Indigo Violet sees the Biv system as also needing sharp negotiations but both Blue and Indigo Violet often come out ahead in a double win. So Indigo Violet might be a salesman in Biv trying to make the best deal without crossing the line and becoming an Orange Yellow thief.

35 Orange Yellow might be the spy in Roy fighting a cold war of Yellow Fascism against Red Communism, also like in the Gestapo in World War Two. Indigo Violet is like a spy trying to work out what Blue raw material suppliers are doing as they try to bluff and deceive each other for the best deal, they might do this to buy or short stocks in the Indigo Stock Market and profit when the news of Blue profits or losses becomes  
40 commonly known later. Indigo Violet tries to do tricky business with Blue, but sometimes Red might pose as Blue and really wants only to get away, and Indigo Violet wastes their time in trying to negotiate. For example Indigo Violet might be trying to

sell Violet goods to someone who they think is a Blue customer but they are Red and think the Indigo Violet salesman is an Orange Yellow conman and have no intention of buying.

- 5 Violet is the Tribe of talented people who might be designers, craftsmen, artists, etc. They are the color code of ability, while Blue is the color code of willpower. So Blue gets more if they are determined to work harder, while Violet gets more if they have more talent. Like Yellow, Violet is strong from this talent but can have weaker offspring which regress to the mean, as lesser talents they might move to Indigo Violet and become agents or compete harder to compensate for having less talent. So then  
10 Indigo Violet can act as agents for Violet like salesmen trying to sell their services, they can also compete with them by shutting them out of deals by dealing directly with Blue suppliers. Violet can be a kind of meritocracy where the higher one goes the more successful and talented people are, they are also a cooperative and often a Mutual  
15 Admiration Society where they help each other to stay on top, while Indigo Violet succeeds by being competitive and trying to eliminate other Indigo Violet people to leave more for them.

- Violet and Yellow each try and convert the other. Yellow sees itself as like a military  
20 force trying to beat Red Orange for spoils of war, and tries to convince Violet that it cannot win by trying to negotiate agreements with the Blue Indigo unions in Biv. So Yellow might see Red Orange as the defenders of Communism and sees its role as a battle to defeat them and for Fascism or Authoritarianism to win, as in World War Two. Just as Fascist Orange Yellow then is locked in a cold war to defeat Red Communism  
25 by stealth and deception Yellow is in a hot war to destroy Communist military defenses by strength and power.

- Violet tries to convince Yellow this is wrong and the Biv viewpoint is right. Instead of trying to destroy Blue Indigo they should battle for a good deal with the militant unions  
30 and still do business, the Red orange Free Fighters in their Roy countries should be negotiated with and a fair amount of the country's resources given to them. Instead of trying to establish an organized criminal stranglehold on a country, or a military or political dictatorship Yellow should dominate with their talent and abilities and win government on their merits. So Yellow and Violet use their talents, Yellow to win in  
35 battle, Violet in a meritocracy. Orange Yellow and Indigo Violet struggle also, Orange Yellow to win by stealth in a cold war and Indigo Violet by stealth in negotiations.

### Three Violet Indigo Violet Types

- 40 Just like Yellow and Orange Yellow can form into three kinds of species so can Violet and Indigo Violet.

### Type One

5 In the first type trade between Violet and Blue Indigo is stronger, but that between  
Indigo Violet and Blue is much less. So here Violet Indigo Violet becomes more Violet  
as a talented elite who battle unions with heavy industry, a military industrial complex,  
etc while supporting each other through connections based on aristocracy, perceived  
superiority of talent, an Old Boy's<sup>xiii</sup> network based on schools they went to, being of  
the same race or religion, a Secret Society<sup>xiv</sup> such as Freemasonry, etc . Their Indigo  
10 Violet agents are relatively weak and prone to infighting, so Blue suppliers are in a  
stronger position from not being divided by these agents and so Violet must usually  
battle with their union or Cartel representatives in Blue Indigo. Often they prefer to do  
this as they divide profits between them and Blue Indigo, form a stable monopoly by  
suppressing Blue versus Indigo Violet competitiveness and each side has powerful  
15 friends in the government which alternates from the hard Right to moderate Left. If  
Blue becomes more susceptible to the Indigo Violet agents then they can thrive more  
and undercut the power of Blue Indigo Unions, turning this into a Type Two interaction.  
It might do this by Indigo Violet trickery outfoxing Blue, while here Blue has outfoxed  
Indigo Violet and managed to avoid the divide and conquer strategy and uses Blue  
Indigo successfully to negotiate.

