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THE UNIFICATION OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND BEHAVIORAL SOCIAL SCIENCES

Abstract:

This research design overcomes the three problems of coordinating the micro and macro behavioral sciences of Gintis defined as: (1) the identification of an overarching casual theme, (2) the identification of an integrative methodology, and (3) the identification of a series of a series of compatible frameworks. This is achieved by the comparison of the competing Hume-Smith versus Marx-Engels foundational-political-economic philosophical theories in relation to the outcome of the 20th Century Ideological Experiments. This paper contends that the range of valid foundational-political-economic philosophical theories, and the corresponding series of psychological, political, economic theoretical frameworks in the social sciences, can be reduced considerably across the board considerably, and then integrated laterally.

Keywords:

Unification of the behavioral sciences; Unified Theory of the Social Sciences

JEL Classification: F59, A12, B00

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overarching Model of the Philosophical and Social Sciences

This paper introduces an overarching interdisciplinary series of frameworks represented in a behavioral-political-economic-demographic order and baseline equation format required to encompass the three primary Philosophical and Social Scientific disciplines of Psychology, Politics and Economics.

This method seeks to replace the three levels of Philosophy: foundational, political and economic, with a series of confirmed empirical frameworks from the Social Sciences in the parallel sequence of psychology, political theory and economic theory, by placing them in an f (X+Y+Z) format linked to available economic and demographic statistical models and data sets for use as an outcome measure for the system.

This model is achieved by employing the overarching philosophical architecture from the Enlightenment Era and World View philosophers who were the last to publish overarching theories covering the three primary philosophical and social science topics mentioned. For brevity sake, this research design compares the Smith-Hume models versus the Marx-Engels models since: (a) these pairs collaborated and produced the most detailed work covering all three topical areas relatively evenly; (b) the two teams wrote opposing economic views that have been tested during the Twentieth Century; and (c) have had their economic theories and models have been greatly improved and advanced since.

1.2 Goals

This model attains the objectives of:

1 Rom Harre, in the discipline of Philosophy of Psychology, whose objective it was to coordinate the philosophical foundational philosophies of the past with a post Darwinian and post Freudian system relating innate instinctual drives to the environment shaping frameworks in a system of psychological theoretical frameworks.

2 John Harsanyi, in the disciplines of Economics and Game Theory, who was (a) concerned that the soft social sciences were not developing scientific procedures and creating hypothetico-deductive models as defined by Popper (1959/1968) and described by Homans (1964); and (b) argued for the need for an integrated explanatory model (IEM), that would be relate post Darwinian evolutionary theories to psychological personality theories that comprise the micro behavioral organizational theories, the macro organizational behavioral shaping theories of culture, political, sociological institutional and economic theories; represented in (d) a Pareto style system of equilibriums and optimum reflecting trade offs and opportunity costs to overcome overly optimistic “positive correlation fallacies.”

3 Leo Strauss and Joseph Cropsey, who argued that: (a) the discipline of philosophy should be advancing the scientific methodological principles of des Cartes; and (b) create a system that defines the nomos-physis distinction concerning the variance of the laws of nature and the laws of man, where the more the laws of man were inconsistent with the laws of nature, then the more the result would be a destructive behavioral dynamic, whereas the more consistent the laws of man were with the laws of nature, then the more constructive the behavioral dynamic would be.

4 Tooby and Cosmides, in narrow evolutionary psychology, who argued that: (a) the soft social sciences were not adopting and advancing scientific models; (b) were not creating logical coherent theoretical frameworks that were compatible between neighboring disciplines; (c) argued that there are only two foundational hypotheses in the entire human studies, (1) the domain specific hardwired innate instinctual drive concept of Darwinian theory which they were to as their Integrated Causal Model (ICM), as opposed to (2) the domain general table rasa concept where the instinctual drives are infinitely malleable by external family, cultural, religious, political and economic shaping theory of Marx and Engels (1884), which they argue is blatantly false, therefore (3) their ICM should be the basis of the entire philosophical and Social sciences.

