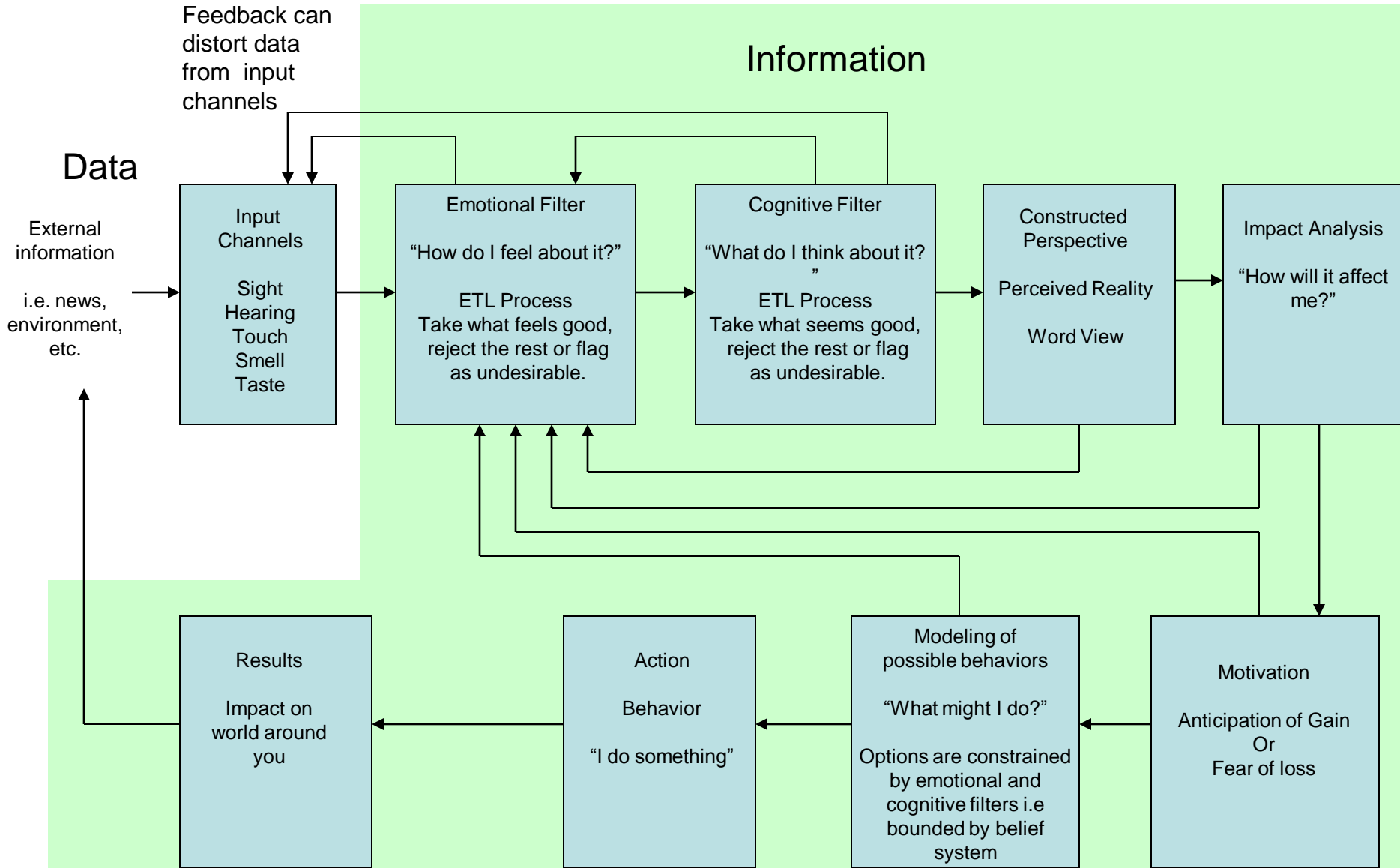