20

### Type Two

In the second type if Violet and Indigo Violet are balanced in their success then both  
make negotiations and profits. Violet makes tough bargains with Blue Indigo unions in  
25 some areas and its Indigo Violet agents make trickier negotiations directly with Blue  
suppliers, so both kinds of business are done and Violet Indigo Violet grows. So here  
the opposition from Red and Red Orange make Orange Yellow and Yellow evolve, and  
in the same way negotiations with Blue and Blue Indigo can make Indigo Violet and  
yellow improve.

30

### Type Three

In the third type if Indigo Violet is successful with Blue and Violet is not successful  
with Blue Indigo then this is like Orange Yellow hunting Red successfully and Yellow  
35 failing against Red Orange. So as Yellow larger Predators died away and Orange  
Yellow became a species like a fox, weasel, etc here Indigo Violet makes business with  
Blue produce suppliers from Green Blue based on trickery and deception. Violet makes  
less business with the more powerful Blue Indigo unions and so this part of the Biv  
economy declines. Examples of this might be how oil companies make business direct  
40 with a country through bribery, corruption, bluff, etc and so Blue do not form a Blue  
Indigo Cartel or union for maximizing the price they get, but the larger oil companies

lose control of the market to smaller independent operators. This kind of interaction then can be exploitive where each side tries to deceive the other. Violet might try and do business with Blue Indigo but Blue Indigo might really be like Red Orange and want to only defend against Yellow and not negotiate in good faith such as rebels in African oil countries. Blue Indigo Cartels can also be weakened by the success of Blue suppliers who think they don't need to be in a union or cooperative and the Cartel has little to offer Violet companies while the Blue suppliers are too small and fragmented for the larger Violet businesses to handle directly, agents then have the upper hand.

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## Violet Red

Violet is like grass, seeds, fruit and flowers and so they have a relationship with Red animals and tribes because Red is adjacent to Violet in the color codes. For example Violet charity might help Red poor homeless people with gifts, food, etc. Also Red can be like thieves and sometimes Violet responds the way Violet plants respond to too much Red eating, by building thorns, defenses, gates, alarms, etc. Often Violet is generous to the Red poor to avoid Revolution as happened in France where the Violet Aristocracy were executed. Violet people donating to charities meet and do business with other Violet people through these contacts, this forms a social network where they also support each other like a union. Often in wealthier parts of society there are enormous numbers of charity functions which become Violet social gatherings. Homeless people and the poor are Red, grazing on Violet food such as donations, soup kitchens, trash cans, asking for spare change, etc. Violet tries to change them into Blue workers in the Biv system rather than being seduced by Red Communism and overthrowing them like Red grazing animals uproot and overgraze some plants that are too large or in the way.

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<sup>i</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schism>

“A **schism** (pronounced /'skɪzəm/ or /'sɪzəm/), from **Greek** σχίσμα, *skhísma* (from σχίζω, *skhízō*, "to tear, to split"), is a split or division between people, usually belonging to an organization or movement. The word is most frequently applied to a break of **communion** between two sections of **Christianity** that were previously a single body, or to a division within some other religion. It is also used of a split within a non-religious organization or movement or, more broadly, of a separation between two or more people, be it brothers, friends, lovers, etc.

A **schismatic** is a person who creates or incites schism in an organization or who is a member of a splinter group. **Schismatic** as an adjective means pertaining to a schism or schisms, or to those ideas, policies, etc. that are thought to lead towards or promote schism.