5 Herbert Gintis, in the disciplines of Economics and Game Theory, who advanced the concerns of Tooby and Cosmides concerning a method of overcoming of the three barriers of achieving a unification of the micro an macro behavioral sciences. The three barriers are: the identification of an overarching theme of the micro and macro social sciences, the identification of an integrative methodology, the identification of the dominant frameworks in the primary disciplines of Psychology, Politics and Economics that are also compatible.

Understood in these terms, the objective is to develop an IEM of Harsanyi that extends the ICM of Tooby and Cosmides to the environmental shaping disciplines of psychological, political and economic theories. Achieving this combination then achieves the objectives of Gintis, Harre and Strauss and Cropsey.

The sum of the intentions of the professors previously mentioned is in effect to derive a core model of the social sciences to mitigate professors from one field advocating policy choices that have already been proven empirically false by a neighboring field of study. Policy choices are opportunity cost trade-offs where collateral damage should be acknowledged in a common model and minimized.

2.0 Creation of Overarching Behavioral-Political-Economic Models

2.1 Literature Review Matrix of David Hume and Adam Smith

2.1.1 *Treatise on Human Nature* (Hume 1739-40) and *Theory of Moral Sentiments* (Smith 1759)

2.1.2 *Essays, Moral and Political* (Hume 1741-1742), *Lectures on Jurisprudence* (Smith 1763 published posthumously in1976)

2.1.3 *Political Discourses* (Hume 1752) *Wealth of Nations* (Smith 1776)

2.2 The Hume-Smith model can be characterized in three dimensional form as:

2.2.1 The X-axis represents the gradation of *empathy/sympathy* versus *non empathy/sympathy* in a continuum. This is the precursor to cooperative people (i.e. proper form of positive-sum games) and antagonistic personalities (i.e. zero-sum games and negative-sum disruptive or sabotage mind sets and behaviors).

The logic of this continuum is that it divides the constructive *facilitative* character orientations and the destructive *debilitative* character orientations into a format that links to the rest of the macro elements of the system and ultimately to game theory. The constructive facilitative character orientations make small group positive-sum cooperative outcomes possible; where as debilitative extractive zero-sum and negative-sum sabotage character orientations are disruptive and render small group cohesion impossible. The facilitative character orientations (modal sense) engender *functional* political economies, where as debilitative character orientations (modal sense) engender *dysfunctional* political economies. From an empathy/sympathy versus non empathy/sympathy continuum, a series of supporting corollary continuums can also be derived to: (a) link to the rest of the elements in the system conceptually; (b) avoid crude reductionism by facilitating an incorporative schematic for the inclusion of intra-disciplinary subfield frameworks; and (c) develop a system of corollary continuums branching out of the primary continuums makes the system scalable—i.e. the goal is to develop a system of psychological, political and economic schematics, that are also linked laterally.

2.2.2 The Y-axis continuum represents the method of mass political organization and the level (or trade-off) of mass antagonism or cooperation engendered by the type of government form and the elite-mass relations tendencies.

Hume and Smith based much of their political theories on the Aristotelian government form categories explained in *Politics* where the three value-neutral categories of the “rule of the one,” rule of the few, and “rule of the many” are bifurcated into the Proper Forms of Monarchy, Aristocracy and Constitutional Democracy; while the Perverted Forms are listed as Tyranny, Oligarchy and Mob Rule Democracy.

Under this format, the proper forms correlate to the facilitative individuals in society who compete for *resources* and *mates* and for *economic gain* and *social status* freely by encouraging constructive behaviors via mass scientific education and extension of property rights so the productive can manage the fruits of their labor. In a greater political sense, the goal was to put limitations on government to mitigate tyranny and despotism, while also promoting internal cooperation which has strengthened more economically cooperative countries against rival nations. The goal of this during the Mercantile Era was to promote the ingenuity in metallurgy that produced the water pumps and water mills, as well has military hardware, that increased industrial expansion and economic output, which ultimately that led to greater geopolitical power also.