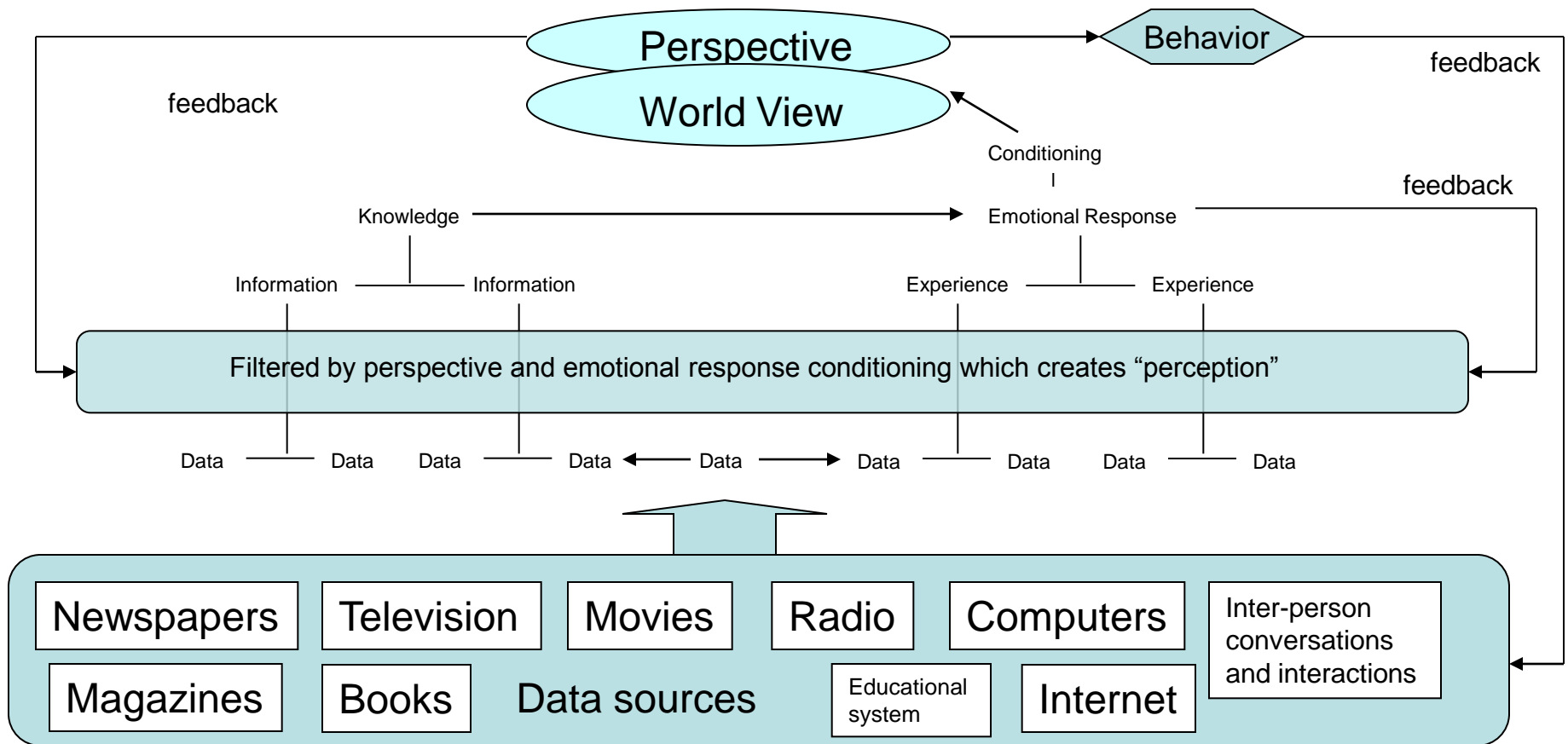