In religion, the charge of schism is distinguished from that of [heresy](#), since the offence of schism concerns not differences of belief or doctrine but promotion of, or the state of, division,<sup>[1]</sup> but schisms frequently involve mutual accusations of heresy. In Roman Catholic teaching, every heresy is a schism.<sup>[2]</sup> However, the [Presbyterian](#) scholar [James McCord](#) (quoted with approval by the [Episcopalian](#) bishop of [Virginia](#) Peter Lee) drew a distinction between them, teaching: "*If you must make a choice between heresy and schism, always choose heresy. As a schismatic, you have torn and divided the body of Christ. Choose heresy every time.*"<sup>[3]</sup>

<sup>ii</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Show\\_trial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Show_trial)

“Show trials were a significant part of [Joseph Stalin's](#) regime. The [Moscow Trials](#) of the [Great Purge](#) period in the [Soviet Union](#) are characteristic.

The authorities staged the actual trials meticulously. If defendants refused to "cooperate", i.e., to admit guilt for their alleged and mostly fabricated crimes, they did not go on public trial, but suffered execution nonetheless. This happened, for example during the prosecution of the so-called "[Labour Peasant Party](#)" (Трудовая Крестьянская Партия), a party invented by [NKVD](#), which, in particular, assigned the notable economist [Alexander Chayanov](#) to it.

Some solid public evidence of what really happened during the Moscow Trials came to the West through the [Dewey Commission](#). After the [collapse of the Soviet Union](#), more information became available. This discredited [Walter Duranty](#), who claimed that these trials were actually fair.”

<sup>iii</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lysenkoism>

“From 1934 to 1940, under Lysenko's admonitions and with Stalin's approval, many geneticists were executed (including Isaak Agol, Solomon Levit, [Grigorii Levitskii](#), [Georgii Karpechenko](#) and [Georgii Nadson](#)) or sent to [labor camps](#). The famous Soviet geneticist [Nikolai Vavilov](#) was arrested in 1940 and died in prison in 1943.<sup>[4]</sup>

Genetics was [stigmatized](#) as a 'bourgeois science' or 'fascist science' (because fascists — particularly the [Nazis](#) in [Germany](#) — embraced genetics and attempted to use it to justify their theories on [eugenics](#) and the [master race](#), which culminated in [Action T4](#)).

Despite the ban, some Soviet scientists continued to work in genetics, dangerous as it was<sup>[citation needed]</sup>.

In 1948, genetics was officially declared "a [bourgeois pseudoscience](#)"<sup>[5]</sup>; all geneticists were fired from work (some were also arrested), and all genetic research was discontinued. [Nikita Khrushchev](#), who claimed to be an expert in agricultural science, also valued Lysenko as a great scientist, and the taboo on genetics continued (but all geneticists were released or [rehabilitated posthumously](#)). The ban was only waived in the mid 1960s.

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Thus, Lysenkoism caused serious, long-term harm to Soviet biology. It represented a serious failure of the early Soviet leadership to find real solutions to agricultural problems, throwing their support for a charlatan — at the expense of many human lives. Lysenkoism also spread to [China](#), where it continued long after it was eventually denounced by the Soviets<sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup>.”

<sup>iv</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthodoxy>

“The word **orthodox**, from [Greek](#) *orthodoxos* "having the right opinion", from *orthos* ("right", "true", "straight") + *doxa* ("opinion" or "praise", related to *dokein*, "to think"),<sup>[1]</sup> is typically used to mean the adherence to well-researched and well-thought-out accepted norms, especially in religion.<sup>[2]</sup>

The term did not conventionally exist with any degree of formality (in the sense in which it is now used) prior to the advent of [Christianity](#) in the Greek-speaking world, though the word does occasionally show up in ancient literature in other, somewhat similar contexts.<sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup> Orthodoxy is opposed to [heterodoxy](#) ("other teaching"), [heresy](#) and [schism](#). People who deviate from orthodoxy by professing a [doctrine](#) considered to be false are most often called heretics or [radicals](#), while those who deviate from orthodoxy by removing themselves from the perceived body of believers are called schismatics. The distinction in terminology pertains to the subject matter; if one is addressing corporate unity, the emphasis may be on schism; if one is addressing doctrinal coherence, the emphasis may be on heresy.