It should be noted that, the Industrial Era was the time period where gunpowder armies gained vast superiority over edged weapon armies, where the force multiplier of firearms filled an age old critical need to protect the agrarian rural areas (which fed the cities) and industrial centers from horseman invaders, especially the ones that plagued Central Asia and Eastern Europe. However, this expansion of economic wealth necessarily leads to greater *internal* political competition which moves a Monarchy to an Aristocracy to Democracy as the number of capital formations (businesses) and wealthy elite increase, and a more educated middle class emerges increasing their political awareness and collective power as well. The Proper forms of government, especially in the post Industrial Revolution Era, naturally tend toward greater collective power in an external geopolitical power sense, while also having a greater dispersion of economic and political power in an internal sense as well.

From understanding the Proper Forms of Government, one can see where the Perverted Forms of government differ both *motivationally* and *causally*. The Perverted Forms of Aristotle (Tyrants and Oligarchs) make a priority *debilitating* their economic rivals as the means of *debilitating* their political rivals to promote family dynasties (to maximize genetic fitness of their own offspring) at the expense of increasing collective economic ingenuity and output of the country as a whole (i.e. the non Pareto optimal trade-off). As a result, the *facilitative* aspects of a society disappear in a modal sense as people tend toward zero-sum extractive games and negative sum sabotage behaviors generating a destructive psychical dynamic.

Constitutional measures such as protection of property rights, freedom of the press and mass scientific education are diminished, which in turn *debilitates* mass economic output as rivals are debilitated, and wealth and power become increasingly concentrated. Hence the geopolitical power of Tyrants and Oligarchs diminishes (they cannot support gunpowder armies, or advanced technology force multipliers) and foreign trade (international cooperativeness) all decrease (even if off-set by petroleum revenues).

The importance of Aristotle's Six Forms of Government is that it coordinates the *empathy/sympathy* versus *nonempathy/nonsympathy* continuums of Hume-Smith, with

the *cooperation* versus *antagonism* continuums of Rogers; that are parallel to the *facilitative* and *debilitative* axis continuums of the psychological behavioral system of this model based on the cross core-periphery comparison of Maddi. This series of continuum dichotomies merges with the virtuous and vicious cycles of the economic system presented next section to complete the basis for developing the political-economic set of trade-off continuums to meet the objectives of Harsanyi. Aristotle's Proper and Perverted dichotomy system forms the central variable in terms of an elite-versus-elite competition behavioral model, which then defines the elite-mass relations in terms of a constructive versus destructive competition for resources and mates social dynamic. The system developed by Aristotle is capable of coordinating the entire micro and macro social science theoretical frameworks.

2.2.3 The Z-axis represents either *growth* versus *nongrowth* measure, or the growth-equity dichotomy in the fundamental per-capita GNP ratio of C+I+G/n people (consumer spending, investment, government spending/n-people, i.e. economic growth rates of change over demographic rates of change), depending how one wishes to apply the model to a topic.

Economics is a theory of monetary as well as supply and demand equilibrium factors which are given directionality (it only goes forward from the Stone Age to the Space Age) by technical innovation that increases labor productivity growth captured in economic development and endogenous growth theories. But it is also driven by the psychological and political dynamic factors represented in 2.2.1 and 2.3.2.

2.3 Literature Review Matrix of Marx and Engels

2.3.1 *The Part Played by Labor in the Transition from Ape to Man* (unpublished draft 1876) and *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State* (1884)

2.3.2 *The Communist Manifesto* (1848), and *The Conditions of the Working Class in England* (1844)

2.3.3 *Critique of Political Economy* (1859) and *Das Kapital*, (Vol. I 1867)

2.4 The Marx-Engels model can be characterized as:

2.4.1 The X axis represents the level of destructive *self-interest* versus *collective interest* elicited by property rights and market driven competition and methods of class and gender subjugation, versus the level of altruism elicited in a noncompetitive, nonmarket system without property rights or marital rites.