Model of how perspective is formed in the mind

- Version 1.1
- Last update: 5/6/2007

Simple model of information processing, perception generation, and behavior





Data comes from personal experience, and "information" sources. Note that media is designed to feed preconceived "information" directly into the consciousness of the populace. This bypasses most of the processing, gathering, manipulating and organizing of [data](#) and hijacks the [knowledge](#) of the receiver. In other words, the data is taken out of context or in a pre selected context.

If the individual is not aware of this model and does not understand the process of gathering, manipulating and organizing [data](#) in a way that adds to the [knowledge](#) of the receiver, then the "information" upon which their "knowledge" is based can enter their consciousness without the individual being aware of it or what impact it has on their ability to think. The information enters the mind "unprocessed". If your mind was being controlled, how would you know?

Data taken out of context and aggregated forms **false information**.

Data in everyday language is a [synonym](#) for [information](#)[1]. In the exact sciences there is a clear distinction between data and information, where data is a [measurement](#) that can be disorganized and when the data becomes organized it becomes information

Information is the result of processing, gathering, manipulating and organizing [data](#) in a way that adds to the [knowledge](#) of the receiver. In other words, it is the context in which data is taken.

Knowledge is defined ([Oxford English Dictionary](#)) variously as (i) facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through [experience](#) or [education](#); the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject, (ii) what is known in a particular field or in total; facts and information or (iii) awareness or familiarity gained by experience of a fact or situation. Philosophical debates in general start with Plato's formulation of knowledge as "justified true belief".

[Perspective \(cognitive\)](#), one's "point of view", the choice of a context for opinions, beliefs and experiences. Context means all information and experience is described in the terms of the belief system.

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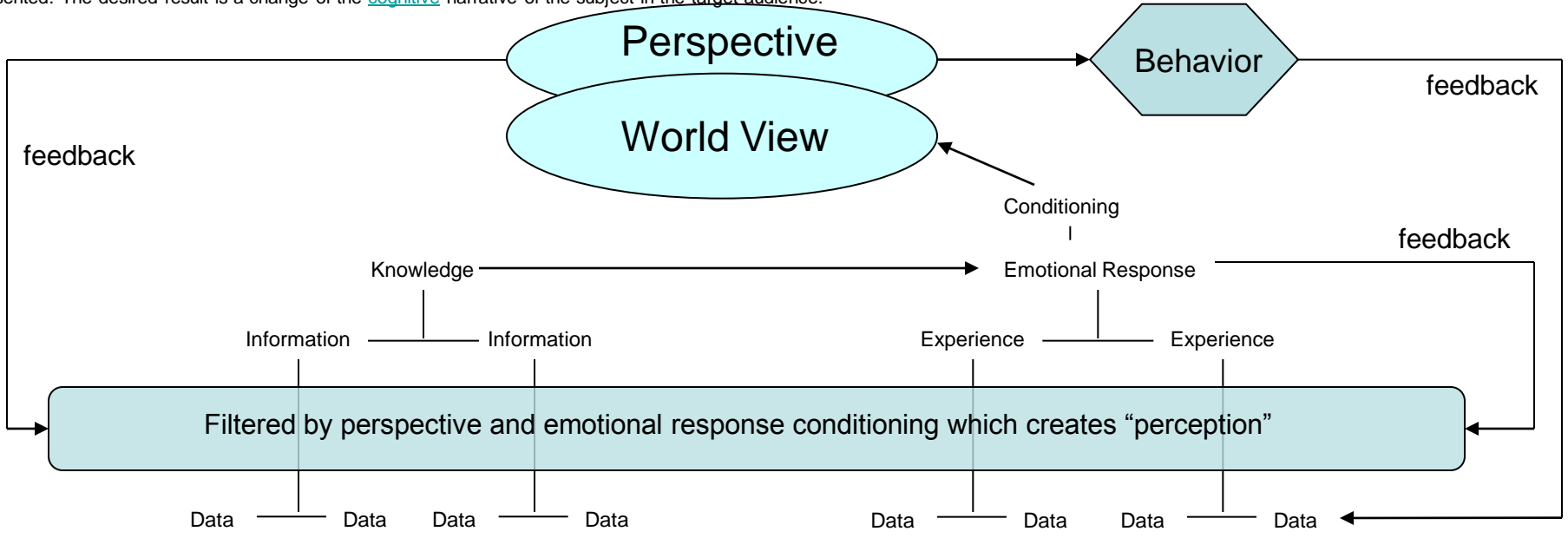
Knowledge is defined ([Oxford English Dictionary](#)) variously as (i) facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through [experience](#) or [education](#); the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject, (ii) what is known in a particular field or in total; facts and information or (iii) awareness or familiarity gained by experience of a fact or situation. Philosophical debates in general start with Plato's formulation of knowledge as "justified true belief".

[Perspective \(cognitive\)](#), one's "point of view", the choice of a context for opinions, beliefs and experiences. Context means all information and experience is described in the terms of the belief system.

A **world view** (or **worldview**) is a term [calqued](#) from the [German](#) word **Weltanschauung** ([pronounced](#) [ˌvɛlt.ʔanʃˌʁaʊ.ʊŋ]) *Welt* is the German word for 'world,' and *Anschauung* is the German word for 'view' or 'outlook'. It implies a concept fundamental to German [philosophy](#) and [epistemology](#) and refers to a *wide world perception*. Additionally, it refers to the framework of ideas and beliefs through which an individual interprets the [world](#) and interacts in it.