[Apostasy](#), for example, is a violation of orthodoxy that takes the form of abandonment of the [faith](#), a concept largely unknown before the adoption of Christianity as the [state religion](#) of Rome on February 27, 380 by [Theodosius I](#), see also [First seven Ecumenical Councils](#). A lighter deviation from orthodoxy than heresy is commonly called *error*, in the sense of not being grave enough to cause total estrangement, while yet seriously affecting communion. Sometimes *error* is also used to cover both full heresies and minor errors.

The concept of orthodoxy is the most prevalent in many forms of organized [monotheism](#), but orthodox belief is not usually overly emphasized in [polytheistic](#) or [animist](#) religions. Often there is little to no concept of [dogma](#), and varied interpretation of doctrine and [theology](#) is tolerated and sometimes even encouraged within certain contexts. [Syncretism](#), for example, plays a much wider role in non-monotheistic (and particularly, non-scriptural) religion. The prevailing governing idea within polytheism is most often [orthopraxy](#) ("right practice") rather than "right belief".

<sup>v</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fascism>

“**Fascism**, pronounced /ˈfæʃɪzəm/, is a [radical](#) and [authoritarian nationalist](#) political [ideology](#).<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup> Fascists seek to organize a [nation](#) according to [corporatist](#) perspectives, values, and systems, including the political system and the economy.<sup>[5][6]</sup> Fascism was originally founded by Italian [national syndicalists](#) in [World War I](#) who combined [left-wing](#) and [right-wing](#) political views, but it gravitated to the political right

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in the early 1920s.<sup>[7][8]</sup> Scholars generally consider fascism to be on the [far right](#) of the conventional [left-right political spectrum](#).<sup>[9][10][11][12][13][14]</sup> Fascists believe that a nation is an [organic](#) community that requires strong leadership, singular collective identity, and the will and ability to commit violence and wage war in order to keep the nation strong.<sup>[15]</sup> They claim that culture is created by the collective national society and its state, that cultural ideas are what give individuals identity, and thus they reject [individualism](#).<sup>[15]</sup> Viewing the nation as an integrated collective community, they see [pluralism](#) as a dysfunctional aspect of society, and justify a [totalitarian](#) state as a means to represent the nation in its entirety.<sup>[16][17]</sup> They advocate the creation of a [single-party state](#).<sup>[18]</sup> Fascists reject and resist the autonomy of cultural or ethnic groups who are not considered part of the fascists' nation and who refuse to assimilate or are unable to be assimilated.<sup>[19]</sup> They consider attempts to create such autonomy as an affront and a threat to the nation.<sup>[19]</sup> Fascist governments forbid and suppress opposition to the fascist state and the fascist movement.<sup>[20]</sup> They identify violence and war as actions that create national [regeneration](#), spirit and [vitality](#).<sup>[21]</sup>

vii [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military%E2%80%93industrial\\_complex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military%E2%80%93industrial_complex)

“**Military-industrial complex (MIC)** is an [emergent](#) process between politics and businesses that **causes and is caused by** wars, businesses who create military weapons, and propaganda funded by such politics and businesses to increase the demand for such wars and weapons so they can be paid to increase the supply.

It is a concept commonly used to refer to [policy](#) relationships between [governments](#), national [armed forces](#), and the [industrial sector](#) that supports them. These relationships include political approval for research, development, production, use, and support for military training, weapons, equipment, and facilities within the national defense and security policy. It is a type of [iron triangle](#).

The term is most often played in reference to the [military of the United States](#), where it gained popularity after its use in the [farewell address speech](#) of President [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#), though the term is applicable to any country with a similarly developed infrastructure.

It is sometimes used more broadly to include the entire network of contracts and flows of money and resources among individuals as well as institutions of the [defense contractors](#), [The Pentagon](#), and the [Congress](#) and [executive branch](#). This sector is intrinsically prone to [principal-agent problem](#), [moral hazard](#), and [rent seeking](#). Cases of [political corruption](#) have also surfaced with regularity.