Marx-Engels, in this sense, wished to go back to a time prior to religious rituals, which they believe engendered inequity between the sexes and classes. In their hypothesis, it

was these cultural norms and antagonisms that led to dysfunctional political economies, so getting rid of them would yield a far more functional society.

2.4.2 The Y axis represents the level of *antagonism* versus *cooperation* engendered by the government form and the elite-mass relations tendencies, but is derived from Plato's conception of communism and the quest for an enduring state.

In distinction to Hume-Smith, and the majority of political philosophers of the era, Marx based his political theory on Plato's theory of Communism and alternative family conception in *The Republic*, the goal of which is to create an enduring society by eliminating elite rivalries via a government that provides central direction of the political economy and industry, negating the need for property rights and financial investment services. The state, rather than investors and consumers would choose whose technological innovations would be developed, rather than the inventor-consumer feedback loop cycles of market economies.

2.4.3 The Z axis represents the *growth*-versus-*equity* and *growth*-versus-*nongrowth* dichotomies.

In distinction to market economies, the Marxist system, derives from a C+G/n people format of the centrally controlled system with no private investment (I). The belief was that the government could organize the people (no unemployment means mandatory labor) to produce more, so therefore they could all consume more, via the improved efficiency of statist direction in lieu of private entrepreneurs that rise and fall with the boom-bust cycles of the market.

3. Deriving an equation like system from the Axis Continuums

3.1 Methodological Guidance of the System

The following methodological standards give guidance to the process of creating an interdisciplinary series of frameworks presented in an equation format.

- Firstly, the Hume-Smith model prevailed in the 20th Century's great ideological experiments. The pertinent analysis is written in the longer versions of this paper. (An Overarching Research Design of the Micro and Macro psychological and Social Sciences, IISES, May 2015 Amsterdam.)
  - The capitalist mode had a highly constructively competitive product and manufacturing process technological innovation and mass distribution process, where investors bet on the competitors that they believe will win the next round of consumer preference price-performance purchasing trends that account for the entire rational actor behavioral ripple effect that humans go through on a daily basis without government direction.

- Secondly, the Overarching Philosophical Architecture in the Foundational-Political-Economic-Demographic order is employed from the Hume-Smith model to serve as a guide.
- Thirdly, the system must follow the methodological standard of a value neutral constant that is valued into a bifurcated system of positive and negative forms of human behaviors by:
  - the Micro Independent Variable (empirical psychological framework to replace Foundational Philosophy)
  - the macro Independent Variable from the field of Political theory
  - the Dependent Variable from the fields of Economics and Demography
  - the Outcome Measure system from the fields of Economics and Demography

3.2 System Constant from Cross Cultural Anthropology

The system constant follows the format discussed by anthropology Professor William Robinson where he advocated that the two primary cross cultural and cross generational motivations of humans was the pursuit of *resources* and *mates*. Professor Robinsons two principle motivations was parallel to Harsanyi's (1976) suggestion that: (a) a cross disciplinary "Integrated Causal Model of the social sciences" is needed; (b) it should be based on from the dual motivations of "*economic gain* and *social status*" (or economic gain and social acceptance) to work in conjunction with possibly two "more fundamental psychological motivations" (1966, 1969); and (c) it should be in a "Pareto-style system of equilibriums and optimalties" (1969). It is common knowledge that people seek to amass resources (economic gain) increase their social status and gain better, or more, mates, and Professor Robinson's primary motivations were consistent with Aristotle's theory and the economic models that Harsanyi discussed in his papers. (see slides 15-20)

2.5 Describing the System

- The Value Neutral System Constant, i.e. the pursuit of self-survival and survival of the species in Darwinian theory, which translates into the pursuit of *resources* and *mates,* which are a pair of twin cross cultural common instinctual drives motives that stems from biological and anthropological studies that parallels with the pursuit of *economic gain* and *social status* (or social acceptance) that is common in political and economic theories. This makes the micro and macro behavioral theories integrative in this respect.
- Initial Micro Behavioral Independent variable, this was the last element determined by the author. The previous criteria previously listed was used in making the selection.
  - This element was filled with Erich Fromm's biophilous-necrophilius character orientation model and Maddi's (1972) core-periphery method of modeling and analysis of competing character orientation theories.