Operant conditioning is the use of consequences to modify the occurrence and form of [behavior](#). *Operant conditioning* is distinguished from [Pavlovian conditioning](#) in that operant conditioning deals with the [modification of "voluntary behavior"](#) through the use of consequences, while Pavlovian conditioning deals with the conditioning of behavior so that it occurs under new [antecedent](#) conditions

Propaganda [from modern Latin: 'Propaganda Fide', literally "propagating the faith"] is a concerted set of messages aimed at influencing the opinions or behavior of large numbers of people. Instead of [impartially](#) providing information, propaganda in its most basic sense presents information in order to influence its audience. The most effective propaganda is often completely truthful, but some propaganda [presents facts selectively](#) to encourage a particular synthesis, or gives loaded messages in order to produce an emotional rather than rational response to the information presented. The desired result is a change of the [cognitive](#) narrative of the subject in the target audience.



Using this model, education is the organized management of the data, information, and experience of individuals to create a specific world view and perspective. Education uses the same mechanisms as propaganda. To control perspective, the system controls data and emotional conditioning. Perspective controls behavior. If you control what a man thinks, you don't have to worry about his actions.

More definitions

Worldview and linguistics

A worldview describes a consistent (to a varying degree) and integral sense of [existence](#) and provides a framework for generating, sustaining, and applying [knowledge](#).

The [linguistic relativity hypothesis](#) of [Benjamin Lee Whorf](#) describes how the syntactic-semantic structure of a language becomes an underlying structure for the Weltanschauung (world view) of a people through the organization of the causal [perception](#) of the world and the linguistic [categorization](#) of entities. As linguistic categorization emerges as a representation of worldview and causality, it further modifies social perception and thereby leads to a continual interaction between [language](#) and perception.

One of the most important concepts in cognitive [philosophy](#) and [generative sciences](#) is the [German](#) concept of 'Weltanschauung'. This expression refers to the 'wide worldview' or 'wide world perception' of a people, family, or person. The Weltanschauung of a people originates from the unique world experience of a people, which they experience over several millennia.

The [language](#) of a people reflects the Weltanschauung of that people in the form of its [syntactic structures](#) and untranslatable [connotations](#) and its [denotations](#).

Worldview and folk-epics

As natural language becomes manifestations of world [perception](#), the [literature](#) of a people with common Weltanschauung emerges as holistic [representations](#) of the wide world perception of the people. Thus the extent and commonality between world folk-epics becomes a manifestation of the commonality and extent of a worldview. Worldview becomes cultural mythology.

Construction of worldviews

The 'construction of integrating worldviews' begins from fragments of worldviews offered to us by the different scientific disciplines and the various systems of knowledge. It is contributed to by different perspectives that exist in the world's different cultures. This is the main topic of research at the [Center Leo Apostel for Interdisciplinary Studies](#).

It should be noted that while Apostel and his followers clearly hold that *individuals* can *construct* worldviews, other writers regard worldviews as operating at a [community](#) level, and/or in an [unconscious](#) way. For instance, if one's worldview is fixed by one's language, as according to a strong version of the [Sapir-Whorf hypothesis](#), **one would have to learn or invent a new language in order to construct a new worldview.**

According to Apostel, a worldview should comprise seven elements:

1. An [ontology](#), a descriptive [model](#) of the world
2. An [explanation](#) of the world
3. A [futurology](#), answering the question "where are we heading?".
4. Values, answers to [ethical](#) questions: "What should we do?".
5. A [praxeology](#), or [methodology](#), or theory of [action](#).: "How should we attain our goals?"
6. An [epistemology](#), or theory of [knowledge](#). "What is [true](#) and false?"
7. An [etiology](#). A constructed world-view should contain an account of its own "building blocks", its origins and construction.

an **ontology** is:

A [data model](#) that represents a set of concepts within a [domain](#) and the relationships between those concepts

A form of [knowledge representation](#) about the world or some part of it.

Ontologies generally describe:

Individuals (instances): the basic or "ground level" objects

[Classes](#): [sets](#), collections, or types of objects^[1]

[Attributes](#): properties, features, characteristics, or parameters that objects can have and share

[Relations](#): ways that objects can be related to one another

[Events](#): the changing of attributes or relations

Process used by the existing system to insert information into the worldview of the general population.