A similar thesis was originally expressed by [Daniel Guérin](#), in his 1936 book [Fascism and Big Business](#), about the [fascist](#) government support to heavy industry. It can be defined as, “an informal and changing coalition of groups with vested psychological, moral, and material interests in the continuous development and maintenance of high levels of weaponry, in preservation of colonial markets and in military-strategic conceptions of internal affairs”<sup>[1]</sup>

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viii <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartel>

“A **cartel** is a formal (explicit) agreement among *competing* firms. It is a formal organization of producers and manufacturers that agree to fix prices, marketing, and production.<sup>[1]</sup> Cartels usually occur in an [oligopolistic industry](#), where there is a small number of sellers and usually involve [homogeneous products](#). Cartel members may agree on such matters as [price fixing](#), total industry output, [market shares](#), allocation of customers, allocation of territories, [bid rigging](#), establishment of common sales agencies, and the division of profits or combination of these. The aim of such [collusion](#) (also called the **cartel agreement**) is to increase individual members' [profits](#) by reducing competition.

One can distinguish **private cartels** from **public cartels**. In the public cartel a government is involved to enforce the cartel agreement, and the government's sovereignty shields such cartels from legal actions. Contrariwise, private cartels are subject to legal liability under the [antitrust](#) laws now found in nearly every nation of the world.

[Competition laws](#) often forbid private cartels. Identifying and breaking up cartels is an important part of the [competition policy](#) in most countries, although proving the existence of a cartel is rarely easy, as firms are usually not so careless as to put agreements to collude on paper.<sup>[2][3]</sup>

Several economic studies and legal decisions of antitrust authorities have found that the median price increase achieved by cartels in the last 200 years is around 25%. Private international cartels (those with participants from two or more nations) had an average price increase of 28%, whereas domestic cartels averaged 18%. Fewer than 10% of all cartels in the sample failed to raise market prices.”

ix [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bretton\\_Woods\\_system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bretton_Woods_system)

“The **Bretton Woods system** is commonly understood to refer to the international monetary regime that prevailed from the end of World War II until the early 1970s. Taking its name from the [site](#) of the 1944 conference that created the [International Monetary Fund](#) (IMF) and [World Bank](#), the Bretton Woods system was history's first example of a fully negotiated monetary order intended to govern currency relations among sovereign states. In principle, the regime was designed to combine binding legal obligations with multilateral decision-making conducted through an international organization, the IMF, endowed with limited supranational authority. In practice the initial scheme, as well as its subsequent development and ultimate demise, were directly dependent on the preferences and policies of its most powerful member, the [United States](#).

Setting up a system of rules, institutions, and procedures to regulate the international monetary system, the planners at Bretton Woods established the [International Monetary Fund](#) (IMF) and the [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development](#) (IBRD), which today is part of the [World Bank Group](#).

Four points defined the Bretton Woods system:<sup>[1]</sup>

1. The [pegged rate](#) currency regime, a compromise between freely floating and irrevocably fixed exchange rates.
2. A system for ensuring an adequate supply of monetary reserves.
3. A ban on most discriminatory currency practices or exchange regulation, to avoid the kind of economic warfare that had characterized the 1930s.
4. A forum for international cooperation on monetary matters.”

<sup>x</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Competition\\_law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Competition_law)

“**Competition law**, known in the [United States](#) as **antitrust law**, are [laws](#) that promote or maintain [market competition](#) by regulating [anti-competitive](#) conduct.<sup>[1]</sup>

The history of competition law reaches back to the [Roman Empire](#). The business practices of market traders, [guilds](#) and governments have always been subject to scrutiny, and sometimes severe sanctions. Since the twentieth century, competition law has become global. The two largest and most influential systems of competition regulation are [United States antitrust law](#) and [European Union competition law](#). National and regional competition authorities across the world have formed international support and enforcement networks.