- The additional criteria used to make this determination was based on the following:

  - The framework had to be a third generational general framework that sought to improve upon, advance, and consolidate previous smaller frameworks

  - "Third generational models" generally follow the *value neutral constant* and *bifurcated Proper and Perverted Forms* of Behavior to match Aristotle's Six Forms of Government which match the virtuous versus vicious cycles in economic theory, albeit in a different terminology peculiar to the discipline.

  - The framework had to come from post Freudian psychology linking Darwinian instinctual drives with Individual character orientation divisions (e.g. facilitative-debilitative) and link to functional-dysfunctional small group social psychological theories in order to link micro behavioral theories with the macro behavioral theories to minimize gaps in the system.

- Macro Independent Variable of Aristotle's Six Forms of Government coming directly from the Y axis continuum.
- Macro Dependent Variable in per Capita GNP Based economic theories deriving directly from the axis continuum.

- In the early stages of the model, the complicated economic theories were boiled down to the two central determinants of the multiplier and gini coefficients and the per capita GNP ratio because:

  - (a) it is the minimal amount of economics needed to merge with Aristotle's framework

  - (b) it is the portal to any of the major economic theories and frameworks

  - (c) it simplified the complex economics theories and mathematics while serving as a placeholder allowing the author to work on the evolutionary psychology, psychological personality theories, and the larger social psychology frameworks. The connections to the mass organizational elements (politics and economics) of the system were already familiar to the author.

- Per capita GNP based theories can be augmented by:

  - Kondriatiev Long Wave theories to explain the role of key technological innovations ushering in totally new economies approximately every hundred years or so explaining long term economic phenomena.

  - Long Wave Theories encompass the time frames in which:

- economic supply and demand theories, development theories, general equilibrium theories and endogenous growth theories operate within

- all per capita GNP based theories automatically link to existing Demographic statistical models of the time frame in question

- Outcome Measure System deriving from off-the-shelf economic and demographic models can be used depending upon the topic the model is applied to commensurate to the discipline or subfield.

3 Conclusion

The overarching model of the philosophical and social sciences is achieved by replacing hypothetical Philosophical Foundational, Political and Economics Philosophies with a series of current empirical theories from the three primary social science areas. The trade-offs axis continuums of Hume-Smith of section 2 are used to create a Pareto-style system of equilibriums and optimum gradation or trade-off continuums that guided the selection of the frameworks chosen in section 3.

This framework answers the scathing criticism of Tooby and Cosmides in *The Adapted Mind* (1992) that the natural and biological sciences have adopted common methodological procedures and terminology. The disciplines of Biology and narrow evolutionary psychology have produced a series of discipline and sub-field frameworks that are logically consistent and mutually supportive of their neighboring fields of study, and form a seamless series of interdisciplinary frameworks, which grinds to a halt once evolutionary theory transitions into the first environmental shaping discipline of social psychology. Tooby and Cosmides assert that many of the social sciences have virtually given up on employing scientific methodology with objective measures and standards and therefore “should not be called sciences at all.”

Harsanyi had voiced a similar concern decades earlier about the fields other than “economics and demography;” (1960) where he advocated that singular cause and effect statistics (that do not cross reference other statistical models to eliminate other possible causes from the effect purported to be measured) are either (a) accidentally or intentionally misleading; or (b) lead to the “positive correlation fallacy” (1969) where the author supposes that more than one variable can be maximized (1969) which is a linear programming falsehood; (c) and do not take into consideration the concepts of opportunity costs and trade-offs of real world policy choices that may have immediate both benefits, but also have collateral negative and long term negative effects over all. Hence, the purpose of theoretical frameworks is the creation of a schema that illustrates First, Second and Third order effects that tend to be repetitive in the great Ideological experiments of Capitalism versus non market Communism of the 20th Century, and currently between Capitalism and the movement towards market Socialism of the present time period.