- Setup a positive emotional environment. This sets the character of response/conditioning filter. Do you feel good or bad?
- Present data in such a way that it is easily aggregated into information using previous conditioning. Use ideas, terms, phrases which are already part of the persons perspective and belief system.
- Data is aggregated into information using previous conditioning.
- Information is related by the person to their personal perspective to become “knowledge” i.e. “what does it mean to me”.
- This knowledge is immediately filtered through the emotional environment and creates the first emotional response (experience) to the data.
- A set of these experiences become conditioning.
- Conditioning becomes integrated into and the foundation of the worldview.
- Worldview is the foundation of personal and group perspective.
- All data/information/experience is filtered by the worldview and perspective.
- This process used by the main system and implemented in education, religion, politics, business, family, and military.
- The method of control being asserted is through modification of voluntary behavior (operant conditioning - the use of consequences to modify the occurrence and form of behavior), not through the enforcement of involuntary behavior.

Note: The model of the elite’s system of control and wealth extraction and the model of how it works are really the “what”. The process described here is the “how”.

If your mind was being controlled, how would you know? If you can control what a man thinks, you don’t have to worry about his actions.

Social Architecture of the elite's control and wealth extraction system

Those who Pay

Examples of the cultural programs running in peoples minds.

The People 99.9 % of all Americans with an average income of \$40,000

I work/serve/obey because it is God's will

I work/serve/obey because I am a patriot

I work/serve/obey because I have been taught to serve

I work/serve/obey because I want material goods/services

Life energy = Work product. Our blood, sweat, and tears.



Cultural programming systems which provide consistent messages and directives

Church/Religion

Messages: Obey because of fear of God. Breed.

Media

Messages: Obey because of patriotism and fear of media provided list of things to fear. Serving the system is the only way. Serving the system is good. Consuming is good. Breed.

Educational system

Messages: Obey because of adult to child relationship and through fear of being outcast.

Police and Military

Messages: Obey because of patriotism and fear of imprisonment or death.

Those who Profit

System is controlled and run by oligarchs Note: one-tenth of 1 percent of all Americans—living in some 130,500 households with an average income of \$5 million