Modern competition law has historically evolved on a country level to promote and maintain competition in markets principally within the territorial boundaries of [nation-states](#). National competition law usually does not cover activity beyond territorial borders unless it has significant effects at nation-state level.<sup>[1]</sup>

<sup>xi</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial\\_crisis\\_of\\_2007%E2%80%932010](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_crisis_of_2007%E2%80%932010)

“The **financial crisis of 2007 to the present** is a crisis triggered by a liquidity shortfall in the United States banking system caused by the overvaluation of assets.<sup>[1]</sup> It has resulted in the collapse of large financial institutions, the bailout of banks by national governments and downturns in stock markets around the world. In many areas, the housing market has also suffered, resulting in numerous [evictions](#), [foreclosures](#) and prolonged vacancies. It is considered by many economists to be the worst [financial crisis](#) since the [Great Depression](#) of the 1930s.<sup>[2]</sup> It contributed to the failure of key businesses, declines in consumer wealth estimated in the trillions of U.S. dollars, substantial financial commitments incurred by governments, and a significant decline in economic activity.<sup>[3]</sup> Many causes have been suggested, with varying weight assigned by experts.<sup>[4]</sup> Both market-based and regulatory solutions have been implemented or are under consideration,<sup>[5]</sup> while significant risks remain for the [world economy](#) over the 2010–2011 periods.<sup>[6]</sup>

The collapse of a global [housing bubble](#), which peaked in the U.S. in 2006, caused the values of [securities](#) tied to [real estate pricing](#) to plummet thereafter, damaging financial

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institutions globally.<sup>[7]</sup> Questions regarding bank [solvency](#), declines in credit availability, and damaged investor confidence had an impact on global [stock markets](#), where securities suffered large losses during late 2008 and early 2009. Economies worldwide slowed during this period as credit tightened and international trade declined.<sup>[8]</sup> Critics argued that [credit rating agencies](#) and investors failed to accurately price the [risk](#) involved with [mortgage](#)-related financial products, and that governments did not adjust their regulatory practices to address 21st century financial markets.<sup>[9]</sup> Governments and [central banks](#) responded with unprecedented [fiscal stimulus](#), [monetary policy](#) expansion, and institutional bailouts.”

<sup>xixii</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derivative\\_%28finance%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derivative_%28finance%29)

“A **derivative** is a financial instrument - or more simply, an agreement between two people or two parties - that has a value determined by the price of something else (called the underlying).<sup>[1]</sup> It is a financial contract with a value linked to the expected future price movements of the asset it is linked to - such as a share or a currency. There are many kinds of derivatives, with the most notable being swaps, futures, and options. However, since a derivative can be placed on any sort of [security](#), the scope of all derivatives possible is nearly endless. Thus, the real definition of a derivative is an agreement between two parties that is contingent on a future outcome of the underlying.

Referring to derivatives as stand-alone assets would be a misconception, since a derivative is incapable of having value of its own. However, some more commonplace derivatives, such as swaps, futures, and options, (which have a theoretical face value that can be calculated using formulas, such as [Black-Scholes](#)), have been traded on markets before their expiration date as if they were assets. Amongst the earlier derivatives, rice futures have been traded on the [Dojima Rice Exchange](#) since 1710.”

<sup>xiii</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old\\_boy\\_network](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_boy_network)

“An **old boy network**, or **society**, can refer to social and business connections among [former pupils](#) of male-only [private schools](#).

This can apply to the network between the graduates of a single school, also known as an *old boy society* and similar to an [alumni association](#). It can also mean a network of social and business connections among the alumni of various prestigious schools. In popular language, *old boy network* or *old boy society* has come to be used in reference to the preservation of social elites in general; such connections within the [British Civil Service](#) formed a primary theme in the [British Broadcasting Corporation](#)'s satirical comedy series [Yes Minister](#).”

<sup>xiv</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secret\\_society](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secret_society)

“**Secret society** is a term used to describe clubs or [organisations](#) in which the activities and inner functioning of those societies are concealed from non-members. The society may or may not attempt to conceal its existence. The term usually excludes covert groups, such as [intelligence agencies](#) or guerrilla insurgencies, which hide their

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activities and memberships but maintain a public presence. The exact qualifications for labeling a group as a secret society are disputed, but definitions generally rely on the degree to which the organization insists on [secrecy](#), and might involve the retention and transmission of [secret knowledge](#), denial of membership in or knowledge of the group, the creation of personal bonds between [members](#) of the organization, and the use of secret rites or rituals which solidify members of the [group](#).”