It is this series of concerns should be discussed in any policy recommendation article where the second and third order effects should be taken into a much more deeper consideration with this system, than can be done with the present non scientific theories under use in the present soft philosophical and social sciences. Harsanyi argued that the social sciences needed “one basic theory common to all social sciences rather than merely in terms of independent theories particular to the various disciplines” (1960) to address the incoherency of the autarkic social sciences, which Tooby and Cosmides refer to as the autarkic and logically incoherent Standard Social Scientific Model (SSSM).

Therefore, the system presented here, answered the aspiration of Harre to provide a system that would merge Foundational philosophy of the past with post Freudian psychological theories, en route to responding to Harsanyi’s and Tooby and Cosmides criticism of the soft social sciences. Furthermore, it should be noted that this system is created with a series of off-the-shelf frameworks that have existed for decades (or longer), while following the guidance from: Pareto, (1916), Popper (1959), Dewey (1920, 1930, 1948,), Feris, (1964) Homans (1964) and Harsanyi in creating the system.

Next phase of the model

This set of primary axis continuum and dual independent variable set is designed to compare Capitalist theory to non market Communist theory. The next paper focusses on relating this model to the two persistent trends of technology and population growth. The pertinent aspect of this next phase is to develop a casual system to place the primary philosophical and social scientific areas whereby the entire discipline of foundational, political and economic philosophy can be systematized and mathematized using existing economics and demographics mathematics and statistical models.

This is actually much easier to achieve than one may believe at first blush. This next phase of the model modifies the three category First, Second and Third world system into a Four category system. The purpose of this modification is several-fold. First to account for the growing phenomenon of Fourth World failed state cleptocracies ruled by autocrats, corrupt cartels, or theocratic dictators whose access to oil, mineral, and or illicit narcotic sales account for the resource curse phenomenon of contemporary times.

Secondly, this adjustment is made to account for global income disparity which will increase as global population continues to boom in the developing world, where wage labor equity is destined to continue to decline rapidly over the coming decades on a world wide basis as the number of people looking for work will drastically outpace economic growth and job growth, which will be exacerbated by the rapid increase of automation via the extension of computer numerically controlled machines, computer aided design, computer aided machining that is transitioning to three dimensional printing; all to be

used to advance robotics, which will be greatly assisted by artificial intelligence software advances.

Thirdly, this model explains the difference between Nordic Socialism which is successful under high economic growth and low population growth scenarios, in contrast to Latin American socialism with sporadic economic growth (for various reasons) and high population growth, which becomes financially, economically, and financially unstable with high income redistributive programs that slow down economic growth but encourage population growth scenarios.

The Four Category System

The advantage of transitioning to the Four category system is based on the idea that it can be placed in terms of a verticle Y axis continuum representing a low to high economic growth continuum dichotomy; in relation to a horizontal X-axis representing a low to high population growth continuum dichotomy; as they are both shaped by a Z axis continuum of low to high human capital development, which ties into the primary behavioral (X,Y,Z) behavioral axis continuum set.

In this sense, the next phase represents building out the Z axis continuum into a submodel that has its own three axis continuum set. It is this secondary triple axis continuum set that discusses the viability of socialism under high population growth conditions that the world is currently under.

Appendix

List of System Components of the Model: Haves and Needs

Original research design concept: to replace foundational-political and economic philosophies of the past with a series of confirmed empirical frameworks in each field in a dual independent variable and outcome measure system.