Corporations

The Pentagon System

Governments

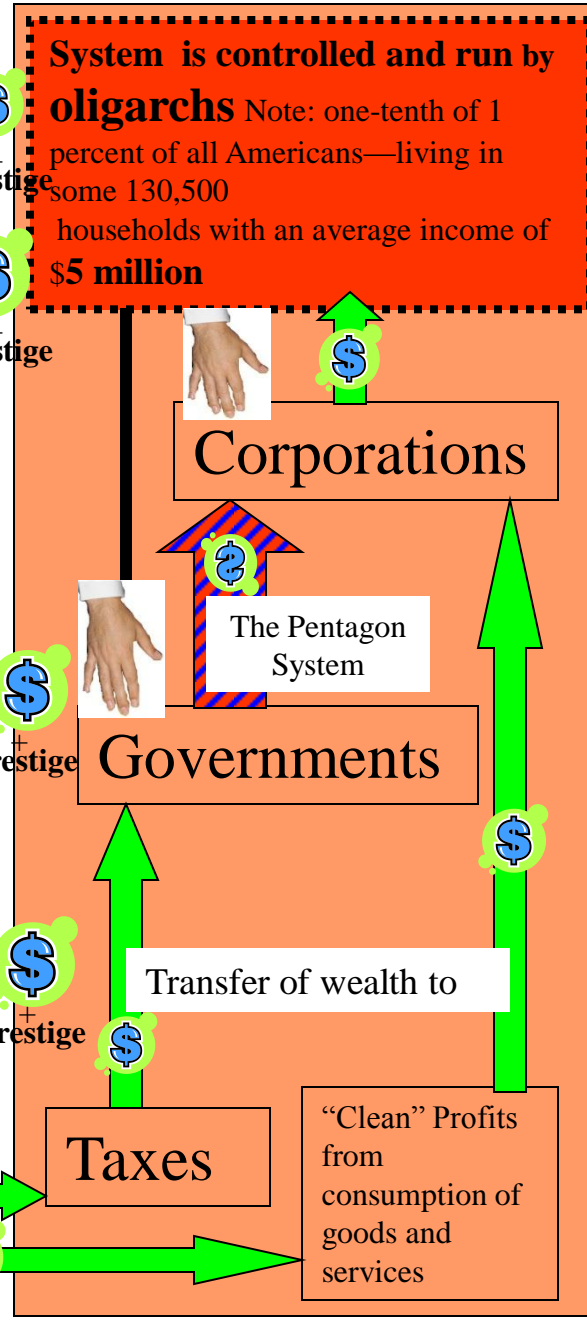
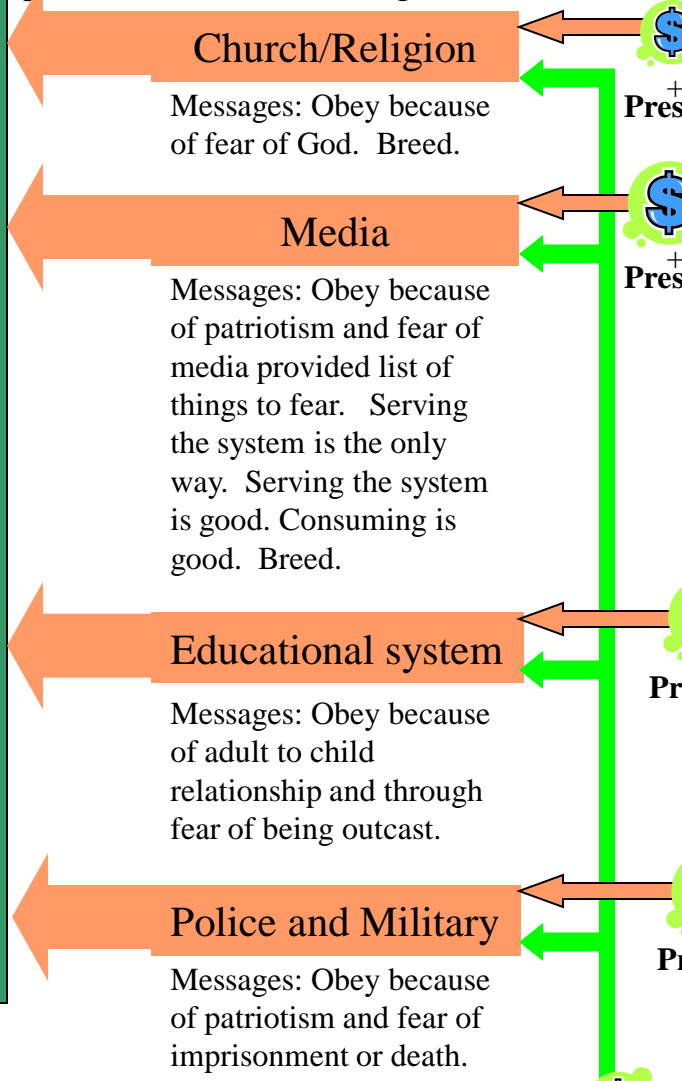
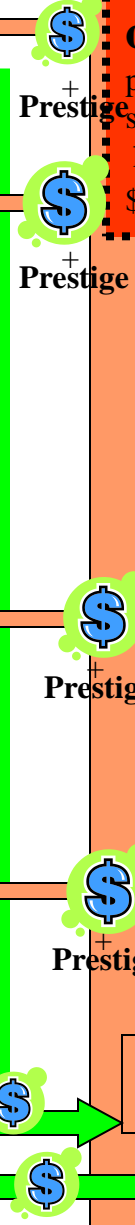
Transfer of wealth to

Taxes

“Clean” Profits from consumption of goods and services

Wealth Generation

Work product is translated into wealth representation – currency/money



How does the system of control work?

The greatest trick the aristocrats ever played was to make the world think that the oligarchies no longer exist.

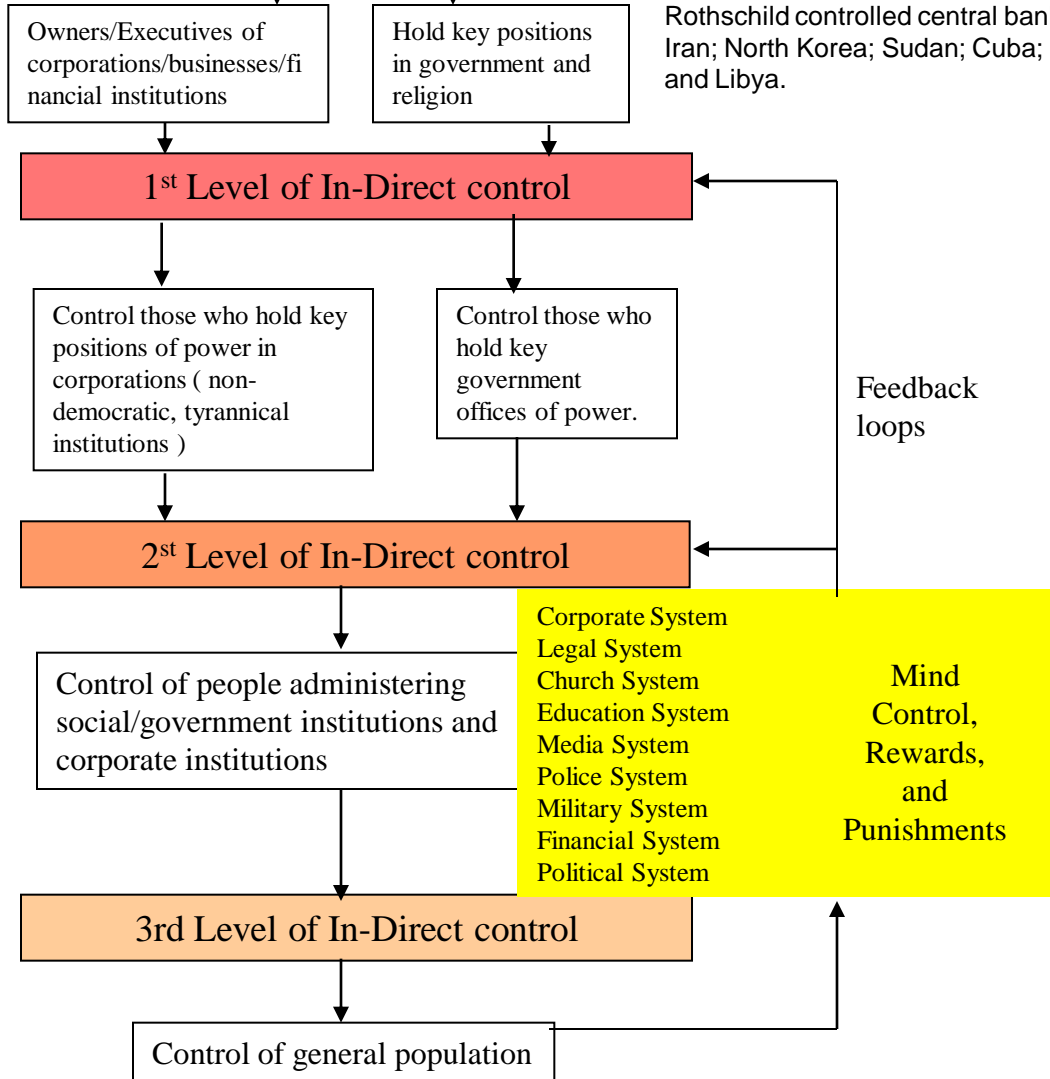
oligarchs



Direct control

“Permit me to issue and control the money of a nation and I care not who makes it’s laws”

Mayer Anselm Rothschild, Founder of the famous House of Rothschild 2005 - There are now only 5 nations on the world left without a Rothschild controlled central bank: Iran; North Korea; Sudan; Cuba; and Libya.



Methods of Control

These methods are used to control people who are in positions where they can carry out the directives of the oligarchs. But the same methods are used against the entire population through the social institutions: Education, church, media, police and military, political process.

Mind control

This is accomplished and maintained through cultural programming (feedback loop) These are The Believers. Need minimum of 30% in this category to be fully indoctrinated in the system in order to maintain control.

This is the best and most effective method of control. No rewards or punishments needed. **If you can control what a man thinks you don't have to worry about his actions.**

Rewards for obedience

Power and prestige

Economic benefits:

Money

Goods

Services

Social “acceptance”, emotional and physical safety

Punishments for dis-obedience

Threats and intimidation – non-physical:

Economic threats:

Professional

Financial

Threats against individual

Threats against family

Physical Threats:

Violence against person including death

Violence against family including death

Imprisonment of person by manipulation of legal system (feedback loop)

Imprisonment of family by manipulation of legal system (feedback loop)

Social condemnation, fear, results of being outcast.