The system in bullets:

1. Examine the only two teams that attempted to create a coherent psychological-political-economic philosophical world view philosophy which were the Hume-Smith versus and Marx Engels theories within context of the Ideological experiments of the 20th Century.
2. Create the three dimensional causal axis continuums of the Hume-Smith model and use that as a guide for the selection of the dual independent variable frameworks
3. The author was already aware that Aristotle's Six Forms of Government explained in *Politics* already merged with the fundamental per capita gross national product (GNP) ratio and the two determinants of the multiplier coefficient and the gini coefficient.
4. The per capita GNP ratio and the two determinants are portals into the major macro economic theories and models which makes the system flexible or scalable, and already linked to statistical models as an off-the-shelf outcome measure system.
5. The per capita GNP ratio incorporates the field of demography adding another empirical discipline to the system.

Below is a table of what the author began the research design with which defined what the missing pieces of the model. The flow charting and listing of the existing and missing elements of the model guided the author towards a process to complete the model.

- The figure illustrates how the author determined that a psychological model was needed as the first independent variable.
- The list of **Have** is the connections that the author started the model with by studying political and economic philosophy and theory.
- The **Need** was the missing frameworks that the author had to venture into the field of psychology to fill the void in the research design.

- **Have**: the overarching **Philosophical Architecture** in the foundational-political-economic-demographic order
  - i.e. the Hume-Smith and Marx-Engels works can be analyzed to determine the three dimensional primary tradeoff X,Y and Z continuums
  - the idea that Kant's autonomy-heteronomy distinction in foundational and political philosophy is valid

- Kant's advocacy of republican forms of government and international political organization is consistent with Aristotle's government forms

- Kant's abstract causation can be operationalized via the more empirical Hume-Smith model proposed here

- **Have**: the value neutral **System Constant**

- i.e. the pursuit of *resources* and *mates* are the two cross cultural common instinctual drives motives that stems from biological studies and merges with the pursuit of *economic gain* and *social status* that is common in political and economic theories as well.

- **Need**: initial micro behavioral **Independent Variable**

- the requirements of the micro behavioral framework need to be:

- in the value neutral constant and bifurcated Proper and Perverted Forms of Behavior in a similar manner as: Aristotle's Six Forms of Government is presented; or the positive and negative dynamics of virtuous versus vicious cycles in economic theory, and the positive-sum versus zero-sum and negative-sum game theoretic outcomes

- needs to come from post Freudian psychology linking Darwinian instinctual drives with Individual character orientation (e.g. facilitative-debilitative) and link to functional-dysfunctional small group social psychological theories in order to link micro behavioral theories with the macro behavioral theories to minimize gaps in the system.

- **Solution**: in next section, i.e. this spot was filled with Erich Fromm's biophilous-necrophilous character orientation model and Maddi's (1972) method of modeling and analysis of competing character orientation theories.

- **Have**: Macro Independent Variable of Aristotle's Six Forms of Government

- **Have**: Macro Dependent Variable in per Capita GNP Based economic theories

- In the early stages of the model, the complicated economic theories were boiled down to the two central determinants of the multiplier and gini coefficients and the per capita GNP ratio because:

- (a) it is the minimal amount of economics needed to merge with Aristotle's framework

- (b) it was the portal to any of the major economic frameworks

- (c) it simplified the complex economics theories and mathematics and worked as a placeholder; this allowed the author to work on the evolutionary psychology, psychological personality theories, the larger social psychology frameworks, as they

connect to the mass organizational elements of the system that are already connected in 2.3.2

- The field of Economics is already very well systematized, the per capita GNP based theories are already very well developed and can be augmented by:

  - Kondriatiev Long Wave theories to explain the role of key technological innovations ushering in totally new economies approximately every hundred years or so explaining long term economic phenomena

  - Long Wave Theories encompass the time frames in which:

    - economic supply and demand theories, development theories, general equilibrium theories and endogenous growth theories operate within

    - all per capita GNP based theories automatically link to existing demographic statistical models of the time frame in question

  - This system encompasses the major types of economic theories and is therefore scalable

  - **Have:** Outcome Measure System deriving from off-the-shelf economic and demographic models can be used depending upon the topic the model is applied to.